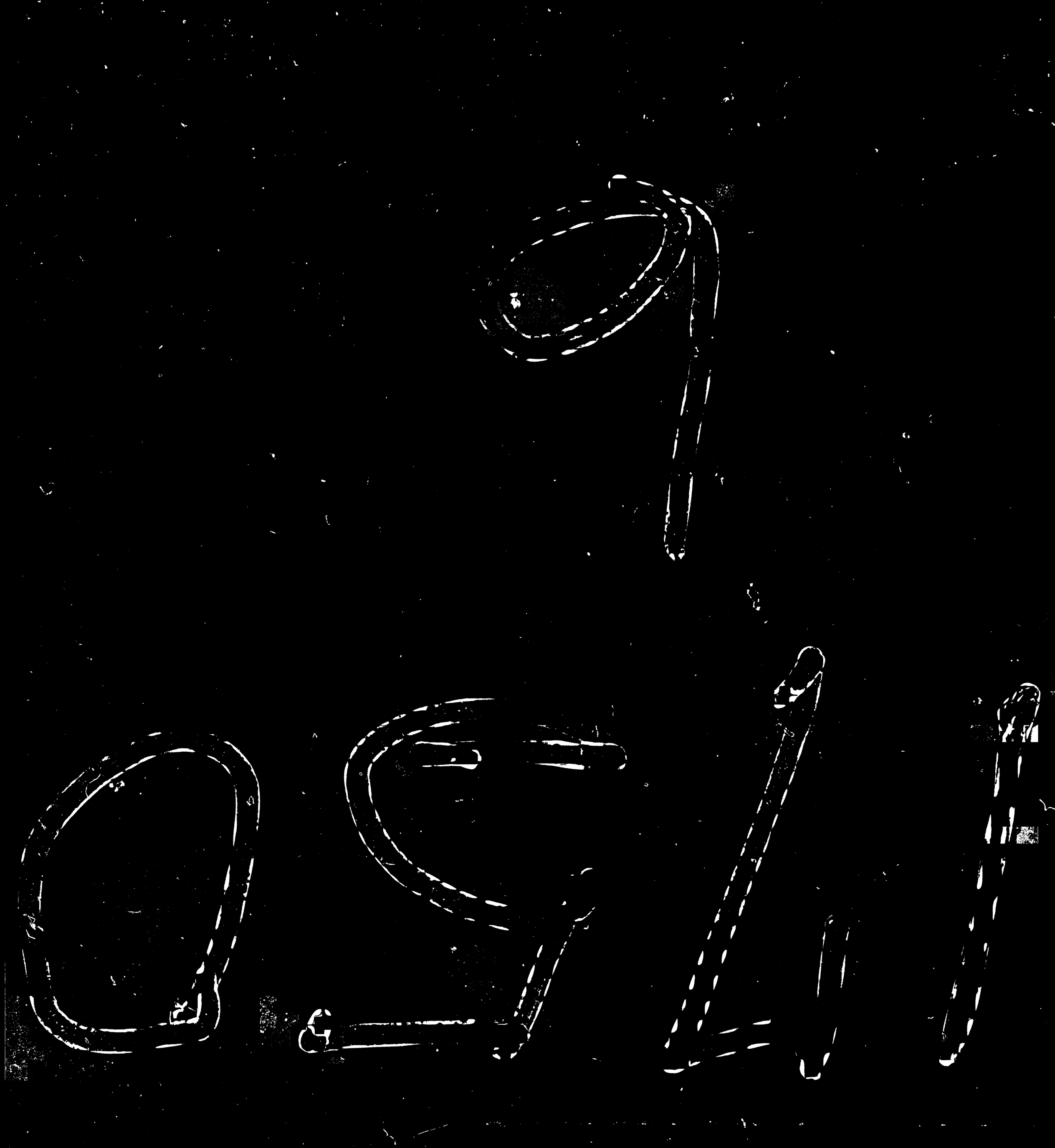


"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

DUPONT 35mm
LIGHTING 6
RATIO 14-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER

PROJECT No.

FRU-2

4

REEL NO. 6

D-2330

D 2330

FM 52
G. 45M-1-36.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station.

REPORT

Date June 19, 1937.

Subject Communication dated 2.6.37 from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning The Daniloff-Danilevsky family.

Made by D.S.Tcheremshansky Forwarded by

Enquiries show that the Daniloff-Danilevsky family mentioned in the anonymous letter to the Netherlands Consul-General at Shanghai, is Mrs. O.M.Daniloff and her two daughters named Ludmila and Ruffna, respectively, who are known by the stage name of Danilevsky, and who form the subject of File D.2330.

Mrs. Daniloff and her children arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok about the year 1925 and subsequently resided for various periods in Hankow, Shanghai and Tsingtao, where the daughters worked as ballet dancers. They are also known to have toured Japan, Manila and Netherlands East Indies in their professional capacity of ballet dancers. Particulars regarding the Daniloff family as known to this office, are as follows:-

1. Mrs. Olympiada Mihailovna Daniloff, Russian, born on 2.12.1887 at Orenburg, Russia. She is separated from her husband Mr. V.N.Daniloff, whose stage name is Raisky and who is an ex-officer of Admiral Kolchak's Army. He resides at present at Harbin. He is a member of the All-Russia Fascist Party and is attached to the Headquarters of the party in Harbin. Mrs. Daniloff returned to Shanghai from Manila on May 27, 1937 in the s.s. "President Grant", together with her daughter Ludmila. At present she is reported to be in Tsingtao. When in Shanghai she resided at 32 Rue Molier.

2. Miss Tamara Vladimirovna Daniloff, who was born on 2.6.1910 at Troitsk, Orenburg district, Russia is a professional ballet dancer. She recently arrived in Shanghai from Hankow where she had been working as a stage dancer and a dancing partner in various local cabarets including the "International Cabaret".

3. Miss Ludmila Vladimirovna Daniloff, who was born on 28.3.1[illegible] at ~~Tashkent,~~ Russian Turkestan, ~~is a Ballet dancer.~~ She

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

returned to Shanghai from Manila on May 27, 1937 in the s.s. "President Grant" together with her child, one year of age, which was born out of wedlock. It appears that she has resided in Manila since the end of 1935.

4. Miss Rufina Vladimirovna Daniloff, who was born on 25.2.1920, at Kustanai, Siberia is also a ballet dancer. She returned to Shanghai on May 3, 1937 in the s.s. "President Hoover" from Manila after a prolonged stay in that city. She is reported to have been cohabiting with a government employee in Manila, an elderly and well-to-do man. She has the reputation of being an attractive and light hearted girl who is usually surrounded by a host of admirers. It is reported that soon after her return to Shanghai she was involved in a scandal, which took place at the "Gardenia Private Club." 138 Yu Yuen Road, when one of her admirers, a Frenchman, assaulted her and A.Vertinsky, proprietor of the Club, both of whom he had surprised in a "tête-á-tête" in a room above the dance hall.

5. Mrs. Valentina Vladimirovna Monet (nee Daniloff) who was born on 10.2.1916 at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan, is a ballet dancer by profession. Her husband, a Spaniard named Monet, is also a professional ballet dancer, and conducted the "Blue Danube Bar" (at the Paramount Ball Room) until its closure recently. The couple is known under the stage name of "Don & Dolly, Ballet Dancers." On May 27, 1937 they left for Japan on a professional tour. While in Shanghai, they resided at the Paramount Hotel, 238 Yu Yuen Road.

6. Mr. Viacheslav Vladimirovich Daniloff, who was born on 2.6.1908 at Troitsk, Orenburg district, Russia, is a professional musician. ~~During~~ the absence of the Monet couple from

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT

Date.....*19*

Subject.....(3).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Shanghai, he acted as manager of the "Blue Danube Bar". He is reported to be an ardent anti-Bolshevik and member of the All-Russia Fascist Party. He resides at 32 Rue Molier.

7. Mr. Boris Vladimirovich Daniloff, who was born on 2.4.1909 in Orenburg district, Russia is a professional musician. He is reported to be a light hearted person of rather dissipated habits. He is very fond of his sisters. He resides at 32 Rue Molier with other members of his family.

Enquiries at the American Consulate-General fail to confirm the allegation contained in the anonymous letter referred to above, that Mrs. Daniloff and her two daughters Ludmila and Rufina were deported from Manila. They travelled on "certificates of identity" issued by the French Consulate-General at Manila.

Mrs. Daniloff appears to have great influence over her daughters and, if the statement of her husband is to be believed, this influence is not a good one. In March, 1933 Mr. Daniloff sent a letter to the "Council of United Russian Organizations", (Soro) accusing his wife and three daughters of bad conduct and misbehaving themselves generally and declining any responsibility for their future conduct. There appears to be some truth in his accusations; the Daniloff sisters appear to be typical ballet dancers of bohemian habits and are reported to have enjoyed great success among their many male friends in Manila. It is, therefore, very likely that the writer of the anonymous letter in question was inspired by jealousy in making his allegations against Mrs. Daniloff and her two daughters.

Neither Mrs. Daniloff nor any of her daughters are known to have any interest in politics or to have been connected with any political parties.

D.C.(Special Branch)

G Tchernyshansky

D S.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

2330
D 6 37

No. 2063.

SHANGHAI, 24th June 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. D. 2330 dated the 21st instant regarding Daniloff family and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Consul-General.

Major K.M. Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

2330
21 6 37

June 21 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1793, dated 2nd June, 1937, and in reply to forward herewith for your information a copy of report regarding the Daniloff family.

X Enclosed 2/6

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

POLICE
2330
4 - 6 - 37

No 1793. SHANGHAI, 2nd June 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith an exact copy of an anonimous letter received from Manila in which reference is made to a certain family Daniloff or Danilewski.

I should feel greatly obliged to you for letting me know whether any credence can be given to the contents of the above letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul.

S1
CS 6

SPECIAL BRANCH
4 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Major K.M.Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

D.S.Tcheremshansky
16 4/6

DRP 4/6

STRICKLLY CONFIDENTIAL

Manila P I

Hon Consul General of Holland
Shanhai China

Sir

This is tol let you know that the Daniloff or Danilewski Familly have just been deported from the Philippine Islands to Sahnghai They are bolchevist and spies of Soviet Government They said they are going to Java and Duch posesions and colonies to work as artist but all what they are going to do is spreading the comunistic ideas in dutch colonies. They are prostitutes and the so colled mother Olimpiada Daniloff is they pimp and procurer of lovers and she is advisers of many comunist in the Orient

Do not give them visa in they passport otherwise you will regret afterwards They have been working before in Soerabaya in Circle Hollendorn but they have disturbed many families on account of being prostitutes and they took plenty of money from many maried men xx in that city

Very respectfully yours

One Detective of Police Department
Manila, Philippines

Note. This familly are living now in 32 Rue Molier, Shanghai China

Same.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P[illegible]
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
D 2330
8 16 117.7

June 8 33

Dear Warren,

I have ascertained that the former leader of the orchestra of the Kavkaz Restaurant is named Vladimir Nikolaevitch Daniloff and that he sometimes uses the stage name of Raisky. He now works and resides in the Cascade Restaurant, No.1240 Rue Lafayette, Tel. No. 70404.

Yours sincerely,

Captain C.P. Warren, M.C.,

British Military Headquarters.

S.2. Special Branch.

June 8, 1933.

V.N. Daniloff-Raisky.

Regarding the attached memo of the Officer i/c Special Branch of May 25, 1933, the former No.1 musician of the "Kavkaz Restaurant" is Vladimir Nikolaevitch Daniloff, whose stage name is Raisky. He is a Russian and was born on August 4, 1882 at Turgai, Siberia. During 1924 he arrived in Tientsin from Vladivostok. Here he was employed with Brenner & Co. In 1925 he arrived in Shanghai and since that time he has been working in various cabarets and restaurants as a musician. He was separated from his wife Olimpiada Michailovna Danilova, a professional actress, sometime ago. Her stage name is Mrs. Danilevskaya. Daniloff has four daughters and two sons. On March 22, 1933 he sent a letter to "Soro" (Council of Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai) accusing his wife and three of his daughters who are living with her at 7 Happy Terrace, off Avenue Joffre of misbehaving themselves and bad conduct in general. Daniloff is at present employed with the "Cascade Restaurant"(former Kavkaz) at No.1240 Rue Lafayette, Tel. No.70404, where he also resides.

g. Ichereumshansky.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SBR 8/6

Fm. 4

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S2, Shanghai, 27th May 1933

Please ask
D/I Tschernchansky
Woblam for the
name, address and
present occupation of
the man who used
the No. 1 musician
at the Lavkay
Restaurant. The
information is required
for unofficial purposes.

DBK 27/5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI M[illegible]
S.C. & S[illegible] Station,
No. S. B. D. 2330.
Date May 7, 1931.
ate 7-5-31

Subject (in full) Mrs. O.M. Daniloff-Danilevsky.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of April 25, 1931 from the Consulate General for the Netherlands concerning Mrs. Olimpiada Mihailovna Daniloff-Danilevsky, enquiries show that she is the wife of Mr. V.N. Daniloff, an ex-officer of Admiral Kolchak's army, who at the present time resides in Tsingtao and is employed there with the British American Tobacco Co.

At the time of civil warfare in Siberia, while her husband was in active service, Mrs. Daniloff and her seven children took refuge first in Chita, Transbaikalian Province, and afterwards in Vladivostok. In Vladivostok her daughters received training as ballet-dancers and appeared in public performances in that town in 1922. They have been working as professional ballet-dancers since that time. After Vladivostok had been left by the "Whites" the Daniloff family remained there until about 1925 when they arrived in China. After a short stay in Shanghai they went to Hankow where the sisters Daniloff worked as ballet dancers for about one year. In Hankow Mrs. Daniloff met her husband who, after the defeat of the "Whites" in Siberia escaped to China at Chuguchak, Western Mongolia, and arrived in Shanghai via Peking and Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Daniloff soon parted and although they have not been formally divorced, they do not live together at the present time.

In the Spring of 1927 Mrs. Daniloff and her daughters returned to Shanghai and the daughters worked at local theatres and cabarets until their departure to Tsingtao, in the end of 1928. The elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniloff remained in the U.S.S.R. Two sons, Viacheslav and Boris

2
5-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 2 -

Made by *Forwarded by*

(born in 1908 and 1909 respectively) reside in Shanghai at the present time and are employed as musicians at local cabarets.

The Daniloff family registered at the local Russian Emigrants' Committee. As far as can be ascertained, they have nothing in common with P.A. Daniloff-Svirsky.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to their detriment.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please file. Copy will be handed to Mr Van der Berg confidentially.

8:5:'31.

T-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1404.

SHANGHAI. 25th April 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGD.
No. S. B. D. 2330.
Date 6 - 5 - 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a certain Mrs. Olimpiada Mihailovna Daniloff-Danilevsky, born at Orenburg, 2 December 1887, holder of a certificate of registration No. 2142 issued by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai on 26 February 1929 and of a Chinese passport, issued by the Special Municipality of Tsingtao on 11 Oct. 1929, applied to the Netherlands Consulate General at Kobe on the 20th of April for a visé for admission into Netherlands' India for herself and her daughters:

Temara Vladimirovna Daniloff (stage-name Danilevsky), 20 or 21 years of age, holder of a Chinese passport, also issued at Tsingtao on 11 October 1929,

Lindmila, born at Tashkent, 28 March 1913,

Valentina, " " " 10 February 1915,

Rufina, " " Kustanai, 25 March 1919.

They all appear to be ballet-dancers and intend to make a trip through Netherlands' India.

I would be much obliged to receive any information you may be able to give me, concerning these persons. I would especially like to know whether there exists some relation between these Daniloffs and P.A. Daniloff* alias Svirsky alias Gbankoff, who is connected with the quasi-anti-communist organisation of Kizlo.*

* See S.B.-D.1696

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

S2, For attention please
28: 4: '31.

28

Владимира Николаевича Данилова (по сцен Райского) проживающаго по Арбатъ Гоффе въ кварт. Малышевой # 1029.

Заявленіе.

Олимпіада Михайловна Данилова (по сцен Данковская) бывшая моя жена при ней народятся въ данный моментъ три дочери: Людмила 20л. Валентина 18 лѣтъ и Рудра 16 лѣтъ; она была Совѣтской подданной и имѣла соотвѣтствующій документъ. Во время пребыванія своего въ г. Владивостокѣ служила въ Совѣтскихъ учрежденіяхъ при Убиревичѣ (еврей). Находилась она въ безвѣстномъ отсутствіи 6 лѣтъ и всѣ это время проживала въ различныхъ городахъ Россіи; пріѣхала она въ Китай изъ г. Владивостока въ 1922 году, исключительно, благодаря моей инціативѣ и моей матеріальной помощи. Розыскалъ я свою семью путемъ справокъ въ различныхъ адресныхъ столахъ и Театральныхъ Агентствахъ; списался съ ними и выслалъ на проѣздъ необходимую сумму денегъ. По пріѣздѣ ихъ работалъ съ ними на театральномъ поприщѣ, разъѣзжая по всѣмъ городамъ Китая въ продолженіи 2½ лѣтъ, а затѣмъ выступилъ бывшій основатель своего семейства по весьма серьезнымъ и побудительнымъ причинамъ. По уходѣ моемъ они работали по театрамъ, синема и клубамъ самос-

俄僑委員會

РУССКІЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE No. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai, 23rd April 1941 *193*

No. 51.

C E R T I F I C A T E .

(To be considered valid as passport)

This certificate of identity has been issued to Miss Ludmila DANILOFF, a former Russian subject, born on the 28th March 1913 at Tashkent town, Russia, residing at present in Shanghai and duly registered at this Committee.

Miss Ludmila Daniloff is a daughter of the Russian emigrants Mr. Vladimir Nicolaevich Daniloff and Mrs. Olimpiada Mihailovna Daniloff, nee Nemiroff.

Miss Ludmila Daniloff intends now to proceed to Java and returns back to Shanghai.

N.A.Ivanow.
Chairman,
Russian Emigrants' Committee.

Signature of bearer:

.....

俄僑委員會

РУССКІЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE No. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai, 23rd April 1941*193*

No. 52.

C E R T I F I C A T E .

(To be considered valid as passport)

This certificate of identity has been issued to Miss Rufina DANILOFF, a former Russian subject, born on the 25th March 1919 at Kustanay town, Russia, residing at present in Shanghai and duly registered at this Committee.

Miss Rufina Daniloff is a daughater of the Russian emigrants Mr. Vladimir Nicolaevich Daniloff and Mrs. Olimpiada Mihailovna Daniloff, nee Nemiroff.

Miss Rufina Daniloff intends now to proceed to Java and returns back to Shanghai.

N.A.Ivanow.
Chairman,
Russian Emigrants' Committee.

Signature of bearer:

.....

D - 2337
D - 2342
D - 2346
D - 2347

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2337
Date 11 / 4 / 33

2.

April 11, 1933. Morning Translation.

LABOUR

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

THE INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The Social Bureau is conducting an inspection of factories in Chinese controlled territory. As regards the factories in the International Settlement, the S.M.C. desires to make its own inspection. In view of the fact that such inspection of factories by the Settlement authorities is an infringement of China's sovereign rights

the Chinese authorities decided deputies to discuss with the S.M.C. the question of inspection because the Settlement authorities have no authority to undertake this inspection. So far no satisfactory result has been attained.

On April 10, the Secretariat of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai sent the following letter to the Chinese Ratepayers Association in the International Settlement:-

"The Secretariat has received a letter from the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai bearing on the proposal of the Settlement authorities to call a special meeting of foreign ratepayers to discuss an amendment to Article 34 of the Appendix of the Yang King Pang Land Regulations with the object of enabling the Council to control factories in the International Settlement.

"The object of the Factory Law is to improve the condition of labourers and also to promote the good relations between employers and employees. If the inspection of factories in the International Settlement, where two-thirds of the factories in Shanghai are located, can not be carried out at the same time as the factory inspection in Chinese controlled territory, it will constitute an obstruction to the inspection of factories in the whole district and will cause factories outside the Settlement to oppose the inspection on the ground that the factories in the Settlement are not being inspected. Despite the negotiations conducted by our deputies with the S.M.C., no satisfactory result has been reached. Since the Council can not ~~define~~ draft labour rules and order the ratepayers in the Settlement to observe them (Mr. Wright, Legal Advisor of the Council, stated the above in 1925), it is endeavouring to secure legal support to enable it to control factories in the Settlement by amending the Yang King Pang Regulations.

"It must not be overlooked that the inspection of factories is for the purpose of enforcing the Chinese labour policy and its aim is to lead to the complete development of Chinese industry. The inspection is not an administrative act. The Council is not entitled to resort to the stipulations contained in Article 9 of the Yang King Pang Regulations and to devise means to seize the authority to inspect factories. The territorial rights over the Settlement still belong to China and the Chinese residents in the Settlement are naturally still under the control of the Chinese Government in the same way as are the people living outside the Settlement.

"In order to secure an early enforcement of the inspection of factories in the Settlement, we are willing to open sincere negotiations with the S.M.C."

S.R. D-2342

SHANGHAI M...
C. & S ...
No. S. B. D.2342.
ate 20 - 6 - 31

June 19 31.

My dear Blackburn,

With reference to your letter of June 13, I have to state that a new tribunal called "The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court"(上海市臨時軍法會審處) has been functioning since May 19,1931, at the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters, Lunghua. The principal duty of the new tribunal is to undertake the investigation and trial of important Communistic and reactionary cases.

The authority for the formation of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court was contained in an order issued in May by the Nationalist

Government.

The arrangements for the establishment of the new Court, which included the drawing up of regulations governing its functions, were made by a committee consisting of representatives of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters and the Kiangsu High Court. The present judges of the Court consist of :

Chief Judge Chen Han Chu(陳漢佐), former Judge of the Military Court of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters.

Judge Tai Yuen Chuan(戴遠傳), former Judge of the Military Court of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters.

(The above were nominated by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters).

Judge Chien Chen Chun(錢承鈞), Judge of the Soochow High Court.

(Nominated by the Kiangsu High Court).

Judge Huang Tou Ling(黃道霖), Chief of the 3rd Department of the Public Safety Bureau, Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

(Nominated by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai)

Judge Chiang Hua Su(姜悌素), Member of the Committee of the Local Kuomintang Headquarters.

(Nominated by the Shanghai District Kuomintang)

The formal inauguration of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court took place at Lunghua at the headquarters of the Garrison Commander on May 19, 1931, when the above mentioned judges officially assumed office.

The Court commenced to function on May 29 and will sit every Tuesday and Friday. No information has so far been given out about the cases with which it has dealt, and it is difficult to learn anything about them because the public is excluded from its sittings and persons brought before it for trial are not allowed to engage lawyers.

In order to enable you to get a clear idea of the manner in which the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court functions, I attach herewith translations of the regulations of the Court which appeared in the Chinese Press on May 21,1931.

Yours sincerely,

* Encl:- 2.
2016

A.D. Blackburn, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Regulations governing the Formation of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court.

(Published in the China Times and other local newspapers on May 21).

Article 1. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be organized by officials appointed by the undermentioned organs:-
(1) The Shanghai Special District Kuomintang;
(2) The Municipality of Greater Shanghai;
(3) The Kiangsu High Court; and
(4) The Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters.
The organ mentioned at item No. 1 (the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang) may not detail any official to participate in the organization of this Court.

Article 2. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will hear all communistic cases of an important nature. Cases arising in areas wherein martial law is in force or wherein bandit suppression forces are functioning as stipulated in Article 7 of the Emergency Penalty Law for Endangering the Republic after its enforcement, are not within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Article 3. The organ mentioned at item No. 4 of Article 1 (The Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters) will appoint two officials, while the organs mentioned in other items will each appoint one official to act as Judges of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court and these deputies will elect from among themselves the Chief Judge. If the total number of Judges appointed by the aforementioned organs is an even one, the Kiangsu High Court may appoint an extra Judge.

Article 4. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will engage one secretary-in-chief and a number of assistant secretaries. These positions may be filled from the staffs of the various organs mentioned in Article 1, but extra clerks may be employed.

Article 5. The official seal of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be issued by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters.

Article 6. The funds for the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be provided by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Article 7. The Regulations governing Trials by the Shanghai Provisional Military and JudicialJoint Hearing Court will be issued separately.

Article 8. The detailed rules governing the functioning of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be drawn up by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters in conjunction with the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and will be submitted to the Administrative Council and the Judicial Council for approval.

Article 9. These regulations will come into force from the date of their approval by the National Government.

Regulations governing Trials by the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court.

(Published in the Shun Pao and other local Chinese newspapers on May 21)

Article 1. These regulations are stipulated in accordance with Article 7 of "The General Principles of Organization of Provisional Joint Hearing Courts of Military and Judicial Authorities of Various Provinces".

Article 2. In the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court, trials are to be held by the Judges sitting jointly and no trial is to be held without more than half of the judges being present.

Article 3. In the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court, the legal defence system (?defence by lawyers) is not to be enforced.

Article 4. Trials by the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court may not be conducted publicly.

Article 5. Before the hearing of a case, the Chief Judge may designate a judge to conduct an investigation with a view to obtaining evidence. When the investigation has been completed or when the facts of the case are so clear that an investigation is considered unnecessary, the investigating judge shall then request the Chief Judge to hold a joint hearing.

Article 6. Cases found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Court should be referred to the official organs concerned for trial. However, if a defendant is charged with several offences one of which comes under the jurisdiction of the Court, he is to be tried on all the charges in accordance with the respective laws governing each charge.

Article 7. The Chief Judge and the Investigating Judge may issue summonses against defendants, witnesses or complainants; warrants against defendants or witnesses; detention certificates against defendants; and search warrants.

Article 8. The Chief Judge is to question defendants and others, but the attendant Judges may put questions with the approval of the Chief Judge.

Article 9. At the commencement of a trial, questions are to be put regarding the name, age, nativity, address, and occupation of the defendant in order to ascertain that he is the right person to be charged.

Article 10. Defendants are to be questioned separately, but if it is absolutely necessary the defendants, witnesses, or complainants are to be ordered to confront one another.

Article 11. The defendant is to be carefully questioned regarding all the accusations made against him. If he denies the charge, he is to be ordered to furnish proof of his innocence.

Article 12. Before questioning, witnesses or complainants are to be warned against making false statements and told that they are liable to punishment if they are found to have given false evidence. They are ordered to sign a bond.

Article 13. Court records should be clearly and correctly made by Court clerks and read out to the persons questioned. If the person concerned states that a mistake has been made in the record, a correction is to be made. In the case of the Court record being correct, the person questioned is to be ordered to sign his name or affix his finger prints on the record.

Article 14. Articles 9 to 13 are to be applied when an investigating judge is making enquiries.

Article 15. When the hearing of a case is concluded, the Chief Judge is to hold a conference of the Judges who participated in the hearing, before rendering a decision. They should sign their names in the minute book containing the particulars of the conference.

Article 16. The decision of the conference of the Judges, put in writing by the Court Clerk and signed and sealed by the Chief Judge and the Attendant Judges, should be submitted to the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner for approval. A report should be submitted to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and a notification by letter should be sent to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the Kiangsu Supreme Court for their information.

Article 17. If a case is committed by several persons who are not all in custody, those already arrested are to be tried and sentenced regardless of the others.

Article 18. If the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner regards the decision in a case doubtful, or mistakes have occurred, it may refer the case back to the Court for retrial.

Article 19. When the decision of a case is approved by the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, the defendant is to be taken before the Court when the Court clerk will read out the facts of the case and the Chief Judge pronounce the sentence.

Article 20. The Chief Judge is to direct the execution of the sentences. In the case of the death penalty, the Chief Judge shall appoint an officer to supervise the execution. No persons, except those with the permission of the Chief Judge, are to be admitted to the place of execution.

Article 21. These regulations are to be put into force after their approval by the National Government.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 16 : 6 : 1931.

To Mr Yao,

Please draft a reply giving
(1) ~~time Bombay~~ Name of Court, place and days on which it functions since when it has functioned:
(2) Purposes of establishment of Court, its powers and functions,
(3) Names of Judges of which Bench is constituted.

P.T.O.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 15 : 6 : 1931.

To SI,

Please furnish data.

Sir
Report attached.

A.R. 16/6/31

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.1. ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date June 16, 1931

Subject (in full) Provisional Military Court of Shanghai established at Lunghua

Made by ~~xxx~~ and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

On receipt of an order issued by the National Government early in May 1931 instructing local Kuomintang, Administrative, Military and Judicial organs to form a joint provisional military court for the trial of serious cases against communists and other re-actionaries, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the Kiangsu High Court, organized from among their members a preparatory committee which drew up regulations governing court procedure and formation of the profused Court. These were sent to the Administrative Council for approval. As the result of further discussion by the Preparatory Committee the following members were nominated by the respective participating members of the Committee to serve as Judges in the new tribunal.

Chief Judge Chen Han Chu (陳漢佐), Former Judge of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen. Nominated by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters.

Judge Tai Yuen Chuan (戴遠傳), Former Judge of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen. Nominated by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters.

Judge Chien Chen Chun (錢承鈞), Former Judge of the Soochow High Court. Nominated by the Soochow High Court

Judge Huang Tou Sung (黃德生), Chief of the 3rd Department of the Bureau of Public Safety Shanghai. Nominated by The Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Judge Chiang Hua Su (姜懷素), Member of the Committee of local Kuomintang Headquarters. Nominated by the Shanghai District Kuomintang.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

The inauguration ceremony was held at 10 a.m. on May 19, when the Judges appointed took oath of office in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen at Lunghua in the presence of representatives of the Municipal Police, the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen, the Shanghai Mayor's office of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Soochow High Court, the Shanghai City Court and the Public Safety Bureau.

The following is a translation of the two official seals of the new Court and were taken into use immediately after the inauguration ceremony :

"Shanghai Provisional Joint Military Law Board"

(臨時軍法會審)

"President of Shanghai Provisional Joint Military Law Board"

(臨時軍法會審審判長)

The new tribunal sits every Tuesday and Friday and the first hearing was held on May 29 when a communist was arraigned for trial. As the proceedings are held in camera no information is disclosed to the public, nor are any members of the legal profession allowed to appear for or against a defendent.

The functions of the Court are more clearly defined in the attached translation of a copy of the "Regulations Governing Trials By the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court".

Henry Robertson
C/S D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Special Branch S. 1.

June 16, 1931.

Provisional Military Court of Shanghai established at Lunghua

On receipt of an order issued by the National Government early in May 1931 instructing local Kuomintang, Administrative, Military and Judicial organs to form a joint provisional military court for the trial of serious cases against communists and other re-actionaries, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the Kiangsu High Court, organized from among their members a preparatory committee which drew up regulations governing court procedure and formation of the profused Court. These were sent to the Administrative Council for approval. As the result of further discussion by the Preparatory Committee the following members were nominated by the respective participating members of the Committee to serve as Judges in the new tribunal.

Chief Judge Chen Han Chu (陳漢佐), Former Judge of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen. Nominated by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters.

Judge Tai Yuen Chuan (戴遠傳), Former Judge of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen. Nominated by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters

Judge Chien Chen Chun (錢承鈞), Former Judge of the Soochow High Court. Nominated by the Soochow High Court

Judge Huang Tou Sung (黃投生), Chief of the 3rd Department of the Bureau of Public Safety Shanghai. Nominated by The Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Judge Chiang Hua Su (姜懷素), Member of the Committee of local Kuomintang Headquarters. Nominated by the Shanghai District Kuomintang.

The inauguration ceremony was held at 10 a.m. on May 19, when the Judges appointed took oath of office in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen at Lunghua in the presence of representatives of the Municipal Police, the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen, the Shanghai Mayor's office of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Soochow High Court, the Shanghai City Court and the Public Safety Bureau.

The following is a translation of the two official seals of the new Court and were taken into use immediately after the inauguration ceremony :

"Shanghai Provisional Joint Military Law Board"

(臨時軍法會審)

"President of Shanghai Provisional Joint Military Law Board"

(臨時軍法會審審判長)

The new tribunal sits every Tuesday and Friday and the first hearing was held on May 29 when a communist was arraigned for trial. As the proceedings are held in camera no information is desclosed to the public, nor are any members of the legal profession allowed to appear for or against a defendent.

The functions of the Court are more clearly defined in the attached translation of a copy of the "Regulations Governing Trials by the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court".

xtract from the Afternoon Translation of May 21, 1931.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRIALS IN THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL MILITARY AND JUDICIAL JOINT HEARING COURT

(published in the Shun Pao and other local newspapers)

Article 1. These regulations are stipulated in accordance with Article 7 of the General Principles of Organization of Provisional Joint Hearing Courts of Military and Judicial Authorities of Various Provinces."

Article 2. In the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court, trials are to be held by the Judges sitting jointly, and no trial is to be held without more than half of the judges being present.

Article 3. In the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court, the legal defence system (of defence by lawyers) is not to be enforced.

Article 4. Trials by the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court may not be conducted publicly.

Article 5. Before the hearing of a case, the Chief Judge may assign to a judge to conduct an investigation with a view to obtaining evidence. When the investigation has been completed or, when the facts of the case are so clear that an investigation is considered unnecessary, the investigating judge shall then report the Chief Judge to hold a joint hearing.

Article 6. Cases found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Court should be referred to the official organs concerned for trial. However, if a defendant is charged with several offences one of which comes under the jurisdiction of the Court, he is to be tried on all the charges in accordance with the respective laws governing each charge.

Article 7. The Chief Judge and the investigating Judge may issue ~~summonses~~ against defendants, witnesses, or complainants; warrants against defendants or witnesses; detention certificates against defendants; and search warrants.

Article 8. The Chief Judge is to question defendants and others, but the attendent Judges may put questions with the approval of the Chief Judge.

Article 9. At the commencement of a trial, questions are to be put regarding the name, age, nativety, address, and occupation of the defendant in order to ascertain that he is the right person to be charged.

Article 10. Defendants are to be questioned separately, but if it is absolutely necessary, the defendants, witnesses, or complainants are to be ordered to confront one another.

Article 11. The defendant is to be carefully questioned regarding all the accusations made against him. If he denies the charge, he is to be ordered to furnish proof of his innocence.

Article 12. Before questioning, witnesses or complainants are to be warned against making false statements and told that they are liable to punishment if they are found to have given false evidence. They are to be ordered to sign a bond.

Article 13. Court records should be clearly and correctly made by Court Clerks and read out to the person questioned. If the person concerned states that a mistake has been made in the record, a correction is to be made. In the case of the Court record being correct, the person questioned is to be ordered to sign his name of or affix his finger prints on the record.

Article 14. Article 9 to 13 are to be applied when an investigating judge is making enquiries.

Article 15. When the hearing of a case is concluded, the Chief Judge is to hold a conference of the judges who participated in the hearing, before rendering a decision. They should sign their names in the minute book containing the particulars of the conference.

Article 16. The decision of the conference of the Judges, put in writing by the Court Clerk and signed and sealed by the Chief Judge and the Attendent Judges, should be submitted to the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner for approval. A report should be submitted to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and a notification by letter should be sent to the Shanghai Special District Procurating and the Jiangsu Supreme Court for their information.

Article 17. If a case is committed by several persons who are not all in custody, those already arrested are to be tried and sentenced regardless of the others.

Article 18. If the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner regards the decision in a case doubtful, or mistakes have occurred, it may refer the case back to the Court for retrial.

Article 19. When the decision of a case is approved by the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, the defendant is to be taken before the Court when the Court Clerk will read out the facts of the case, and the Chief Judge pronounce the sentence.

Article 20. The Chief Judge is to direct the execution of the sentences. In the case of the death penalty, the Chief Judge shall appoint an officer to supervise the execution. No persons, except those with the permission of the Chief Judge, are to be admitted to the place of execution.

Article 21. These regulations are to be put into force after approval by the National Government.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

13th. June 1931.

My dear Aiers,

Have you any information with regard to the functioning of the newly-organised Special Military Court for the trial of communists and reactionaries which has been established at Lunghwa? We should be very grateful if you would pass on any news regarding this Court which may reach you.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

A.D. Blackburn

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2344.
Date 6. 6. 31.

Extract from the Morning Translation of

June 6, 1931.

Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court Functions

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report : -

The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court held its first hearing from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. yesterday.

In an interview with a newspaper reporter, Mr. Chen Han Tso, Chief Judge of the Court, stated that all communistic cases were tried in camera and that no information would be disclosed to the public.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. D. D. 2342
dd. 29. 5. 31.

Extract for file 29.5.31

Inaugural Special Military Court at Changsha Returning

The Judges of the Military Tribunal established in the Headquarters of the Changsha-Hengyang Defence Commissioner's Office, were sworn in on May 19, when the Court commenced functioning.

[redacted] PROVISIONAL MILITARY AND JUDICIAL JOINT HEARING COURT

Extract for file

27.5.31.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following reports-

The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court is now functioning. Yesterday morning the Military Department of the Kwantung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters handed over to this Court for trial 17 important Communistic and revolutionary cases, such as the Liu Shao Wen ( ) case and the case of attempted murder of a councillor to the National Government. The five Judges of this Court have decided to hold trials every Tuesday and Friday. The first hearing will take place on the morning of Friday (May 29), when Liu Shao Wen ( ), a Communist, will be tried.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
...& S. D. REC.
No. S. B. D. 2342.
cfe 6-6-31

...ay 21, 1931. ...fternoon Translation.

...l Case No. 1.

...Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Article 1. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be organized by officials appointed by the undermentioned organs:- (1) the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, (2) the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, (3) the Kiangsu High Court, and (4) the Kiangsu-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters. The organ mentioned at item No. 1 (the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang) may not detail any official to participate in the organization of this Court.

Article 2. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will hear all communistic cases of an important nature. Cases arising in areas wherein martial law is in force or wherein bandit suppression forces are functioning as stipulated in Article 7 of the Emergency Penalty Law for Endangering the Republic after its enforcement, are not within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Article 3. The organs mentioned at item No. 4 of Article 1 (the Kiangsu-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters) will appoint two officials, while the organs mentioned in other items will each appoint one official to act as Judges of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court, and these deputies will elect from among themselves the Chief Judge. If the total number of Judges appointed by the afore-mentioned organs is an even one, the Kiangsu High Court may appoint an extra Judge.

Article 4. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will engage one secretary-in-chief and a number of assistant secretaries. These positions may be filled from the staffs of the various organs mentioned in Article 1, but extra clerks may be employed.

Article 5. The official seal of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be issued by the Kiangsu-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters.

Article 6. The funds for the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be provided by the Kiangsu-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Article 7. The Regulations governing Trials by the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be issued separately.

Article 8. The detailed rules governing the Functioning of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be drawn up by the Kiangsu-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters in conjunction with the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and will be submitted to the Administrative Council and the Judicial Council for approval.

Article 9. These Regulations will come into force from the date of their approval by the National Government.

Extract for file

Received at 4:35 pm
May 22

AHR

O. i/c Special Branch.

I regret I omitted to attach these translations to the D. of May 23. Shall I attach them to Tuesday's report. Monday is a holiday.

AHR 24/5/31

O.K. Not necessary to send to C.P. on Tuesday. The translations or rather a copy of them should be attached to the D. of P.O.

When the Bank is
functioning, we can
bring the Fuller Wire into
the Commissioner of
Police.

JPL

May 21, 1931. Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRIALS BY THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL MILITARY AND JUDICIAL JOINT HEARING COURT

(published in the Shun Pao and other local newspapers)

Article 1. These regulations are stipulated in accordance with Article 7 of "The General Principles of Organization of Provisional Joint Hearing Courts of Military and Judicial Authorities of Various Provinces."

Article 2. In the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court, trials are to be held by the Judges sitting jointly, and no trial is to be held without more than half of the judges being present.

Article 3. In the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court, the legal defence system (? defence by lawyers) is not to be enforced.

Article 4. Trials by the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court may not be conducted publicly.

Article 5. Before the hearing of a case, the Chief Judge may designate a judge to conduct an investigation with a view to obtaining evidence. When the investigation has been completed or, when the facts of the case are so clear that an investigation is considered unnecessary, the investigating Judge shall then request the Chief Judge to hold a joint hearing.

Article 6. Cases found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Court should be referred to the official organs concerned for trial. However, if a defendant is charged with several offences one of which comes under the jurisdiction of the Court, he is to be tried on all the charges in accordance with the respective laws governing each charge.

Article 7. The Chief Judge and the Investigating Judge may issue summonses against defendants, witnesses, or complainants; warrants against defendants or witnesses; detention certificates against defendants; and search warrants.

Article 8. The Chief Judge is to question defendants and others, but the attendant Judges may put questions with the approval of the Chief Judge.

Article 9. At the commencement of a trial, questions are to be put regarding the name, age, nativity, address, and occupation of the defendant in order to ascertain that he is the right person to be charged.

Article 10. Defendants are to be questioned separately, but if it is absolutely necessary, the defendants, witnesses, or complainants are to be ordered to confront one another.

Article 11. The defendant is to be carefully questioned regarding all the accusations made against him. If he denies the charge, he is to be ordered to furnish proof of his innocence.

Article 12. Before questioning, witnesses or complainants are to be warned against making false statements and told that they are liable

MISCELLANEOUS

to punishment if they are found to have given false evidence. They are to be ordered to sign a bond.

Article 13. Court records should be clearly and correctly made by Court Clerks and read out to the persons questioned. If the person concerned states that a mistake has been made in the record, a correction is to be made. In the case of the Court record being correct, the person questioned is to be ordered to sign his name or affix his finger prints on the record.

Article 14 Articles 9 to 13 are to be applied when an investigating judge is making enquiries.

Article 15. When the hearing of a case is concluded, the Chief Judge is to hold a conference of the Judges who participated in the hearing, before rendering a decision. They should sign their names in the minute book containing the particulars of the conference.

Article 16. The decision of the conference of the Judges, put in writing by the Court Clerk and signed and sealed by the Chief Judge and the Attendant Judges, should be submitted to the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner for approval.
A report should be submitted to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and a notification by letter should be sent to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the Kiangsu Supreme Court for their information.

Article 17. If a case is committed by several persons who are not all in custody, those already arrested are to be tried and sentenced regardless of the others.

Article 18. If the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner regards the decision in a case doubtful, or mistakes have occurred, it may refer the case back to the Court for retrial.

Article 19. When the decision of a case is approved by the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, the defendant is to be taken before the Court when the Court Clerk will read out the facts of the case, and the Chief Judge pronounce the sentence.

Article 20. The Chief Judge is to direct the execution of the sentences. In the case of the death penalty, the Chief Judge shall appoint an officer to supervise the execution. No persons, except those with the permission of the Chief Judge, are to be admitted to the place of execution.

Article 21. These regulations are to be put into force after their approval by the National Government.

May 20, 1931. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

INAUGURATION OF PROVISIONAL MILITARY COURT.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Extract for file

The inauguration of the Provisional Military Court took place at 10 a.m. yesterday in the Lunghwa headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner when Judge Chen Han Tsoo and four other Judges took oath of office.

Speeches were delivered by Hsu Ching Yuen, Chief Staff Officer to the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, Tao Pah Chuen, representative of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, and several other officials.

M.R.

The new tribunal which has been established in accordance with instructions from the National Government, will deal with Communists and other reactionaries only.

Extract from the Morning Translation of May 19, 1931.

PROVISIONAL MILITARY COURT JUDGES TAKE OATH OF OFFICE.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Judges of the Provisional Military Court, jointly formed by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, and the Kiangsu High Court, will take oath of office at 10 a.m. to-day at the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters at Lunghwa.

May 17, 1931. Morning Translation

[redacted]

ESTABLISHMENT OF [redacted] MILITARY COURT.

Extract for file

The Min Sun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Chen Han Tsao, the President of the Provisional Military Court, and four Judges will assume their posts at Lunghua at 10 a.m. May 19.

This Court will have in all five Judges who were appointed by the Kaosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Kiangsu High Court, etc., to deal with reactionaries only.

Extract from Afternoon Translation dated May 31, 1931

C. & S. D. REGS.
No. S. B. D. 2342
2 6 31

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FORMATION OF THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL MILITARY AND JUDICIAL JOINT HEARING COURT

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Article 1. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be organized by officials appointed by the undermentioned organs:- (1) the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, (2) the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, (3) the Kiangsu High Court, and (4) the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters. The organ mentioned at item No.1 (the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang) may not detail any official to participate in the organization of this Court.

Article 2. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will hear all communistic cases of an important nature. Cases, arising in areas wherein martial law is in force or wherein bandit suppression forces are functioning as stipulated in Article 7 of the Emergency Penalty Law for Endangering the Republic after its enforcement, are not within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Article 3. The organ mentioned at item No.4 of Article 1 (the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters) will appoint two officials, while the organs mentioned in other items will each appoint one official to act as Judges of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court, and these deputies will elect from among themselves the Chief Judge. If the total number of Judges appointed by the afore-mentioned organs is an even one, the Kiangsu High Court may appoint an extra Judge.

Article 4. The Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will engage one secretary-in-chief and a number of assistant secretaries. These positions may be filled from the staffs of the various organs mentioned in Article 1, but extra clerks may be employed.

Article 5. The official seal of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be issued by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters.

Article 6. The funds for the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be provided by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Article 7. The Regulations governing Trials by the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be issued separately.

Article 8. The detailed rules governing the functioning of the Shanghai Provisional Military and Judicial Joint Hearing Court will be drawn up by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters in conjunction with the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and will be submitted to the Administrative Council and the Judicial Council for approval.

Article 9. These Regulations will come into force from the date of their approval by the National Government.

FM 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28 : 5 : 1931.

To C. D. I. Shanghai

Please note
and return to
Central Registry.

Noted and referred to
in D.R. of May 29. 1931
HP

Form 226
A.S. 500-2-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

26 V 31.

Translation of Circular Despatch No. 2 from Shanghai Special Military Court (Provisional Joint Military Law Board).

May 22, 1931.

SHANGHAI M. POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2302
Date 26. 5. 31

To

Messrs Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

Circular notifying functioning of Shanghai Special Military Court.

I am in receipt of two official seals from the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, one (oblong wooden seal) bearing thereon the characters of "Shanghai Provisional Joint Military Law Board" and the other (small square seal) bearing thereon "President of Shanghai Provisional Joint Military Law Board" together with instructions to report the date of taking them into use for the purpose of record, following preparations and completion for the organization of the above Court in pursuance to an order, at which the following President and Judges as representatives from the respective participating government offices have been elected and nominated to serve:-

President:

Chen Han Cho

Judges:

Chiang Huai Su
Huang Tao Lin
Chien Chen Chun
Tai Yuen Chuan

Having obtained permission to temporarily use

the building of the late Political Section of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Headquarters as office and formally sworn into office on the 19th instant, this Court has accordingly commenced to function by taking into use of the official seals, respectively.

I, apart from notifying the authorities concerned to that effect, would request you to take note likewise.

(Sgd): Chen Han Cho

President.

SKHO:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. D. REC
No. S. B. D. 2342
Date 26-5-31

Extract from the Afternoon Translation Dated June 1, 1931.

INAUGURATION OF PROVISIONAL MILITARY COURT.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

The inauguration of the Provisional Military Court took place at 10 a.m. yesterday in the Lunghwa Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner when Judge Chen Han Tsoo and four other Judges took oath of office.

Speeches were delivered by Hsu Ching Yuen, Chief Staff Officer to the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, Tao Pah Chuen, representative of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, and several other officials.

The new tribunal which has been established in accordance with instructions from the National Government, will deal with Communists and other reactionaries only.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S.I. REGISTRY
Station,
No. S. B. D. 2342
Date May 19 20-5-31 1931

Subject (in full) inauguration of the Provisional Military Tribunal of Shanghai

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.D.I.

Vide Intelligence Report of May 13, the following judges of the Provisional Military Court of Shanghai formally assumed office at 10 a.m. May 19 in the Woosung Shanghai Defence Commissioner's yamen at Loongwha:-

Chief Judge Chen Man-Chu 陳煚佐 (former judge to the Woosung Shanghai Defence Commissioner's yamen.

Judge Tai Yuen Chuan 戴遠傳 (former judge to the Woosung Shanghai Defence Commissioner'syamen)

Judge Chien Chen Chun 錢承鈞 (former judge of the Soochow High Court)

Judge Huang Tou Sung 黃道森 (Chief of the 3rd Dept. Public Safety Bureau Shanghai)

Judge Chiang Hsia Su 姜悟素 (member of Committee of local Koumingtang Headquarters).

In accordance with instructions, the undersigned attended the ceremony together with representatives of the Woosung Shanghai Defence Commissioner's yamen, the Chinese Municipality (of the Shangnai Mayor's offise), the Soochow High Court, the Shanghai City Court and the Public Safety Bureau.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

MAY 19 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REC
No. S. B. D. 2342.
Date 18. 5. 31

Extract from the Intelligence Report of [illegible]

INAUGURATION OF PROVISIONAL MILITARY COURT.

The Sin Wan Pao and other local news papers publish the following report:-

Chen Hon Tsao, the President of the Provisional Military Court, and four Judges will assume their posts at Nanking at 10 a.m. May 19.

This Court will have in all five Judges who were appointed by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Special District Procuratorate, the Kiangsu High Court, etc., to deal with reactionaries only.

Form 226
A.S. 500-2-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

3860
18 5 31

Translation of Circular Letter from The Preparation Society of S'hai Provisional Joint Military Law Board c/o Woosung & S'hai Garrison.

May 16, 1931.

To

Messrs. Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

Invitation to the Inauguration Ceremony of Shanghai Provisional Joint Military Law Board on May 19, at 10 a.m.

Pursuant to an Order, formation of the above Board is now complete, after being discussed upon at several meetings held recently. The following members have been nominated to serve on the Board by the respective participating local government bodies:-

Chiang Huai Su : by The Shanghai District Kuomintang

Huang Tao Lin : by The Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Chien Chen Chun : by The Soochow High Court.

Chen Han Cho) : by Woosung and Shanghai Garrison
Tai Yuen Chuan) Headquarters.

and Chen Han Cho elected as President of the Board.

The Board will commence to function as from May 19, at 10 a.m. when members will take their Oath and assume office at the Ceremony Hall of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Headquarters.

We, apart from notifying the authorities concerned to the above effect, would request you to send an officer to attend the meeting and give advice as may be necessary.

(Sgd): Preparation Society of Shanghai
Provisional Joint Military Board.

Encl: 1 Programme of the Inauguration Ceremony.

淞滬警備司令部用箋

第　頁

逕啟者本會奉

令組織以來迭經開會討論現已組織就緒並經奉

令機關派定

審判員計上海特別市實部指派姜懷素上海市政府指派黃

道（兼）林江蘇高等法院指派錢承鈞淞滬警備司令部指派陳漢

佐戴遠傳均已到會公推陳漢佐為審判長茲定於五月十九日

上午十時成立開始辦公並假淞滬警備司令部大禮堂舉行

宣誓就職典禮除分別呈報及函知外相應函請

貴處屆時派員到會指導為荷此致

年　月　日

淞滬警備司令部用箋

第　頁

公共租界整理委員會
公共租界整理委員會
公共租界整理委員會

宣誓典禮儀式

一 奏樂
二 全體肅立
三 監誓員就位
四 審判長審判員就位
五 唱黨歌
六 向黨國旗暨總理遺像行最敬禮三鞠躬
七 恭讀 總理遺囑
八 審判長審判員宣誓
九 監誓員致訓詞
十 上海特別市黨部上海市政府江蘇高等法院淞滬警備司令部各代表致訓詞
十一 來賓演說
十二 審判長代表答詞
十三 奏樂
十四 禮成
十五 攝影

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2342.
Date 12.5.31. Station,

File No.

REPORT

Date May 12 1931

Subject (in full) Extract from newspapers re. a new Military Court under organisation at Loongwha.

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.D.I.

In accordance with an order from Nanking (copy of which will be obtained and forwarded) a new military tribunal for the trial of re-actionaries including communists is under organisation and will formally be inaugurated sometime this month.

The following having been appointed by their respective organisations will sit on the bench:-

Mr. Chiang Hua Soo 姜懷素 a member of the Committee of the Koumingtang Headquarters.

Mr. Huang Yi Sung 黃憶生 Chief of the 3rd Department of the Public Safety Bureau.

Mr. Chien Cheng Chun 錢承鈞 Judge of the Shanghai district Court (City Court)

Mr. Kao Teng Ting 高登鼎 Chief Judge of the Military Court of the Woosung Shanghai Defense Commissioner's yamen

Mr. Chen Han Chu 陳漢佐 Judge of the Military Court of the Woosung Shanghai Defence Commissioner's yamen.

The five judges will sit together at the hearings and if disagreement arises in the decision of cases, the case will be referred to Nanking.

No lawyers will be allowed to defend or attend during the trial of re-actionaries.

The old Military Court under General Hsiung Sih Hwui will continue to hear cases of armed abduction, robbery and serious criminal cases occurring in Chinese territory.

Ian Hamilton
Superintendent.

File
T.P.G.
13:5:31.

Officer i/c S.B.

Done
H.R. 13/5/31

SI, Please make this the subject of a paragraph in the Daily Summary.
T.P.G. 12:5:'31.

No. S. B. D. 2342.
Date 8 - 5 - 31.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

THE new Shanghai military tribunal, which has been organized in accordance with orders of the Ministry of War by the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, the City Government of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai District Kuomintang and the local Chinese law courts for the trial of Communists and other reactionaries, will formally be inaugurated this week, five judges having been appointed by the organs mentioned, these being Mr. Chiang Huai-hsu, of the Shanghai District Kuomintang; Mr. Huang Tao-ling, of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety; Judge Chien Cheng-chun, of the Shanghai District Court; Messrs. Kao Teng-ting and Chen Han-chu, of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner's office.

S I,
For investigation and report please.
8:5:31.

□本星期即可成立
□刺楊案移歸該會

國府前令滬市黨政軍法會同組織臨時軍法會審處、處理共案之重大者、以示刑亂用重之中、兼寓審愼周詳之意、滬市黨部市政府警備司令部暨地方法院奉令後、即着手組織籌備會、業已會議五次、詳細討論組織大綱審判規則及辦事細則、茲已依照中央公布、完全擬就、由籌備會呈市府及警備部、會呈行政院備案、並定於本星期內成立、開始辦公、其審判員計共五人、黨方市黨部委員姜懷素、市府市公安局第三科科長黃道祭、警備司令軍法處處長高登艇、參謀陳漢佐、地方法院推事錢承鈞、聞日前發覺被獲行刺楊嘯天之要犯、現猶拘押市公安局、俟搜集齊全時、即須移歸該處處理云、

May 5, 1931. Morning Translation.

MILITARY ITEM

PROVISIONAL MILITARY COURT FOR SHANGHAI.

S.I.(Supt. Jan) For inquiry and report please

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

General Zeising Shih Hui, Soochung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, has completed arrangements with local Kuomintang, administrative and judicial organs for the formation of a joint trial court to hear reactionary cases only.

The Shanghai Special District Court, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will each detail one representative to sit at hearings with the Military Judge from the Garrison Commissioner's headquarters in which premises the proposed tribunal will be located.

~~COMMENT ON WELLINGTON VILLE AT "MAY 30" MEETING.~~

The China Times publishes the following letter from Tse Yen ( ):-

"There are many anniversaries in the month of May, but the one worthy of Shanghai residents' attention is the "May 30" Incident. I remember that at that time two American missionaries appeared and gave just evidence. However, an Englishman named Westbridge appeared before the trial court and gave counter evidence, and in consequence both parties were of the same strength. I think my countrymen know the result of the case.

"It is now learned that Westbridge has been appointed Head of the Chinese Language Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council".

Tse Yen ( )

SPECIAL COMMEMORATION MEETING TO BE HELD BY LOCAL KUOMINTANG BODIES.

The Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

To-day being the anniversary of the inauguration at Canton of the Revolutionary Government in 1911 when Sun Yat Sen assumed the Presidency, and on which date the National Citizens Conference will be held at Nanking, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang will hold a meeting at 9 o'clock this morning to celebrate the occasion in the premises of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road.

Meetings of a similar nature will be held at Soosung, Nantung, and other places by the various local Kuomintang branches. These branches will issue

May 5, 1931. Morning Translation.

[redacted]

RALLIES HELD UNDER THE ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY and the cancellation of unequal treaties.

To-day will be observed as a general holiday by the various local Government organs, schools, etc.

- - - - - - - - - - -

The Shanghai Special District Executive will bring up a resolution for discussion during the meeting to be held this morning in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. The resolution is to advise the National Citizens Conference to order the National Government to abolish extraterritoriality and to cancel the unequal treaties.

[redacted] EXTRATERRITORIALITY [redacted]

The Min Kuo Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegram from Nanking:-

On May 4, the National Government issued the following mandate relating to the abolition of extraterritoriality:-

The abolition of extraterritoriality is a determined policy of the government and is unanimously wished by the Chinese people. All foreigners residing in China should observe laws and orders promulgated according to law by the Central Government or District Governments, and a mandate to this effect was issued on December 28, 1929. As the Administrative Council and the Judicial Council have submitted a petition stating that the regulations for the judicial control of foreigners have been drafted and duly examined by the Legislative Council, these regulations are hereby promulgated and will be put into force from January 1, 1932.

C.I.S.T. REGISTRY

Extract from the Morning Translation dated
May 7, 1931.

No.

Joint Provisional Military Court, Judges Appointed

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report : -

Upon receipt of an order from the National Government instructing local Kuomintang, administrative, military and judicial organs to form a joint provisional military court to hear important communistic cases, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the District Court (Nantao) have organized a preparatory committee and have drawn up regulations governing court procedure and formation of the court. These regulations have been submitted to the Administrative Council for approval. The Court was inaugurated this week and has commenced to function. The following judges will sit on the bench: Chiang Wai Soo ( ), member of the local Kuomintang, Huang Dau Chiu ( ), Chief of the 3rd Depa tment of the Public Safety Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Kao Teng Ting ( ), Chief of the Military Department of the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, Chen Han Tsao ( ) Staff of the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and Chien Lee Chuia ( ), Judge of the District Court (Nantao).

It is reported that the communist who was arrested the other day on a charge of attempted murder of Yang Fu ( ), Councillor to the National Government, will be brought before the Court for trial.

Supt. Tan.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 13:5: 1931.

To C.D.I. Prince,

Please note the name of this newspaper with a view to keeping a watch for indecent matter which might appear in it.

Please cut and paste the offensive article so that the papers will be convenient for filing, and pass to Registry for file.

Noted
14/5/-

O.i/c Sp. Br.

S. B. D. 23044
14 - 5 - 31

Translation of an article published in "the Diamond" mosquito newspaper on May 6, 1931.

Indecent Acts from a Legal Point of View

Immoral customs are prevalent in Shanghai. In this city, the number of prostitutes, who might be divided into three classes---low, middle, and high---is surprising. Specific stipulations relating to prostitution are not to be found in the Criminal Code, but if a legal action is to be taken, the articles of the law that are nearest the offence are applied.

Offences of sexual inversion such as sodomy and intercourse between females are also not specifically mentioned in the law, though all persons concerned in such offences should be severely punished. The only article in the Criminal Code which can be applied is the one relating to indecency.

The term "indecency" has a very wide meaning. To explain what acts are indecent is not easy. Therefore, only some of the noted indecent acts are given below:-

(1) Sodomy is usually committed between man and man, wherein one of the parties is to take the place of a woman. This is an unnatural sexual intercourse. In Western countries, this act is not punishable under the heading of adultery but under special provisions; whilst in our country it is punishable under the heading of adultery(?? Indecency) because there were no special provisions in the old Criminal Code (???). In fact, sodomy might be charged under adultery because it is sometimes committed between man and woman. Some men are fond of committing sodomy with prostitutes.

(2) Sexual Intercourse between women

In the well known hotels in Shanghai, women can be sent for to perform co-sexual intercourse. The charge ranges from $20 to $30. As this act affects public morality, the law prohibits it.

This presumably refers to "Stage Artists" in lights. JWL

(3) Naked Dance In order to promote business, cinema theatres always engage naked dancers to perform. This is also prohibited by law.

(4) Masturbation, and sexual intercourse between men(or women) and animals.

In Shanghai, masturbation and man-animal intercourse have not yet been made a profession. These acts are punished by law according to the nature of the case.

Translated by Zung Zoong Oen,
Section 5.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 11; 5; 1931.

To C. D. I. Prince,

Please instruct one of your own translators to give us his version in English of the article. In special translations of this kind, the name of the translator should be given in the bottom left hand corner.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 8; 5; 1931

To C. D. I. Prince,

For attention please.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.5. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date May II. 19 31

Subject (in full) Extract from Mosquito Newspaper entitled " The Diamond".

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. J.W.Prince.

Sir,

Inquiries show that the attached newspaper extract was taken from a mosquito newspaper entitled "The Diamond" May 6, issue, a copy of which is attached.

Although this article refers to matters of an indecent nature it does not appear to be sufficiently indecent in itself that the publication of it constitutes an offence under the New Press Laws.

J.W.Prince
C. D. I.

Officer I/c, Special Branch.

S. B. D. 2344
8 - 5 - 31

Shanghai, May 6th 1931.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Muncipal Council,
Kiangsi Road.

Dear Sir,

We expect you will please to establish a special department to prohibit such nonsence in re prostitutes and the others.

We also expect you would not be used the blindmen again, i.e., to waste the public money are still going on the various nonsence at the International Settlement.

Trusting the above will meet your minute attention,

Respectfully yours,

Ratepayers

F. 200
T.H. 1000-1-31

TRANSLATION.

Indecent act from the Legal Point of View.

It is an undeniable fact that prostitution i s very common in Shanghai. There are three classes, namely, High, Medium and Low classes. Number of persons involved is surprising. In law there is no specific provisions prohibiting the same. It happened that some cases are brought before the Court, but they are disposed of in a very general way and not in accordance with any specific provisions of the law. For instance in cases of SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN WOMAN AND WOMAN etc. not only the parties concerned will be punished and those who employ or engaged them will be punished as well. The act is not specified in law but it is involved in 'INDECENT ACT'. The interpretation of 'Indecnet Act' is very broad. What kind of act does it actually mean? It is very troublesome to enumerate every one of them. I, therefore, only mention some of the most noted ones for the information of the readers.

SODOMY. Generally, it means sexual intercourse between man and man. The law looks at it as an extra-ordinary sexual intercourse. Evidently one of them takes the place of a woman. In western countries the act is not punishable under the heading of adultery but under special provisions. In our old criminal law, there was no provision for this act. The act, as a matter of fact, is involved in Adultery. There are also cases wherein the act was committed between man and woman. The law classifies them under the heading of indecency.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN WOMAN AND WOMAN. In hotels these women can be sent for performance. The cost will $20 tp $30. As it effects public morality, the act is punishable by law.

NAKED DANCE. In order to promote their business, Cinemas always engage naked dancers for performances. As it effects public morality, the law prohibits it.

MASTURBATION, AND SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN PERSONS AND ANIMALS. This can also be found in Shanghai. Such act is punishable by law according to circumstances.

Extract from Mosquito Newspaper entitled
"The Diamond" May 6 issue
1931.

猥褻行為之法律觀

（曼君）

上海一埠、淫風甚熾、以上中下三級、賣用、此爲婦女之同性交接行爲、亦賣淫婦統計、數已驚人、但此尙屬通例、法無干禁之條、偶或引起訴訟不過牽強附引條文耳、如以龍陽癖觀等新花樣而論、則不特個中人、須受嚴懲、即處於主體地位、亦難免徒刑、在法律並無此新名詞、僅以猥褻論罪、但猥褻字義廣泛、且究爲何種行爲、說明頗繁、茲特舉其顯著者、告我讀報諸君、藉增法律常識云爾、

■雞姦■　往常此類行爲、泰半爲男與男所爲、亦即上海二大武一召之所謂兔兒爺、依法律觀、則爲反乎正式男女性交之行爲、顯而言之、亦即替代女性、而爲交接之行爲、泰西各國、亦有其例、但不論姦罪、另立專章、我國舊刑律、本無明文規定、不過參證姦淫罪、以事實而論、該項行爲、亦應屬于姦淫之列、常人觀此、均疑祇男與男之間、實則男子對於女子、亦有犯之者、識途老馬、每召娼以此爲樂、但法律均納于猥褻章、

■磨鏡■　上海各著名旅邸、頗多磨鏡之戲、以二三十金、即能一飽眼福、若輩竟藉此爲招徠觀客、博取

■裸體跳舞■　電影院爲營業計、時假裸體跳舞、爲博賚之策、實則此亦有關於肉體上之羞恥、且公然示衆、故實有干法條、

次如手淫、及人與禽獸爲性交之行爲等、則上海無特爲營業者、然在法律上、亦以情形酌定刑罰也、

Extract from Mosquito Newspaper entitled "The Diamond" May 6 issue 1931.

猥褻行為之法律觀

（君曼）

上海一埠、淫風甚熾、以上中下三級賣淫婦統計、數已驚人、但此尚屬通例、法無干禁之條、偶或引起訴訟不過牽強附引條文耳、如以龍陽觀等新花樣而論、則不特個中人、須受嚴懲、即處於主體地位、亦難免徒刑、在法律並無此新名詞、僅以猥褻論罪、但猥褻字義廣泛、且究爲何種行爲、說明頗繁、茲特舉其顯著者、告我讀報諸君、藉增法律常識云爾、

■雞姦■　往常此類行爲、泰半爲男與男所爲、亦即上海二大武一召之所謂兔兒爺、依法律觀、則爲反乎正式男女性交之行爲、顯而言之、亦即替代女性、而爲交接之行爲、泰西各國、亦有其例、但不論姦罪、另立專章、我國舊刑律、本無明文規定、不過參證姦淫罪、以事實而論、該項行爲、亦應屬于姦淫之列、常人視此、均疑祇男與男之間、實則男子對於女子、亦有犯之者、識途老馬、每召娼以此爲樂、但法律均納于猥褻章、

■磨鏡■　上海各著名旅邸、頗多磨鏡之戲、以二三十金、即能一飽眼福、若輩竟藉此爲招徠觀客、博取資用、此爲婦女之同性交接行爲、亦爲社會上易于發見之事實、因有關風化、法律遂有處罰之條、

■裸體跳舞■　電影院爲營業計、時服裸體跳舞、爲博賚之策、實則此亦有關於肉體上之羞恥、且公然示衆、故實有干法條、

次如手淫、及人與禽獸爲性交之行爲等、則上海無特爲營業者、然在法律上、亦以情形酌定刑罰也、

G. 21.

Translation of extracts from abook entitled "Ling Ngoh Ts Mung"(the Door of Soul and Flesh), sold by the Sing Chi Loh Bookstore(新紀錄), 141 Pakhoi Road.
Author: Woo Loong Hwa(吳農花).

Page 82 to 91

"Then let us go to the Derling Dancing Hall", said Burteel.

"Since I have come to-night, " replied Miss Mary, "I will allow you to do anything you please and will go anywhere you like."

Miss Mary's idea was quite clear to Burteel who, however, was a little surprised. It was about 8 p.m. when they entered the Derling Dancing Hall, and as it was yet too early, they sat down on a sofa and had a secret talk. Sometime later, persons began to come in and the girls wore very thin clothing. Burteel said to Mary that the Dancing Hall was really a "great door of soul and flesh".

While watching the dances, Burteel gave Mary a very passionate kiss and said, "The men and the women who have come to this place are full of the 'sparks of soul and flesh' and are moved by the force of self-combustion. They have come not for dancing but for extinguishing their 'fire'."

Upon hearing this, Miss Mary said with a smile, "Does your 'sparks of soul and flesh' sometimes combust? How do you extinguish your 'fire' ? "

"I have not yet found any means to extinguish the 'fire' which has cúased me considerable suffering. This is responsible for the suspension of my studies as I have not been able to make any progress in my learning owing to the lonesome feelings."

The Derling Dancing Hall was well known for naked dances. These dances took place at midnight when the dancers took off all their clothing and pressed their "flesh" tightly against one another. They did more than kissing and xxx embracing. That night Miss Marry and Mr. Burteel did the same thing and they did not stop until dawn. Miss Mary was fatigued but she felt exceedingly comfortable throughout her whole body. This experience gave both of them a very deep impression.

Page 149 to Page 155

Miss Mary said to Mr. Price, "This is a photograph of my naked body. You can see all the beauties of my physical constitution. As I have not a photograph of a whole naked man, I hope you will give me one of yours."

Seeing that the opportunity had come, Mr. Price informed Miss Marry that it was time for him to sleep and Mary replied that they had better go to the Victoria Hotel. They then went out together.

The Victoria Hotel was different from other hotels; men and women must go thexx in pairs. In this Hotel there was a dancing hall called "The Black Dancing Hall" where the men and women were naked and could do anything they pleased. They were also allowed to change their companions freely. The Hall was really a large sleeping bed.

Page 174 to 176

Laim's girl ordered Laim to lie down on a soft bed and pulled off his clothing, after which she stripped herself. While she was undressing, Laim, though he felt shy, looked at her naked body for more than 15 minutes.

Soon afterwards, Laim and his girl left for the Black Dancing Hall hand in hand.

As it was very dark in the Dancing Hall, Laim had to hold his girl in his arms very tightly, his flesh pressing hard against hers. In the dark, the men and the women could change their companions.

Page 178

When the lights were turned on, Laim saw that the men and women there were as naked as he was. He also saw that several men and women were grasping each on the floor, and that two women and one man were dancing and 'moving'. Since everybody came to the Dancing Hall to comfort their "Soul and Flesh", any kind of a performance was allowed.

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-11-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date July 6 1937.

Subject (in full) Change of Director and Deputy Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 6 Tifeng Road.

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Mr. C. Chow, Director, and Mr. Chao Teh Chang, Deputy Director of the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu, have both received an order from Nanking to leave their present posts and join the service of the Waichiaopu at Nanking.

Mr. Yu Ming(), who was Director of the Office in 1935, has been appointed to take charge and Mr. Chen Ming() as Deputy Director.

Mr. Yu Ming is a Cantonese born in Honolulu and is the nephew of Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan. He received his education in the Cornell University of New York and Soochow Law University of China, holding the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Chen Ming is a native of Fokien and received his education in Japan. He speaks Japanese most fluently. He was formerly Chinese Consul in Panama and has been attached to the Waichiaopu for some time.

The new Directors have not yet taken over charge of the Shanghai Office which is located at 6 Tifeng Road.

Messrs C.Chow and Chao Teh Chang will probably leave for Nanking this evening.

FILE

Superintendent.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2342
Date 1 1

July 7, 1937. 3 Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS FEDERATION AND PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' FEDERATION

At 3 p.m. yesterday, the Private Schools Federation and the Primary School Teachers' Federation held a joint meeting at the Min Sung Middle School (民生中学), Sinkiang Road, Chapei. Some 200 persons representing various local schools were present.

Mr. Feng Ih-sien (冯一先) reported that a satisfactory result had been reached in the negotiations opened by the deputies of the Private Schools Federation with the Shanghai Municipal Council over the question of the issue of the grant-in-aid.

The following resolutions were passed :-

1) That energetic efforts be made to bring about the issue of the full grant-in-aid by the Shanghai City Government.
2) The organization of the Private Schools Federation be strengthened in order to afford proper protection to private schools.

Resolved that the International Settlement Private Schools Federation be reorganized and known as the Shanghai Private Schools Federation; that persons be appointed to undertake the reorganization.

3) That the principals of primary schools throughout Shanghai submit an appeal to the Bureau of Social Affairs on July 12; that they gather before 8 a.m. that day at the Wu Pei Middle School (沪北中学), Jukong Road, in order to leave together for the Bureau.

The meeting terminated at 6 p.m.

Social Evening News dated July 6:

NEW CHIEF OF SHANGHAI OFFICE OF FOREIGN MINISTRY TO ASSUME OFFICE NEXT WEEK

Accompanied by Mr. Chen Chia, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yu Min (俞俨), newly appointed Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came to Shanghai from Nanking the other day and made necessary arrangements with Mr. Chow Yu (周钰), his predecessor. Together with the Vice Minister, Mr. Yu Min returned to the Capital yesterday evening.

According to information received, Mr. Yu Min and Mr. Chen Min (陈旻), newly appointed Deputy Chief of the Office, will come to Shanghai to assume office next week.

Ta Kung Pao (telegram from Soochow):

THE KAYAU MURDER CASE

In connection with the appeal in the Kayau murder case, Presiding Judge Wu Yu-han (吴宇涵) of the Kiangsu High Court at 11 a.m. July 6 attended the Court and ordered in the presence of the accused Mao Yung-fu

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2347
Date 3/7/37

3

July 3, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

CLASH BETWEEN WORKERS OF CHINA SOAP COMPANY AND THE POLICE

On the morning of July 2, the workers of the China Soap Company (中國肥皂公司), a British firm, No. 2310 Yangtszepoo Road, declared a "tai-kung" strike to push their demand for better treatment. They remained in the factory.

At 3 p.m. a large number of Chinese and foreign detectives and policemen arrived in vans and desired to enter the factory to drive out the workers. A clash ensued, during which the workers threw stones at the Police. This lasted until 4.30 p.m. when three foreign policemen were seriously injured, and three Chinese policemen less seriously. Twenty workers were arrested and will be arraigned before the Court this morning.

The workers left the factory last night.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST COTTON YARN MANIPULATORS TO BE HELD IN SHANGHAI

As investigations conducted by Mr. Wu Ting-chong, Minister of Industry, and other officials recently show that Mr. Wu Chi-ting (吳蘊齋), Director of the Internal Revenue Administration, and Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi (盛升頤), Director of the Consolidated Tax Office for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, are found to have connection with the late manipulations on the cotton yarn market in Shanghai, the Procuratorate of the Shanghai First Special District Court has appointed Procurator Sung Kan-san (宋桂山) to hold a court of investigation into the case at 9 a.m. July 3.

Summonses against accused Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheng-yi, witness Mo Han-chu (穆藕初), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cotton Exchange, and two brokers for interrogation have been sent out, but it still remains to be seen whether the court of investigation will be open to the public.

Shun Pao (Nanking telegram) :-

Summonses against Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheng-yi were served at about 5 p.m. July 2, and the Ministry of Finance appointed members of the Revenue Police Squad to escort the two accused to Shanghai in the evening.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

CHANGES IN FOREIGN OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

On July 2, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Mr. Yu Ming (俞鳴) was appointed Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Ministry, with Mr. Chen Min (陳閩) as Deputy Chief, while Mr. Chow Yu (周佑), then Chief of the Shanghai Office was transferred to the post of Secretary to the Ministry and Mr. Chao Tih-chwang (趙鉄莊), the then Deputy Chief, to the post of Chief of the General Affairs Department

D 2347

LCC
FORM No. 3
G. 35,000-1.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICI... S. B. RE...
S.B. 2347/37

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date January 30, 1937.

Subject Cocktail Party for local Municipal Officers, leading residents and journalists held at the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Moore

In connection with the Cocktail Party for local Municipal Officers, leading residents and Journalists at the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu, 6 Tifeng Road, between 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. January 29, the following members of the Special Branch carried out observation in the vicinity of the premises during the function:

D.S. Lockwood

D.S. Kamashita

C.D.S. 45

C.D.C. 353

Thmoore

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

JC
DBK 30/1

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2344/37
Date 6th/1-37

REPORT

Date Jan. 23. 1937.

Subject Cocktail Party for foreign diplomatic and consular officials at the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Moore

In connection with the Cocktail Party for foreign diplomatic and consular officials at the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu, 6 Tifeng Road, between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. January 22, the following members of the Special Branch carried out observation in the vicinity of the premises during the function :-

D.S. Iarby

D.S. Kamashita

C.D.S. 45

C.D.C. 355

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

S. B. REGISTE

File No. S. B. D. 234

20 / 1 / 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch, ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date January 20, 19 37.

Subject Telephone message from Mr. L.P.Sung(宋良鵬) of the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Between 5 and 8 p.m. January 22, Mr. C. Chow, the Director of the above office will entertain foreign diplomatic and Consular officials to a cocktail party at the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu, No.6 Tifeng Road.

Between 5 and 7 p.m. January 29, another cocktail party by Director Chow to entertain prominent Shanghai officials and residents including members of French Municipal Council, Shanghai City Government and the S.M.C. will be held at the same address.

Mr. Sung requests that policemen be detailed on duty at the above address during the time specified. He has telephoned to Bubbling Well Station already.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Dsir:-
D.C.B.
B. Wells.
Representatives of the Sp. Br. will also be in attendance.
D.C.(Dirs)
DSR
2a/1.
S.1.
DSR 22/1.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS)

M 1/8. P.

2347
7 11/36

November 5, 1936.

C. Chow, Esq.,
Director,
Shanghai Office,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
6 Tifeng Road,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 468, dated November 1, and to state that due note has been taken of the removal of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to No. 6 Tifeng Road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

JWA/KW.

File No. M 1/5

COPY

POLICE FORCE FOR INFORMATION

5 NOV 1936

2347
6 11 36

Translation of despatch No.468 to Council from the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dated 1st November, 1936.

--

Removal of Office

The Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been removed from No.1 City Government Road, Fengling Chao, to 6 Jifeng Road, (Tel. Nos. General Office, 22573; Director's room, 22691). From 1st November we shall function at our new address. Please note.

~~Shou Yu~~ C. Hsu

Director

Received for translation late afternoon, 3rd November, 1936.

Trans. Department No. 3/11/36
Shanghai

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

CRIMINAL BRANCH
6 NOV 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Form 226
T.H. 1000. 2-36.

E
3 " 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. M. P. REG
B. B. D. 2347
4 " 36

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Circular Despatch No. 470 from the ~~Shanghai Office of~~ the Ministry of Foreign Office.

November 1, *1936.*

To

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Gentlemen,

This office formerly situated at No. 1 City Government Road, Feng Lin Chiao (off Route Ghisi), has now removed to No. 6 Tifeng Road (Telephones: General Office, No. 22573; Director's Office, No. 22691) and will transact official business at the new address with effect from the 1st November. Apart from notifying the parties concerned, I request that you take note accordingly.

(Signed): C. Chow
Director

SKHO:

SPECIAL BRANCH 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S 40.0.30-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D 2347
Special Branch 27 Separate 1

REPORT

Date March 25, 1935.

Subject The staff of the Shanghai Office of the Wai Chiao Pu and their biographies.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

1. Mr. Yu Ming (余名鈺), Director. Born in Honolulu of Cantonese parents. Educated in Cornell University, New York, U.S.A. and Soochow Law University, China. Holds degree of L.L.B. Cousin of Mr. Sun Fo, he served as secretary to the latter at Canton some years ago and was later transferred to the Wai Chiao Pu where he was appointed Councillor. For the past 3 years, he has held the present position of Director of the Shanghai Office of the Wai Chiao Pu.

2. T.C. Chao (趙鉁哲) Chao Teh Chang, Chief Secretary and Departmental Chief. Native of Shanghai. Son of Chao Chun Ching (趙春卿), ex-Vice Minister of Industry. Educated in Kwang Hwa (光華) University ( ), Shanghai, and Michigan University, U.S.A.. He was sent by the Ministry of Industry to Europe to study commerce at Government expense. On his return he was appointed secretary to the Diplomatic Discussion Committee.

3. Mr. Robert C. Lee (李榮耀) Lee Yung Yau, Secretary. Native of Canton. Son of Mr. Frank Lee, Chinese Minister to Poland, once acting Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Received his education in Chicago University and the Soochow Law University. He has held the position of Secretary to the Shanghai Office for the past 3½ years.

4. Mr. Chang Moong Ling (張夢齡), Secretary. Native of Chapoo, graduate of Kwang Hwa University. Has served as Secretary with above office for five years.

5. Mr. Y.K. Yee (余榮基), Assistant Secretary. Native

FM 2
G. 40.0[illegible]0-1-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

of Canton. Graduate of the Shanghai University (former Baptist College) has been attached to the office for/one year. over

6. Miss Florence Hsu (徐望崇), Assistant secretary. Graduate of Shanghai University.

Delegates from Wai Chiao Pu attached to the Shanghai Office :-

1. Mr. C. Chow (周王壽) alias Chow Tz Cheng (周志成), native of Chekiang, educated in Japan, ex-Consul-General in Yokohama and Tokio. Secretary to the Wai Chiao Pu.

2. L. P. Sung (孫發平), or Sung Lu Ping, native of Chekiang, educated in the Shanghai Municipal School and Hongkong University. Secretary to the Wai Chiao Pu. Secretary to the Peace Preservation Corps and Seamen's Union. A close follower of General Yanghu.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu was abolished five years ago by order of the Nanking Government and a Shanghai Office created as a liaison organization between diplomatic officials and the Wai Chiao Pu. Since then all local disputes between foreigners and Chinese have been handled by the Chinese Municipal Government which has taken over the duties of the land office and registration of foreigners, etc.

Superintendent.

File

D. C. (Special Branch)

26 MAR 1935

Copies sent to D, F, G, H, I, Mr Blackburn & Lt Woods
B3900

FM.1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, March 19 1935.

To Supt. Tan,

Please put up a list of the staff in Shanghai of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a brief note on the career of the principal members of it. Who is Mr Chow who speaks Japanese well and who was once Chinese Consul at Nagasaki.

JMG

Mr. Yui Ming,	Director	余 銘
Mr. T. C. Chao,	Chief Secretary	趙鉄章
Mr. Robert C. Lee,	Secretary	李棠輝
Mr. M. L. Chang,	"	張鳴時
Mr. Y. K. Yee,	"	余崇基
Miss Florence Hsu,	"	徐聖英
Mr. Yung Wei Tsung,	"	鍾維墳
Mr. Shan Yi-chong,	Assistant	單益彰
Miss Lillie Pan,	"	潘佩青
Mr. Miao Chin-yi,	Accountant	繆錦堂
Mr. Lieu Yi-teh,	Assistant	劉以德
Mr. Lee Sheh,	Chief of Radio Station	李 碩
Mr. Yang Kuo-tsung,	Operator	楊國樅
Mr. Kiang An-chi,	"	江安基
Mr. Ma Chi-tau,	clerk	馬基斗
Mr. Wang Yau-tong,	"	王耀東

Mr. C. Chow, Secretary of Waichiaopu stationed at Shanghai, 周 祥

Mr. L. P. Sung, Secretary of Waichiaopu stationed at Shanghai. 孫保平

周前曾任中國駐日西摸滿鉄神戸事處總事等職
孫現同時担任上海市保安處秘書及中華海員工會等職兼負曾秘書事務

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

WELCOMED THE JAPANESE FLIERS

A representative gathering, welcomed the "Asahi" goodwill fliers at Lungwha aerodrome yesterday afternoon when the machine arrived from Tokyo, via Seoul and Nanking. In this group are General Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of Shanghai, and Mr. A Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China.

IV Supt. Tan,

Please ... in connection with inquiries you are making about Shanghai staff of Foreign Affairs. What are the duties of the Director, Mr Yui Ming, who is in the Mayor's office?

II

Supt. Tan,

Please let me know who is the man marked V and what position does he hold.

JHS

He is C. Chow Secretary to Shanghai Office of the Wai-Chiao Pu (Ministry of F.A.)

Tan

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. S.B.1 S. B. R.C. Station, S. B. D. 2347/31

Date Mar. 27 1931

9-5-31

Subject (in full) Mr. Tang Liu 唐楹 alias Tang Nyeu Tsu 唐紐荪

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C-D.I.

Mr. Tang Liu 唐楹 who took over office yesterday as Acting Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a native of Canton of about 30 years of age. He is the son of Mr. Tang Shao Yi (a well known diplomat who was formerly Premier of the Peking Government). The new Director has been appointed in consequence of the continued illness of S.K.Chen and of the transfer of Mr. Liu Yuen Fang Assistant Director to the Ministry at Nanking.

Mr. Tang was formerly a 3rd Class Secretary in the Wai Chiao Pu and in the Ministry of Justice. He also served as secretary to the Chinese Legation in London and recently served as Chinese Consul at Nagasaki and Singapore.

So far it can be ascertained, Mr. Tang is educated and respectable.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D.C. (Cr & Sp. Br's)

27/3/31.

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-I-30

Extract from the Chinese Morning Translation of 27/3/31.

NEW CHIEF OF SHANGHAI OFFICE OF FOREIGN MINISTRY

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

At 11 a.m. yesterday Daung Liu, the newly appointed Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Ministry, assumed his post.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
S. & S. B. REGIS Station,
No. S. B. D. 2346
Date May 8, 1931.
Cle 9 - 5 - 31

Subject (in full) Mr. Peters Rusèns, Latvian Consul in Shanghai.

Made by / and *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached, Mr. Peters Rusèns, Latvian, arrived in Shanghai some three or four months ago and took up residence at the Palace Hotel.

A few days after his arrival here he called on Mr. Long, Secretary of the Consular Body, and stated that he was the new Latvian Consul. However, as Latvia has no treaty with the National Government, Mr. Rusèns has not been recognised by the Consular Body or by the Chinese Authorities.

Mr. Long informed me that he was making further enquiries regarding Mr. Rusèns' claim and would inform me of the result in due course.

Mr. Von Knorring, Acting Consul General for Finland, is meantime officially in charge of Latvian interests.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.
T. Kilgour
O. i/c Sp. Br.
9:5:'31.

Rutter
9/5

File
W.
11:5:'31.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-I-

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 8: 5: 1931.

To S2,

Please make discreet inquiries regarding the person here who claims to be Latvian Consul or a representative of the Latvian Government. It is said that this man has no claim to be a consul and that the Latvian Government has no

Treaty with Chin

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 8 ; 5 ; 193 1,

To Reg,

Please let me know
the name and
address of the
Latvian Consul.
Miss T. states that
letters were written
to him recently.

Name & address.

P. Rusen Esq.
Consul for Latvia.
Room № 502 Palace Hotel
Shanghai.

2

D - 2351

D - 2352

D - 2353

File COPY

SHANGHAI
C. & S. [illegible]
No. S. B. D. 2351
Date 11 - 5 - 31

Special Branch S. 2.

May 9, 1931.

H. V. Muehlhauser.

H.V. Muehlhauser has resided in Shanghai for about eight years. Four or five years ago he had a small motor repair shop at No. 32 Markham Road, afterwards removing to his present address, No. 26 Yu Yuen Road. He is regarded as a capable workman but is addicted to drink, and when in possession of money he invariably spends it on drink and neglects his work. Muehlhauser is considered a respectable person apart from this failing, who otherwise would have been able to build up a good business of his own.

On December 12, 1926 he was arrested on Hardoon Road for being drunk in charge of a motor car and was fined $70 at the Mixed Court.

Should it be considered necessary, further enquiries can be made regarding his earlier history.

Sgd:- W. DUNCAN.
D. S. I.

N. B.
File sent to:-
D. C. (Divisions)
11/5.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-I-30

File No._____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2. Station,

Date May 11, 1931.

Subject (in full) Gunther Rodatz.

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D. S. I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached letter dated May 8, 1931 from the Netherlands Consulate re Gunther Rodatz, enquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please prepare letter in above sense.

W.G.
12:5:'31.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.
No. 1564

SHANGHAI. 8th May 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. D. 2352.
11 - 5 - 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the German citizen Gunther Rodatz, local representative of the "Norddeutsche Wollkämmerei & Kammgarnspinnerei" of Bremen, 24 the Bund, room 47, born at Hamburg 5 June 1903, holder of a passport No.16 issued by the local German Consulate General on 28 January 1931, desires to proceed to Netherlands India.

I would be much obliged to be informed whether anything is known against this person from a point of view of morals or politics.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

S.B. - D. 2352.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 1623.

SHANGHAI, 13 May 1931.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, No. S.B. D. 2352, regarding Mr. Gunther Rodatz, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

S.B. D.2352

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2352
Date 12.5.31.

May 12, 31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1564 dated May 8, 1931, I have to inform you that there is nothing in Police records to the detriment of Mr. Gunther Rodatz, who has applied to your Consulate for a visé to the Netherlands India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

D. 2353

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 3530.

SHANGHAI. 19-10-1931.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.S.B.-D 2353 dated the 14th instant regarding P.H.Pitterson and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

File D 2010

S. D. D. 2353.
dte 14. 10. 31.

October 14 31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.3155 dated October 5, 1931, I forward herewith copy of a police report* concerning P.H. Pitterson and the alleged smuggling of four students of the Chinan University to Java.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

* Encl:- 1
14/10

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. File No. 3
Date 13.10.31
Section 2 Station.

REPORT

Date October 12, 19 31.

Subject (in full) Alleged smuggling of four students of Chinan University into Java.

Made by D.I.Kuh Paohwa *Forwarded by* D.B. Rus O.I.

With reference to the inquiry of October 5, 1931 from the Netherlands Consulate-General, concerning the alleged smuggling of four students of the Chinan University into Java, I have to report that diligent inquiries made in connection with this matter have, so far, failed to confirm the information supplied by P.H. Pitterson. Discreet inquiries among the students of the Chinan University have also been unsuccessful.

Regarding P.H. Pitterson, this individual, who is undoubtedly a shady character, left the Hung Fah (鴻發) hotel, No. 111 Boulevard de Montigny on September 30, 1931 and since then his whereabouts have become obscure. Enquiries among his friends in the various schools and at his usual haunts have failed to disclose his present address.

Kuh Pao. hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yas,
Please reply sending a copy of the above report.
13:10:31

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3155.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. B. REG
S. B. D. 2353.
date 6 - 10 - 31.

SHANGHAI, 5th October 1931.

Sir,

With reference to the report I received concerning K.H.Pitterson and the methods described therein for smuggling students to Java, I should be much obliged to be acquainted, if possible, with the names of those four students from the Chinan University, who are supposed to have successfully performed the trip to Netherlands India in that manner.

File attached. 6/10.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

D.I. Kuh.
Report please = 'Java' might assist.
DBR 6/10

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

$2, Further inquiry and report please.
6:10:'31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2353.
date 6 - 10 - 31.

K.H. Pitterson.

K.H. Pitterson alias Sun Kheng Hoon alias Chu Wen (24), is a native of Menado, Celebes, Dutch East Indies.

He claims to be a musician by profession and also is capable of singing and dancing. He speaks English rather well and has a slight knowledge of Fukienese. His father is said to be a merchant somewhere in Java, with branch offices in Hongkong and Amoy and is reported to be wealthy. Pitterson says he receives from his father a monthly remittance varing from $200 to $500 which he spends in gambling at the Ganidrome.

I noticed more than thirty pawn tickets in his possession, which were for musical instruments, a diamond ring and a gramophone etc.

He is residing in Hung Fah Hotel ( ), No.111 Boulevard Montigny, room 19, but his telegraph address is either 303 or 310 Rue Bourgeat for communication with his father. He used to stay at his uncle's house, at No. 218 Avenue Foch, where he is keeping his clothes. He removed to the hotel on account of restriction as his uncle insisted that he be at home by 10 p.m. every night. His uncle does not know that he is staying in the hotel, as he told him that he lives in School, while to his father he wrote that he is in hospital suffering from illness.

On 22.9.31 he received about $200 from his father on the strength of his alleged sickness. Once he took me to a pawnshop on Woosung Road, and after giving me some money, asked me to redeem a pair of shoes, a velvet hat and a suit of clothes, which had been pawned for $26. At the time I was redeeming those things, he stood outside the shop, and the master of the shop informed me that these articles had been pawned by a tall Cantonese and not by a Pitterson.

As soon as he received the redeemed clothing he took the tram and proceeded back to his hotel.

He said that he is very well known around the Shanghai dance halls, cafes etc., for his numerous fights.

Once when I asked him about the possibility of travelling to Java without a passport, he told me how he had helped some Chinese students to reach Java without the passports.

He usually put such passengers in the cook's galley on one of the Dutch steamers plying between Shanghai and Java, and the cook keeps them there until the boat enters the port. After a waiting a couple of hours, when everything is quiet, the cook sends them ashore to a certain address posing as members of the crew. This method of transportation is cheaper than travelling on a ticket and he says he has already sent four students of Chinan University.

He asked me whether I would like to go Java or Amoy as he could fix everything for me.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Sept. 28. 1931.

To O/c. S.B.

The attached report on the subject of K.H. Peterson alias Sun Kheng Hang alias Chu Wen was made by Jarvi at the instance of Mr. Van den Berg.

A.B. Rupert

A.R. 28/9 S2, Please give Mr Van den Berg a copy and Deliver Pass to Reg. White
Delivered on 3/10/31. [illegible]

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-I-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2353
File No.
2. 1857 Station,

Date May 14, 1931.

Subject (in full) Soei Keng-hoen alias Sun Kheng-hoon alias Ch'ou Wen alias K.H. Pitterson.

Made by _____ and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached letter dated May 8, 1931 from the Netherlands Consulate re Soei Keng-hoen alias Sun Kheng-hoon alias Ch'ou Wen alias K.H. Pitterson, careful enquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment. It is not known that he is connected with extremist students or is addicted to narcotics.

W Duncan.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1619

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2353.
Date 14 - 5 - 31

SHANGHAI, 13th May 1931.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 8th instant, No. 1520, I have the honour to enclose herewith translation of a letter which I received from a certain Sieh Jih-kwan (謝日光) concerning Sun Kheng-Hoen, the original of which I kept in my archives.

I wonder whether the charge Sieh desires to bring against Sun is made for the purpose of obtaining money on the latter's behalf.

As Sun lost his Netherlands' nationality I have answered Sieh to the effect that since Sun is not under my jurisdiction, the Netherlands Consular Court is not competent in this matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

COPIE

TRANSLATION.

From Sieh Jih-Kwan,

c/o Shanghai Law School.

10th May (1931).

Sir,

I understand that Mr.Sun Kheng-hoen has some monitary transactions with your Consulate. If he should call again at your Consulate, I request you to have him detained and handed over to the Police.

On the 6th of this month Mr.Sun called on me. I went out for about 15 minutes, leaving Sun alone in my room. When I cameback, Sun had left already without leaving a word. One suit which had been hung over the wall also disappeared, together with $ 30.- in notes in the pockets. The total worth is about $ 75.-.

I shall feel obliged if you could tell me his address.

Yours sincerely,

(sd.)SIEH JIH KWAN.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1520.

SHANGHAI, 8th May 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGS.
No. S. B. D. 2353.
Date 11 - 5 - 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a certain Soei Keng-hoen (孫慶雲) alias Sun Kheng-hoon alias Ch'ou Wen (周文) alias K.H.Pitterson, born at Menado (Celebes, N.E.I.) about 23 years of age, applied from time to time to this Consulate General for financial assistance.

* Soei, No record in S.B. Soc. of C. & S. B. Reg. 11/5.

It appears that in stead of devoting himself to his schoolwork he wasted his time and money on everything but his studies.

In 1927 he obtained through the intermediary of this Consulate General a substantial sum of money from his father to pay his debts.

In 1928 further assistance was refused to him on account of his misbehaviour in this office.

In the beginning of this year he approached the Consulate again, telling all sorts of lies and asking again for financial assistance from home.

It appears that during the greater part of last year he lived at the Tung Nan Hotel,563 North Szechuen Road, leaving there an unpaid bill of more than $ 300.--. He gave his Netherlands' passport to the manager by way of security, stating to the Consulate that he had lost it.

His nerves seemed to be overstrained and he was and still is in a very irritable state of mind.

This Consulate General advised his father, through the

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

R.C. S.B. 9/5/31

the Netherlands' Indian authorities in Menado, that he should not allow his son to stay any longer in Shanghai without proper supervision and I am now requested to pay his debt to the Tung Nan Hotel and to arrange for his passage home.

During the first three months of this year Soei omitted to repeat his registration with this Consulate General as a Netherlands' subject so that the Immigration Rules become applicable to him and enquiries have to be made as to his antecedents.

I saw Soei for the last time on Saturday, when he left in an angry mood because I did not want to give him money except for his meals.

His last known address was c/o Cheng Ping-tan, 151 Wingon Lee, N.Szechuen Road. Before that he used to live at 130 Boone Road and in the Honan Hotel, 460 North Honan Road. A certain Lin Hoe-hai(林和海), student at Futan University appears to have assisted Soei lately.

On the bill of the Tung Nan Hotel appeared one item for bail money, advanced to obtain Soei's release from custody at a Chinese Police Station, whence he had been brought after a brawl with a constable. Otherwise I do not know of any event which brought him in conflict with the law although I would not be surprised to hear of his entertaining relations with extremist students or being addicted to narcotics. In case the Police have any information concerning his activities I should be greatly obliged to you for kindly informing me.

For identification purposes I enclose his photograph, which kindly return to me again. It was taken from his old passport, which I recovered in the meantime from the Tung Nan Hotel and which has been withdrawn subsequently as Soei is no longer a Netherlands' subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 10 : 5 : 1931.

To S2,

Please send
to see me about
this matter.

T.C. & S.B. Registry

Please let me have file (s) No. (s)

re Soei Keng-hoen (孫慶雲)
alias Sun-Kheng-hoon alias
Ch'ou Wen (周文) alias
K. H. Petterson

(Signature) W Duncan
WSJ

Section S.2.

Date 13-5-31.

Approved

(Signature)

Date

no record
C/R.

No record in Finance Reg. No record in Y.P.D. under "Petterson"
13/5

D - 2356

D - 2357

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 2356.
No. D. 2 Station.
Date 18.8.1932.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 18, 1932.

Subject (in full) Arrest of Ko Tseng Khe (馬振凱) on Yangtszepoo Road on May 10, 1931.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D.B. Rue, SI

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch dated August 16 on the attached file relating to the arrest of a communist suspect named Ko Tseng Khe on Yangtszepoo Road on May 10, 1931, I have to state that in view of this individual having been detained in custody for more than fifteen months during which period the Chinese Authorities failed to prove a prima facie case against him, I am of the opinion that the judgment rendered on August 15, 1932 should not be questioned.

YR

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

C.I.D. C.I.C. S.B. 18.8.1932.

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 17/8/32

Communist Propaganda - Result of Court Proceedings against communist suspect

Following protracted proceedings, Mo Tseng Khe (馬振凱) who was arrested on May 10, 1931 on the authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau **on** a charge of propagating com mu nism, appeared on remand before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on August 15, 1932 when he was ordered to be released.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 15/8/32 19 F. I. R. No. Police C 5th. W

Reg. No. 5/27718. Stn. Yrpoo Procurator Hoop Judge 2356 Tsoh.Tsung.Ze

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

D. 16-8-32

Sheet NO.13.

High Court of Appeal.

Proceedings.

Mr Lea appeared for the Police.

Judgement only.

Decision. Not Guilty.

G.L.

S2,

For short comment on merits of decision.

16:8:32

D.I. Kuh. In D.I.R. etc.

DBS - 17/8

D.I. 17/8 Kuh

Copy for Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
D 2356
D 16/8/32

F. 22F
G. 50m-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Ref. No. 16/31.
Assistance to O.O.L.

Yangtszepoo Police Station.

August 15th. 1932.

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	8a.m. - 12 noon 8-8-32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	S.S.D. Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused Mo Tsung Khe again appeared before the S.S.D. Court on 15-8-32, when the following judgement was rendered.

"Accused not guilty".

J.H. Kennedy
D.S. 34.

D. D. O. "D".

Officer i/c Special Branch.

52, Please prepare a paragraph on this case for inclusion in Daily Intelligence Summary.
16:8:32.

F. 22F
G.50m-1-32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
D 2356
Date 9/8/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Yangtszepoo Police Station.
August 8th, 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Ref. No. 16/31.
Assistance to O.C.C.

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	8 a.m. - 11 a.m, 8-8-32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

This case again came up for hearing at the High Court this a.m. After a short interrogation of the defendant Ho Tsung Khe, by Judge Sung, the case was remanded for judgement on 15-8-32.

J.P. Kennedy
D.S.

D.D.O. "D"
Officer i/c S.B.

Reg. Please attach file.

9-8-32.

D.I. K.L.
R.
9/8.

Vide file attached.
ADC

S2, Further report on due cause.
9:8:32.

Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
2350

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 15/7/32. 19 F. I. R. No. ..... & Stn. No. 7250.

Reg. No. 5/27710. Stn. Yangtzepoo. Procurator Tsong. Judge Koch, Tsiang.

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Date 18/7/32

Sheet No. 11.

High Court of Appeal.

Proceedings. Mr T S Loo appeared for the Police.
Mr Zung Vung Ka appointed for the accused.

Judge :- It is the Procurator's duty to announce the grounds for the prosecution against the accused.

Procurator :- The grounds are mentioned in detail in the petition.

Accused :- I was previously engaged in the Ewo Cotton Mill. Although a strike had taken place, I still carried on with my work. There are many departments in the mill, and each one is supervised either by a foreigner or Chinese. I was introduced to work in the mill by my father, who had been employed there for 4 years, and left on his own accord owing to sickness, and now he is a hawker. I was working in the steel wire department, and the man in charge of this department was named "Woo Sau Kan", and he is now unemployed. There were thousands of workers employed in the mill, so I cannot say if there was another man there with the same name as myself. I came to Shanghai with my father from Kompo. Although a strike did take place, I was asked by the man in charge of my department to carry on work as usual. I do not know a man named "Yang Ah Kyi" or "Wah Dou Ah Sung". I came to Shanghai when I was 16 years of age. I cannot read.

Witness Ding Zung Pau :- I am a representative from the Public Safety Bureau. The late Commissioner named "Zung" asked me to investigate whether there was a worker named Ho Young Kho employed in the Ewo Cotton Mill, and from enquiries I found there was a worker of this name, but I could not find out any information regarding the strike, and also I did not find any proof for the reason of the strike

Judge :- I will remand the case again for further investigation

Decision. Remand (no fixed date) for trial pending production of evidence.

F. Bowman.

18.7.32.

F. 22F
G.50m-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2356
Date 16/7/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Yamitsaeno Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Assistance to Chinese Authorities No.16/31. July 16th. 1932.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Moh Tsung Khe (馬根槎) appeared before the High Court of Appeal at 9 a.m. 15-7-32 on summons issued at the instance of the Procurator.

After a short hearing the case was again remanded and the charge sheet marked. "Remand for trial pending production of evidence."

R Wardach,
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

S2,
For necessary action.
18:7:32

D.S. Kuh.
Returned to
Pass to Reg. 18/7/32

Noted
Kuh
18/7

F. 22F
G. 50m-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. 2356
24/6/32

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Yangtszepoo Police Station.
June 22nd, 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to Chinese Authorities, No. 16/1931.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below

a. b.
(f c)

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On 16-6-32, Moh Tsung Khe was before Procurator Wong at 9a.m. on 16-6-32, and the following is the translation of the Court proceedings, Case No. 5/27718.

Mr. Tsien appeared for the police.

Accused:- I have no attorney to represent me. I am married with a family and have parents alive. I am at present employed as a coolie in the health department S.M.C. I was a coolie in the Ewo cotton mills before that and my wages were $14.00 to $15.00 per month. At present I earn 70 cents per day in the health department which is all I have to support my whole family on. My parents are old and I worked in the cotton mills for six years. I do not know whether there was a labour union formed by the mill workers or not. The workers at the cotton mills went on strike on several occasions, but I cannot remember the exact number of times. I only acted as a temporary worker at another place when the mill workers went on strike. The Ewo cotton mills are a British concern. It is not true that I was a No. 1 coolie in the mill and instigated the workers to go on strike. I am not a communist There was no branch of the communist party in the mill, who called upon the workers to attend meetings. I do not know Yang Ah Nyi and Wha Der Sai Pao.

Rep, Kong Mai Sing of the S.P.S.B. :- The detective Ding Zung Hai who had charge of this case is not in court

F. 22F
G. 50m-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

today, but I represent him, but I ascertained before I came here, that this accused had been arrested on instructions from Nanking.

Accused:- I was released on security previously and ten chief tenants of houses guaranteed me.

Procurator to accused:- You will be again released on the same kind of security.

Decision:- Accused to be acquitted, and to be summoned to appear.

R Wardrop,
D. I.

D. D. O. "D".

Filed
23:6:'32.

F. 22F *
G. 50m-I-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
D 2356
Date 23/6/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

Yangtszepoo Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to Chinese Authorities, No. 16/1931. June 22nd, 1932.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On 16-6-32, Moh Tsung Khe was before Procurator Wong at 9a.m. on 16-6-32, and the following is the translation of the Court proceedings, Case No. 5/27718.

Mr. Tsien appeared for the police.

Accused:- I have no attorney to represent me. I am married with a family and have parents alive. I am at present employed as a coolie in the health department S.M.C. I was a coolie in the Ewo cotton mills before that and my wages were $14.00 to $15.00 per month. At present I earn 70 cents per day in the health department which is all I have to support my whole family on. My parents are old and I worked in the cotton mills for six years. I do not know whether there was a labour union formed by the mill workers or not. The workers at the cotton mills went on strike on several occasions, but I cannot remember the exact number of times. I only acted as a temporary worker at another place when the mill workers went on strike. The Ewo cotton mills are a British concern. It is not true that I was a No. 1 coolie in the mill and instigated the workers to go on strike. I am not a communist There was no branch of the communist party in the mill, who called upon the workers to attend meetings. I do not know Yang Ah Nyi and Wha Der Sai Pao.

Rep, Kong Mai Sing of the S.P.S.B. :- The detective Ding Zung Hai who had charge of this case is not in court

F. 22F
G. 50m-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

..... 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

today, but I represent him, but I ascertained before I came here, that this accused had been arrested on instructions from Nanking.

Accused:- I was released on security previously and ten chief tenants of houses guaranteed me.

Procurator to accused:- You will be again released on the same kind of security.

Decision:-.Accused to be acquitted, and to be summoned to appear.

$2,
Please note and pass to Registry
file. JWG
23:6:32

D.D. Pub.
as above ABR 23/6/32

R. Wardrop,
D. I.

Noted.
Kuh
23/6

~~D. D. C. "D".~~
Special Branch.

Reg. Please attach file.
JWG
23:6:32

Attached
W.C. 23/6

F. 22F
G.50m-I-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2356.
Date 14/6/32.

"D" Division.

Yangtzepoo Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER No:—**Assistance to Chinese Authorities, No. 16/1931.** June 13th, 1932.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On 13/6/32, a summons was received for the appearance of Koh Tsung Khe (馬振堪) at 9a.m. on 16/6/32. Summons is issued by the Supreme Ct. Branch High Court and is marked. "Before recorder for investigation".

This case was last before the above Court on 27/5/32, when the following judgment was handed down, "Case not entertained".

Summons served on Koh Tsung Khe, at 8p.m. on 13/6/32, by C.D.C. 194.

R Wardrop,
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

R/ D. C. [illegible]

S2, Please see and pass to Registry to file.

Reg: Please file 14/6/32

Noted 14/6/32 14:6:32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2356
Date 3/6/32.

Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 2.6.32.

Communist Propaganda

Following protracted proceedings, the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on May 31, 1932, decided that the case against Mo Tseng Khe (馬振凱), who was arrested on a charge of propagating communism on the authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau on May 10, 1931, be not entertained.

Reg. Please file. BBE 3/6/32.

F. 22F
G.50m-I-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. b. REGISTRY
No. D 2356.
Date 1/6/32.
"D" Division.
Wangtszepoo Police Station.
May 31st, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

CRIME REGISTER No:—23/1931.

Diary Number:—	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Moh Tsung Khe (馬寸庆乾) again appeared before the Court on 24-5-32, when the case was remanded for judgement on 31-5-32.

The case however was called for hearing on 27-5-32, and the following judgement given:-

"Case not entertained".

R Wardrop,
D. I.

YB

Officer i/c Special Branch.

M.S.B.
Information & forms of return for usual letters to be prepared.
1/6/32.

(Not necessary in this case)
2/6/32

D. I. Kirk 2/6/32.

Usual letters not necessary.
Kirk
2/6

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 27.5.32 19 F. I. R. No. ... Stn. No. 7750

Reg. No. 5/27.718 Stn. Yangtszepoo Procurator Yoch, Zen, Eng. Judge

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Political

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2366
Date 31/5/32.

Sheet No. 2.

For Judgment only.

Decision Case not entertained.

M. L. C.

Kia Yong-kee

b. 12

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 24.5.32 Political 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 7750

Reg. No. 5/27.718 Stn. Yangtzepoo Procurator Tsong Yoeh Zah Tsiang Judge

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY
N. D 2356.
D. 27 5 32

Sheet No. 8.

Proceedings

Mr. T S Lea appeared for the Police.
Mr. Van Kyi Sung appeared for the accused.

Procurator :- I ask the Court to try this case.

Accused :- I have been employed in the Ewo Mill for 6 years, as a labourer. I did not have anything to do with the Labourer's Union, I do not know if there is such a Union. I am not concerned in any Communistic Party. I am not concerned in the affairs of the mill. I stopped work as the others workers stopped. I do not know anyone by the name of Yen. I can only write my own name. I did not receive a letter from Yen. I do not know Yang Ah Nyi or Woo. I have never seen the letter which is in the hands of the Court.

(Judge read over the letter to the accused)

Accused :- I do not know anything about the contents of the letter. I have never seen Woo. I was in Shanghai in 1927 but I never participated in any violent strike in that year. I do not know anyone by the name of Wang Doo San Wei.

Procurator :- This accused was implicated as a communist and same has been proved by evidence. I ask that he be punished.

Mr. Van :- The enquiries should have been open and the accused allowed to have a counsel.

Procurator :- The Procurator can institute prosecution against anyone after enquiries have been made. It is immaterial whether enquiries are made open or in private. The record of enquiries can be used in evidence.

Mr. Lea :- The evidence in this case is weak. The enquiries were not open according to Article 5 of the Rendition Agreement and the accused had no chance to engage a counsel. The accused has been in custody for ten months before prosecution was instigated.

Decision

Pleadings concluded. 31.5.32. 1.30.P.M. for Judgment.

M.L.C.

Hon Jenk. Shi

S2, Further reporting due course.
27:5:'32

F. 22F
G.50m-I-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2356.
"D" 27. 4. 32.
"D" Division.
Yangtszepoo Police Station.
26th April 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Assistance to Ch: Authorities (16) 931.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Mo Tsung Khe (馬崇傑) again appeared before the Court on 25.4.32, when Mr. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, informed Judge Sun that accused had been detained for a long time, and asked the court to consider the case.
Judge to accused. "You should get a guarantor."
Decision. "Accused to be released on security.
Later same date accused was released on his relatives guaranteeing his future appearance.in Court.

R Wardrop,
D.S.I.

Special Branch.

File
27:4:32.

PHONE
12049
12050

Shanghai Municipal Council

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2356
Date 22/4/32

Office of the Municipal Advocate

Shanghai, April 22, 1932.

Commissioner of Police,

In re Case of Mo Tsung Khe

Herewith original copy of my report to the Secretary General, and his remarks thereunder. The application was filed today. If an order is not made for the release of Mo Tsung Khe on or before one week from today, to-wit, Friday, April 29th, will you kindly issue instructions to the station concerned to release the accused forthwith on but not before April 29th. The attached memorandum, together with Mr. Fessenden's remarks, constitute your authority for such action.

R. J. Bryan, Jr.
Municipal Advocate.

Encl.
Report as stated.

O/c S.B.
Will you please arrange as requested above?
22/4/32

PHONE
12049
12050

Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate

Shanghai, April 21, 1932.

The Secretary General,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

In re Case of Mo Tsung Khe

In my annual report under the heading of "Right of Appeal in Extradition Cases", I referred to the case of Mo Tsung Khe. The accused in that case was arrested on May 10, 1931, upon application of the Public Safety Bureau. He was brought before the Court on May 11, 1931, at which time the Public Safety Bureau made its application in open court. The case was remanded from time to time until July 18, 1931, at which time the Court ordered the accused to be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau for trial, although no prima facie case had been proved. The Council thereupon appealed in three ways, as is outlined in detail in my annual report. The case eventually went to the Supreme Court, which dismissed the Council's kang kao. The District Court then overruled the Council's other two appeals, whereupon the Municipal Council appealed to the High Court, which has sent the case back again to the District Court for further order. The reason given by the High Court for sending the case back was because the judgment of the District Court was not properly dated. The Court "sidestepped" the real issue involved.

Our right of appeal in extradition cases is one which the Chinese will neither admit nor deny, and which we, on the other hand, must continue to demand. The accused has

has now been detained for almost a year, and not a tittle of evidence has been produced against him. If the case is to continue, the accused will undoubtedly be held in custody until the expiration of the present agreement, which I think you will agree is most unfair.

Article 73 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides as follows:

> "The detention of an accused may not exceed two months during preliminary investigation and three months during trial; provided however, that if at the expiration of such period, necessity exists for continuance of detention, the Procurator or the Judge concerned shall move the Court for a ruling in the matter.
>
> Upon the filing of a motion as described in the above paragraph, the Court may extend the period of detention, but no such period shall exceed two months. During preliminary investigation, an extension may be allowed once only.
>
> Where upon the expiration of the period of detention the case has not yet been set for prosecution or trial, the writ of detention shall be deemed to be rescinded."

Under this section, it appears to me that the Council cannot hold the accused any longer, for he is still under investigation and no formal complaint has been laid. The maximum period which the Court is entitled to detain the accused would appear to be four months. If the accused is detained any longer, he would have a right of action against the Council in the Court of Consuls. I feel sure that the accused is not going to bring such an action, as he does not want to be handed over. He would rather remain in our custody than be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau. Nevertheless his further detention is most unjust. I have filed an application with the Court to have him released. Such application is in the nature of a writ of habeas corpus. If the application is not granted within one week after it is filed, I desire your

permission

permission to request the Police to release Mo Tsung Khe without any further court proceedings.

You will recall several cases in the Provisional Court in which the Deputies ordered the release of persons who were detained more than fourteen days, which is the period prescribed in the old Mixed Court Rules of Procedure. The case has now, it appears, developed into a question of the prestige of the Public Safety Bureau, which the Judges are inclined to consider more seriously than the rights of the accused. I think you will agree that it is most unfair for the Court to proceed on such a theory.

Kindly let me have your instructions. I know that you are busy, so if you could just write on the bottom of this report your instructions, and return same to me, such action would be appreciated.

R. J. Bryan, Jr.
Municipal Advocate.

RTB/J

Apply to Court for release without prejudice. If request refused without prejudice to the right of the Police to request release at any time. The matter stands.
S.T.

F.22F
G.Gen-I-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
D 2356.
Date 8.4.32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to Chinese Authorities (16), 1931. Yangtszepoo Police Station.

April 7th, 1932.

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Ma Tsung Khe (馬根煊) arrested outside the Ewo Cotton Mill, 670 Yangtszepoo Road on 19-3-31, on behalf of the Chinese Authorities on a charge of being a Communist was again before the court on 18-3-32, for decision on a protest and an appeal lodged by the Municipal Police. Judge Sun of the Special District Court again ordered accused to be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau for trial.

On a further protest being entered by the Municipal Advocate, the Court then gave the following decision, That the case would be transferred again to the High Court regarding difference of opinion and appeal by the Police, and the Police should file another petition regarding the difference of opinion and appeal. Charge sheet marked, Awaiting to be sent to the Jud. Branch of Kiangsu High Court for trial.

On 6-4-32, a translation of a further appeal by the Municipal Advocate and of the judgement of Judge Sun of 18-3-32, was received. Copies forwarded herewith for information.

D.S.I.

Noted
8/4

Special Branch.

8/4/32.

IN THE KIANGSU SECOND BRANCH HIGH COURT

Case No. 5/27718 Stn. No. 7750

Shanghai Municipal Council
(Yangtszepoo Police Station).

Versus

Mo Tsung Khe

Kang Kao

Comes now the S.M.C. and kang kaos from the ruling (received on March 30, 1932) rendered by the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and dismissing the appeal and Sung Ming I Nyi filed in the case in which application was made for handing over the accused Mo Tsung Khe on suspicion of being a communist. The reasons for the kang kao are as follows:

(1) Article 377, Section 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is not applicable to a Sung Ming I Nyi.

The S.M.C., being dissatisfied with the decision rendered by the Shanghai Special Area District Court on July 18, 1931 whereby the accused Mo Tsung Khe was ordered to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, filed an appeal and a Sung Ming I Nyi with the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court and the Shanghai Special Area District Court respectively. According to the procedure, an appeal and a Sung Ming I Nyi are totally different. Therefore, what is provided in law in respect of an appeal cannot apply to a Sung Ming I Nyi. The original ruling which dismissed both the appeal and Sung Ming I Nyi of the S.M.C. was rendered in accordance with Art. 377, sec. 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. No matter whether Art. 337 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is applicable to this case or not, the provisions contained therein are in respect of an appeal only, and nothing is mentioned therein about a Sung Ming I Nyi. Thus it is apparent that a Sung Ming I Nyi is not subject to the provision of this article. However, the Court of original trial applies the provisions in respect of an appeal to a Sung Ming I Nyi. This does not seem to be proper.

(2) The Court of original trial has no right to dismiss the appeal in this case.

Being dissatisfied with the decision rendered by the Shanghai Special Area District Court, the S.M.C. filed an appeal with the competent superior court, i.e. the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court. This is lawful according to the provision of Art. 358 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There was no point of defect in the appeal in this case so far as the procedure of law adopted was concerned. Even if the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court considers that the appeal is not well-grounded, the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court should decide according to its own discretion, and theCourt of original trial should not have acted in its stead. However, the Judge who originally tried the case unmindfully dismissed the lawful appeal of the S.M.C. by misquoting Art. 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This does not seem to be an act to uphold the law and there has not been such a precedent. Because of thefact that acts of arbitration on the part of the court of original trial might be avoided, a lawful appeal must be heard and decided by the competent superior court. If the power of dismissing or sustaining an appeal rests with the court which originally tried the case, then self-conceitedness will predominate and not a single appeal out of a hundred would be sustained by the Judge who was originally on the case. This goes a long way from the intention of the legislature by which the system of appeal was introduced and affects much the dignity of law. This is the reason why the S.M.C. considers it improper for the court of original trial to dismiss the lawful appeal in this case.

(3) The Sung Ming I Nyi filed by the S.M.C. is not without foundation in law and precedents can be quoted.

Art. 427 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides:

"Where either of the measures described below taken by the commissioned judge or the judge acting upon request is the ground for complaint, application may be made to the court

to which such judge belongs to have such ruling set aside or altered, provided however, that in a case where the judge acting upon request is a judge of the local court, such application shall be made to the competent district court:

"(1) Relating to detention in custody, bail, seizure, or restitution of things seized;"

The Sung Ming I Nyi filed by the S.M.C. in this case was based on the article quoted above and was of legal foundation.

In the year 1930 the S.M.C. also filed a Sung Ming I Nyi in the case in which the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau applied for the handing over of the accused Zung Yoong Shi and the judge on the case ordered the accused to be handed over on December 10, 1930. A ruling (No. 27, Character "Sheng", 19th year of the Republic) was rendered by the District Court of Appeals as follows:-

"Original order set aside. Evidence of the case to be investigated and a new order to be rendered."

The circumstances regarding the extradition of the accused Zung Yoong Shi were similar to those in this case, the accused in both cases being on suspicion of committing the offence of a similar nature and the application made by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for handing over being also the same. Furthermore, it was entirely for the same reason that the S.M.C., being dissatisfied with the order of the court for the accused to be handed over, filed the Sung Ming I Nyi. However, in the case against Zung Yoong Shi the court below held that the Sung Ming I Nyi filed by the S.M.C. was lawful and rendered a ruling to the effect that the original order was to be set aside and that another order was to be given instead thereof. But as regards the Sung Ming I Nyi filed by the S.M.C. in this case, the court of original trial held that it was contrary to the procedure and dismissed same although there was a precedent of a recent origin.. Furthermore, according to the precedent as established in Zung Yoong Shi's case, the ruling rendered in respect of the Sung Ming I Nyi was made by the three judges of the District Court of Appeals. The ruling in this case, however, was made by the judge of original trial

alone, which is apparently discordant with the precedent when a contrast is made. This is also a point of dissatisfaction on the part of the S.M.C.

(4) The nature of an appeal, a Kang Kao and a Sung Ming I Nyi is different in the law of procedure.

According to the notes taken at the trial the judge who tried the case declared that although the S.M.C. appealed in three different ways (i.e. Shang Su, Kang Kao, and Sung Ming I Nyi), there is no difference in regard to their nature. This is rather difficult for us to understand. According to the law of procedure, an appeal, a Kang Kao and a Sung Ming I Nyi are different in their names and forms and will therefore be of a different nature. Then how can they be regarded as of the same nature? We would not prate on the point as it is clearly specified in law.

Further, according to the notes taken at the original trial, the judge declared that the S.M.C. appealed in three ways because it was dissatisfied with the ruling of the court. This is quite right because the S.M.C. deems it as a judicial proceeding in this case. Since it is a judicial proceeding there must be means of remedy according to law for fairness' sake, no matter whether it is a measure, an order or a ruling of the court. According to the rules of procedure, there are only three kinds of appeal, i.e. Kang Kao, Shang Su, and Sung Ming I Nyi. Of the three kinds of appeal at least one must be sustained by the court. Nevertheless, thecourt regarded the Kang Kao as contrary to the procedure and the appeal and Sung Ming I Nyi as being without foundation in law. This only means that there can be no remedy at all in this case.

In view of the foregoing reasons the S.M.C. feels confident that they are entitled to appeal and Sung Ming I Nyi as well for legal remedy according to law, the precedent and the principle of legislature; for otherwise, there shall be no possibility of protecting the interests of the party concerned and the whole community of the International Settlement.

Wherefore it is hereby prayed that the original ruling be set aside and that a new ruling be rendered so as to uphold the dignity

of the judiciary. All the reasons as set forth in the foregoing paragraphs only tend to show that the appeal and Sung Ming I Nyi in this case are not without foundation in the law of procedure. With regard to the points in substantive law on which the S.M.C. insists in the appeal and Sung Ming I Nyi filed by them, they hereby ask for the right of reservation as they are not going to disclaim same.

R. T. BRYAN. JR.
Counsel for the S.M.C.

Dated: the 1st of April, 1932.

IN THE SHANGHAI FIRST SPECIAL AREA, DISTRICT COURT

RULING

The appellant : Shanghai Municipal Council.

Counsel for the above: Mr. King S. Kum

The above-named appellant, being dissatisfied with the order rendered by the Shanghai Special Area District Court on July 18, 1931, in the case in which the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau applied for the handing over of one Mo Tsung Khe, filed an appeal and a Sung Ming I Nyi. The ruling is hereby rendered by this court as follows:

THAT: Both the appeal and Sung Ming I Nyi are dismissed.

REASONS: According to the usual procedure, where a judgement is considered to be inadequate an appeal may be filed, and where execution is considered to have been improperly directed by the procurator a Sung Ming I Nyi may be lodged. In this case the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau asked the Shanghai Special Area District Court to render assistance in effecting the arrest of one Mo Tsung Khe. He was brought before the Court and ordered to be handed over. This was only an order rendered by a judge acting upon request. It was neither a judgment nor execution. Therefore it was not in accordance with the procedure when appeal and Sung Ming I Nyi were filed with this Court. This ruling is rendered as per text above in accordance with Art. 377, Sec. 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Read. March 30, 1932.

Judge : Shen Ping Yung.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7/31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE:

REPORT

File No. 1/1922
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2356.
Yangtszepoo Station,
8.1.32.
Date Jan. 6th., 1932

Subject (in full) Pamphlets found in Ewo Cotton Mill, No. 46 Yangtszepoo Road.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

At 6.30a.m. 5-1-32, a number of pamphlets were found scattered in the spinning room of the Ewo Cotton Mill, No. 46 Yangtszepoo Rd.

Two copies were handed to C.D.C. 140 on 6-1-32. Pamphlets advocate a strike if a full resumption of night work is not made by the No. 1 or Old Ewo Mill at above place.

Also ask for the release of Mo Tsung Khe (馬振凱) arrested on 10-5-31 at above mill gate on a Warrant applied for by the Chinese Authorities charging him with being a communist.

This man is still in custody of the Municipal Police, Yangtszepoo Station pending hearing of an appeal by the Municipal Advocate against the decision of the Special District Court to hand him over to the Chinese Authorities without making out a Prima Facie case against him.

I am, Sir.

Yours Obediently,

L Wardrop,

D.S.I.

~~D. D. O. "D".~~

Special Branch.

7.1.32.

REGISTRY
D. 2356.
8. 1. 32.

D.R. 7-1-32

12. Ewo Cotton Mill - distribution of pamphlets

Copies of coloured leaflets purporting to emanate from the Old Ewo Night Shift Workers' Representative Group and urging the workers to declare a strike and demand the release of Ma Tsung-khe (馬振凱) were found scattered in the Spinning Room of the Ewo Cotton Mill, 46 Yangtszepoo Road at 6.30 a.m. January 5, 1932. Ma Tsung-khe who was arrested on May 10, 1931 by the Municipal Police on a warrant issued at the instance of the Chinese Authorities on a charge of being a communist, is still in custody of the Municipal Police pending the hearing of an appeal by the Municipal ~~xxxxxx~~ Advocate against the decision of the Special District Court to extradite him to the Chinese Authorities.

Reg'd. & ~~xxx~~ to file.
DBR. 7/1.

COPY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2356
Date 12. 10. 31.

Station No.7557

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Saturday, Sept.12, 1931.

Register No.5/22466. Station Yangtszepoo. Judge Mr.Kau.

SHEET No. 13.

Case not heard, sheet not marked.

Judge Kau notified Mr. Kum that this case will be heard on the 26.10.31 p.m. and that a separate official notice will be issued later.

Reg. File. HBR. 11/10.

Y. Poo

Alleged Communist arrested by the Municipal Police at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau : Court Proceedings.

Mo Tseng-Khe, ( )who was arrested by the Municipal Police on the authority of a warrant issued by the S.S.D. Court at the request of the Public Safety Bureau on May 10, 1931 on Yangtszepoo Road (vide I.R. 12-5-31) on a charge of being a Communist, appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on remand on July 18 when he was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

The decision was appealed against with the result that the accused was ordered to be detained in the custody of the Municipal Police

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Saturday July 11th 1931

Sheet No.3

Proceedings.

Mr. T. C. Lee appeared for the police.

Mr. Yih Foh Kong appeared for the accused.

Judge to Mr.Lee: The Shanghai Public Safety Bureau have been sent telephone instructions to send to the Court the proof in this case but have failed to appear and in that case I will remand the case for trial next Saturday.

Decision

Remand till Saturday 16/7/31 am
S.P.S. Bureau to be notified to produce their evidence against the accused for consideration.

Form 22. Revised 4-6-30.
S. 50M 2-31

D. 2356

SHANGHAI ... & S... REC
No. S. B. D. 2356.
Date Saturday 18th July 19 3.
21. 7. 31.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for

Stn. No/7750

Register No. _____ Station ~~X/Foo~~ _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Reg. No.5/ 27718. Sheet. No.4.

Proceedings. Mr. T.S.Lee appeared for the Police

Mr. Yih Foh Kong for the accused.

Accused in answer to Judge :- I do not know Yee Vang Si alias Woo Vang. I do not know how he knows me. I work in a mill. I have never joined any Communists Society. I have been working in the mill for 6 years, and have never seen this man.

Rep. Kag Van Sung :in answer to Mr. Yih:- We obtained proof from the Central Headquarters,

Rep in answer to Judge:- We received these papers(prodece) from the Headquarters of the P.S.B.

Mr. Lee to Judge:- The Police cannot accept this proof, there is insufficent evidence, and it is a serious case. The representative must obtain proof that the accuse is a communist. If it is so, then the Police have no objection to him being handed over. If they found communists papers, documents or letters in his house it would be sufficient. The letters produced are only onesided evidence. This man "Yee" may be an enemy of the accused, nothing has been brought to shu show that the accused is a communists . The Police are willing to hn help the P.S.B, and hand him over but only on sufficent evidence. The accused has been detained a long time and the proof produced today is not satisfactory to the Police. I ask that the P.S.B. write to the Central Headquarters and Hankow to produce sufficent evidence.

MR.Yih to Judge:-
Only a statement is of no use. The court has asked for further evidence and still they have failed to produce it. The man who implicated the accused stated that this accused was the secretary of the Communists and this accused cannot even write his own name. It seems that the man has a grudge against this accused. I ask that the accused be allowed out on bail,and if the P.S.B. can produce evidence then he can be brought up again.

Rep.in answer to Judge:- It was on the strenght of the Headquarters that we applied for this accused, and the proofs were sent from Hupeh.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G 50M 2-31

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Saturday 16th July 19 31

Register No. _____ Station X/Poo Procurator _____ Judge Mr. Feng

Reg. No.5/27718. Sheet No.5.

Mr. Lea to Judge:- I ask the court to write to the Central Headquarters to obtain the evidence, not through the P.S.B.

Judge to Mr. Lea:- The P.S.B. have applied many times for this x accused, and have now brought proof, the Court cannot take it as fact false, so the accused will be handed over.

Mr. Lea :- The Police appeal against the decision.

Decision. Accused to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau through their representative . During the period of protest, accused still to be detained in Station.

W.H.B.

$2, For attention please

21:7:'31.

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

Ref No 46.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

No. S. B. D. 2356.
Date 20 - 7 - 31.
"D" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to Chinese Authorities

Yangtszepoo Police Station.

July 19, 1931

Diary Number:--4 Nature of Offence:— //

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Mo Tsung Khe (馬振勛) arrested outside the Two Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, on 10-5-31 on behalf of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on a charge of being a Communist appeared before the Court from remand on 11-7-31.

The charge sheet was endorsed S.P.S.Bureau to be notified to produce their evidence against accused for consideration.

Again appeared before Court on 18-7-31, when Judge Feng ordered him to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, however protest was entered by Mr. Lea Assistant Municipal Advocate, and a further order made by Court, that accused was to be detained during the period of appeal. Meantime detained at Yangtszepoo Station pending further proceedings

R Wardrop
~~D. 2006~~ S. 9

Officer I/C.
Special Branch.

5. Alleged Communist arrested by the Municipal Police at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau

At 11.15 a.m. May 10, the Municipal Police arrested on a warrant issued by the Special District Court at the request of the Public Safety Bureau an alleged communist named Mo Tseng-khe (馬振凱) on Yangtszepoo Road. He will appear before the 2nd Branch, Kiangsu High Court to-day, May 11, when the Public Safety Bureau will make application for his extradition.

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to Chinese Authorities

Yangtszepoo Police Station.

May 14 19 31.

Diary Number:-- 3

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	13-5-31	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	S.D. Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused was arraigned before Judge Feng during the forenoon of the above date, when the Public Safety Bureau made application for the extradition of the accused, which was not granted on the evidence given: charge sheet marked, "Remanded pending enquiries to be made from the Organisation Department of the Central Government by the Shanghai City Bureau of Public Safety."

D.S. 206

Arthur J. Tilton

RW

Special Branch

Det. Sgt. Read

D.D.O. [illegible]

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2356
Date 14 : 5 : 31

"D" Division.
Yangtszepoo Police Station.
May 11 1951.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to Chinese Autlorities

Diary Number:-- 2

Nature of Offence:— //

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9 a.m. to 1: noon 11-5-51	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Special District Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused Ho Tsung Khe was arraigned before Judge Feng at the S.D. Court this a.m.

The representatives of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau did not attend the Court, the Judge marked the charge sheet as follows:-

Remand to 15-5-51. Public Safety Bureau to be requested to produce evidence against accused.

D.S. Golder, Headquarters Special Branch, informed of the above.

Arthur G. Wilson

D.S. 206

Special Branch

RW

F. 22F.
G. 90m-1-31

SPECIAL INQUIRY
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. R.L.C.
No. S. B. D. 2356.
Date 11 - 5 - 31.
"D" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to Chinese Authorities

Yangtszepoo Police Station.

May 10 1931.

Diary Number:-- 1

Nature of Offence:— //

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
11.15 am to 1 pm 10-5-31	Ewo Cotton Mill, 46 Yangtszepoo Road. 1057 Tan Wo Ka alleyway off Yangtszepoo Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At about 11.15 am above date, D.S. Golder and C.D.S.I. Phen Lien Pih attached to Headquarters, Special Branch, reported by telephone from the Ewo Cotton Mill offices 46 Yangtszepoo Road, requesting assistance to effect the arrest of a male Chinese employee on warrant.

The undersigned together with C.D.C.113 visited the above mill, where the arrest was effected at the Ewo Mill main gate at about 11.30 am by D.S. Golder and C.D.S.I. Phen Lien Pih. The accused Mo Tsung Khe (馮振愷), age 30 years, native of Chinkiang, Kompo, m/mill coolie, residing at 1057 Tah Woo Ka alleyway, Yangtszepoo Road (Wayside District) was brought to this station and then immediately taken to his home, above address, where it was discovered that he resided in a downstairs middle room with his wife and relations This room was searched in the presence of the undersigned and accused, but nothing incriminating found, the search being made by D.S. Golder and C.D.S.I. Phen Lien Pih.

The accused was then brought to this station and further interrogated by the above two detectives, a statement as attached being taken down in writing by D.S. Golder, same being made by the accused as the result of questions put to him by D.S. Golder.

The accused will be arraigned before the S.D.Court on 11-5-31 on warrant which states as follows:-

F. 22F.
G. 90m/1-31

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

"Warrant and Search Warrant No.2081 issued at request of Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. Mo Tsung Khe, address Old Ewo Mill, Yangtszepoo. To search and seize communistic literature in the above mentioned premises and arrest the above named accused."

Accused states he has been a residence of the Settlement for about 16 years, following employment as a coolie as given in his statement.

Enquiries by D.S. Tolder, C.D.S.I. Phen Lien Pih and C.D.C.113.

D.S.206

Charles Jas Tilton

RW

Form 40
S. $0,000-1-31

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATION

The following is the statement of Mo Tsung Khe

native of Tsingkiang taken by me D.S. Golder

at 12 noon on the 10-5-31 and interpreted by C.D.S.I.Phen Lien Pih

My name is Mo (馬) Tsung Khe (振僧). I am aged 50, native of Tsingkiang, residing at No.21057 Tah Woo Ka, off Yangtszepoo Road. I first came to Shanghae from the village of Woo (吳) Tsung (莊) in the Hsien of Tsingkiang in the Kiangsu province, at 16 years of age, when I went to live at the Mai Sing (梅興) Ka (街), off Yangtszepoo Road. I came to Shanghai with a friend of my father named "Tseu" (周) who has since died and after arrival in Shanghai, I resided at the Mai Sing Ka for about 2 years, when I went to live at 191 Tah Woo (太和) Ka (街). I was married 7 years ago in my native place, and since I was married, I have not left Shanghai. When I arrived in Shanghai, I found work in the Tong (东) Foong (方) Cotton Mill (纱厂), Yangtszepoo Road, I was employed there for one year and my next employment was in the Ewo Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, when I stayed for 2 years, from there I went to Sih Yoong (瑞镛) Iron Works (铁厂), Yangtszepoo Road for 3 years, from here I went to the Hung Dah (恒大) Plumbing Works (洋行), Ting Soo (天主) Tang (堂) Ka (街), Frenchtown, and after being there for four years, I went back to the Ewo Cotton mill, where I have been employed since. I have never been arrested by the police before either here or in my native place. I have never written to anyone in Hankow, the only letters I have written were addressed to my relations in and around Tsingkiang. During my youth, I went to school for a time between age 14 and 16, since then I have received no education. I was introduced to the Toong Foong and Ewo Mills by one Lee (李) Sang (長) Ching (清), who was my tenant living in the Mai Sing Ka. My other employment I obtained, Sih Yoong Iron Works introduced by my father Mo (馬) Sze (如) Sung (生). My father i is still alive and residing with me in the Tah Woo Ka. I have never been a member of the communist party, nor have any dealings with any of its members.

Form 40
C. 10,000-1-31

SPECIAL INQUIRY
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Mo Tsung Khe
native of Tsingkiang taken by me D.S. Golder
at 12 noon on the 10-5-31 and interpreted by C.D.S.I.Phen Lien Pih

My name is Mo Tsung Khe. I am aged 30, native of Tsingkiang, residing at No.L1057 Tah Woo Ka, off Yangtszepoo Road. I first came to Shanghao from the village of Woo Tsung in the Hsien of Tsingkiang in the Kiangsu province, at 16 years of age, when I went to live at the Mai Sing Ka, off Yangtszepoo Road. I came to Shanghai with a friend of my father named "Tseu" who has since died and after arrival in Shanghai, I resided at the Mai Sing Ka for about 2 years, when I went to live at 191 Tah Woo Ka. I was married 7 years ago in my native place, and since I was married, I have not left Shanghai. When I arrived in Shanghai, I found work in the Tong Foong Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, I was employed there for one year and my next employment was in the Ewo Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, when I stayed for 2 years, from there I went to Sih Yoong Iron Works, Yangtszepoo Road for 3 years, from here I went to the Hung Dah Plumbing Works, Ting Boo Tang Ka, Frenchtown, and after being there for four years, I went back to the Ewo Cotton mill, where I have been employed since. I have never been arrested by the police before either here or in my native place. I have never written to anyone in Hankow, the only letters I have written were addressed to my relations in and around Tsingkiang. During my youth, I went to school for a time between age 14 and 16, since then I have received no education. I was introduced to the Toong Foong and Ewo Mills by one Lee Sang Ching, who was my tenant living in the Mai Sing Ka. My other employment I obtained, Sih Yoong Iron Works introduced by my father Mo Sze Sung. My father i is still alive and residing with me in the Tah Woo Ka. I have never been a member of the communist party, nor have any dealings with any of its members.

Form No. 2
G. 21,000-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 1 ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date May 7, 1931.

Subject (in full) Reference to the Execution of Warrant No.2081 issued in respect of Mo Tsung-khe ( ) by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Made by D. S. Golder *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.D.I.

At 1 a.m. on May 6, members of the Municipal Police armed with the above warrant proceeded to No.1058 Tai Wu Ka, off Yangtszepoo Road, which is reputed to be the home of Mo Tsung-khe, the person named in the above warrant. It was found that the house is tenanted by:

1. Koo Zau-sing (顧照興), Hawker, No.1 tenant, who has been in residence for the past 17 years.
2. Ts Yih-foo (朱炎夫), who occupies a rear upstairs room, and is employed at the New Engineering Works, Yangtszepoo Road.
3. Loo Tse-zung (陸季仁), Hawker, downstairs rear room.
4. Sing Ah-mau (孫阿毛), Hawker, downstairs rear room.
5. Wong Foo-kyi (楊福基), Engineer in the employ of the New Engineering Works, Yangtszepoo Road.

All were questioned regarding Mo Tsung-khe but averred that they were unable to offer any information as to the man's whereabouts and that he had so far as they know never lived there.

A further attempt was made to effect the man's arrest at 10 a.m. on May 6 at the Ewo Old Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, but it was learned that he is at present on half time work and will not start work again till Sunday, May 10. Enquiries were made in the vicinity of the mill and are being continued by detectives from this office with a view to locating the wanted man's address.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Em Clay
D. S.

SI, Farther report please in due course.
HR
7:5:31.

Warrant ans Search Warrant No 2081 issued by
at the request of the Public Safety Bureau

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau
-V-
Mo Tsung Khe

Address :- Old Ewo Cotton Mill
Yangtszepoo Road.

To search and sieze communistic literature in the above mentioned premises and to arrest the above nemed accused.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 5[illegible] 2-31 5 Copies

F.I.R. .....

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Monday, 11th. May 19

Stn No. 7750

Register No. 5/27718 Station Yangtszepoo Procurator _____ Judge Mr. Feng.

Accused Mo Tsung Kho ( ) Age 30 Coolie.

Charge Assistance to the Chinese Authorities, requesting the arrest of the above named accused on :- Warrant and Search Warrant No 2081, issued at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau of one Mo Tsung Khe, address, Old Ewo Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo, to search and seize communistic literature in the above mentioned premises and arrest the above named accused.
Compt :- Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Proceedings.

Mr T S Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Lea :- At 11.15.a.m yesterday the accused was arrested at the request of the Public Safety Bureau on this warrant (produced) issued by this Court, at the Ewo Cotton Mill, on Yangtszepoo Road, as being suspected of being connected with the Communist Party. Later a raid was conducted at his house No.1057 Ta Ho Ka, and a search was made but nothing of a Communistic nature was found. Before the accused is handed over, the Public Safety Bureau should produce prima facie evidence, and as the representative of the Public Safety Bureau is not in Court, I ask the Court to remand the case for two days, and also instruct the Public Safety Bureau to prepare their evidence.

C.D.C.113 :- At 11.15.a.m. yesterday acting on a warrant issued by this Court, I went to No.46 Yangtszepoo Road, the Ewo Cotton Mill, and arrested the accused. A search was later made at his house No. 1057 Ta Ho Ka, but nothing of a Communistic nature was found.

Accused :- I have been employed as a coolie in the Ewo Cotton Mill for several years. I am not a member of the Communist party.

Decision. Remanded till 13.5.31. A.M. To inform Bureau of Public Safety to produce evidence for trial.

F.Boorman.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. M. P. 2-31

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Wednesday May 13th. 1931.

Stn No. 7750. F.I.R.No.Nil.

Register No. 5/27718. Station Yangtszepoo. Procurator _____ Judge Mr. Feng.

Sheet No. 2.

Proceedings.

Mr T S Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Lea :- The representative of the Public Safety Bureau is in Court this morning, with this despatch (produced).

C.D.C.Kau Van Sung (Public Safety Bureau(:- We arrested this accused at the instigation of the Central Committee of the Kouming-tang Party at Nanking, as he is a member of the Communist Party. We received a telegram from them.

Mr Lea :- When the accused was arrested, the Settlement Police searched his house, but nothing of a Communistic nature could be found. The accused was arrested only on a telegram from Nanking, and this evidence is not sufficient, and I suggest that the accused should not be handed over until the Nanking Authorities can produce further evidence.

C.D.C.Kau Van Sung in reply to the Judge):- We will send a despatch to the Nanking Authorities for further information.

Decision. Remanded pending enquiries to be made from the Organisation Department of the Central Government, by Shanghai City Bureau of Public Safety.

F.Boorman.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

F.I. R. 341

see also 57259

S.B. D 2357.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D 2357
Late 15 5 31.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for [illegible] 19 31

Stn No. .....

Register No. 5/27769 **Station** West Honkew **Procurator** **Judge** Mr Soong.

Sheet No. 8.

Application.

Application is made for the disposal of the property in an upstairs room in dwelling house No 21 Kaifong Road belonging to one named Lee Fa Tseng who on 8/5/31 was handed over to the Chinese Authorities on charges of being found in possession communistic literature etc, in accordance with an order made by the Shanghai Special District Court.

Schedule :- 13 chairs, 1 bed and clothes, 2 small tables, 1 wardrobe, 1 dressing table, 1 reading lamp, cooking utensils, 1 cooking lamp, 3 pairs of shoes, 3 pair of slippers, 1 basin, 2 kettles.

(Order not endorsed in chambers.

Proceedings

11.

Order

As before ordered in the above application for handing over to the Chinese.

. . . .

C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. RECORDS
No. S. B. D. 2357
date 12 - 5 - 31

May 11, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for your information a tabulated statement referring to one Lee Sz Tseng ( ), who was arrested for communistic activity on April 17, 1931 and extradited on May 3, 1931 to the Chinese Authorities. I also attach a list of literature seized at 21 Kaifeng Road, the home of the accused.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

F.K.G.

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.)
for Commissioner of Police.

Le Directeur des Services de Police,

French Concession,

Shanghai.

Station..West Hongkew..... C.R. No..941.....

Date..May 10th 1931.

Tabulated statement of ..Lee Sz Tseng (李仕增).....

Native of ..Shantung..... Age..27.. Sex ..Male.....
Married

Length of residence in Shanghai : --

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since February 20th, 1931

Profession or business : Coolie

Business address : --

Private address in Shanghai : 21 Kaifeng Road

Address in Native place : Li Chwang (李庄) village Tung Chong(東四) Fu, Shantung.

Time, date and place of arrest : 6. 15 p.m. 17/4/31 21 Kaifeng Road.

Charge : Possession of Communistic literature contrary to Art. 2 Section 2 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Sentence : Extradited to the Chinese Authoritis 8.5.31.

Special Circumstances : Accused was arrested during the course of a raid on No. 21 Kaifeng Road when a quantity of Communistic literature was seized. Accused states that he came to Shanghai on or about February 21, 1931 in response to a letter from one Tung Tien Yih (鄧天一) who promised to find him employment. On arriving at Shanghai he went with his wife Lee Soo Tsung (李素貞) to live at 495 Ching Yuen Li (青雲里) North Szechuen Road. Tung Tien Yih supported him as accused was unable to find employment and Tung told accused to move to 21 Kaifeng Road about a fortnight before accused was arrested. Accused states that he was also introduced by Tung to one Liu Yien Chuen (劉毅泉). Both Tung Tien Yih and Liu Yuen Chuen were regular visitors to No. 21 Kaifeng Road. Accused states that the books and literature seized were left there by Tung Tien Yih.

List of [illegible]listic literature seized in an upstairs front room at No.[illegible] Foong Road on 17.4.31 occupied by one Lee S[illegible] Tseng (李仕貞).

---

1. Leaflet entitled "Revolutions on May movement in Soviet Districts" 1 copy.
2. Central Notification No.98. 1 copy.
3. Report on the misunderstanding between the International Eastern Bureau and Lee Lih-san. 1 copy.
4. Minutes passed by the Presidium of the International Executive Committee. 1 copy.
5. Programme of meetings to be held by Federation of Labour Unions in April. 1 copy.
6. Resolutions passed by the Oriental Bureau, March 19. 1 copy.
7. Hints regarding soldiers activities. 1copy.
8. Policy for Organization and Activities of Labour Unions. 1 book.
9. History of Russian Revolution. 1 book.
10. New Trends of Soviet Developments. 1 book.
11. History of Soviet Russia. 1 book.
12. "Lenin" 1 book.
13. Resolutions of Kiangsu Provincial Committee re Activities on May 1. 1 copy.
14. Resolutions of Kiangsu Provincial Committee re Struggle of French Tramway Workers. 1 copy.
15. Resolutions of Kiangsu Provincial Committee re Struggle of Postal Workers. 1 copy.
16. Schemes of Chinese National General Labour Union. 1 copy.
17. "Red Daily" -- Notification issued by Secretary of "Chung Yang" (太平洋) Employees. 1 copy.
18. Resolutions of Activities on May 1. 1 copy.
19. Resolutions on revolutionary movements re development of activities and subscription for comforts to Red Army. 1 copy.
20. Resolutions of Kiangsu Provincial Committee re International Unemployment Movement. 1 copy.
21. Resolutions on general strike of silk filatures in Chapei. 1 copy.
22. List of developments in organizations. 1 copy.
23. List of developments of Red members. 1 copy.
24. Transfer of labourers to Red Army. 1 copy.
25. Statistics of Organization (March) 1 copy.
26. Drafts of labour law. 1 copy.
27. Circular letter of General Labour Union to various branches. 1 copy.
28. Present important missions of Red labour unions. 1 copy.
29. Letter of Red employees addressed to Chinese General Labour 1 copy.
30. Resolutions of Chinese General Labour Union re Red employees. 1 copy.
31. Movements of Chinese Revolutionary Labour Unions. 1 copy.
32. Resolutions of Kiangsu Provincial Committee re support of Red Army and activities in Soviet Districts. 1 copy.
33. Resolutions of Provincial Committee re Activities on March 8. 1 copy.
34. Manifest re February 25 Anniversary (Unemployment Movement) 1 copy.
35. Manifesto of Chinese National General Labour Union protesting against Yellow Labour Unions. 1 copy.
36. Urgent notification of Kiangsu Provincial Committee re Lih-san Route. 2 copies.
37. Resolutions on Activities of Shanghai Poor People. 1 copy.
38. Resolutions passed by the "Ching", "Feng","Sung", "Tsing" "Lan" "Sien- Committees 1 copy.
39. Qua tit I iscellaneous papers.

7.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

F.I. 341

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Friday 8th.May 19

F Stn.No.4480-1 Judge. Sung, Doo & Yih.

Register No. 5/25970-J Station W. Jongkew Procurator Judge Mr.

Sheet No.3

Proceedings

Mr.Kum appeare for the Police
Mr.Wei Vung Zun appeare for the accused

ccused :- A man named Dong Tien Yih paid the house rent.

Decision

Accused Ist. to be handed over to the ep.of the S.P.D.Bureau togeth
er with the Communist literature.

N.H.

7.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Saturday, 18th April 1931. Register No.5/25970-1. West Hongkew Station. Judge Mr.Doo.

Accused Lee Sz Tseng ( ),age 27,Unemployed.
Lieu Chi Ziang ( ), " 30, do

Charge Offences against the State.Cont.to Art.103 of C.C.R.C. and Possession of Communistic literature.Cont.to Art. 2 Sec.2 of the Law Governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

For that they at 6.15 p.m.on 17/4/31 at 21 Kaifeng Road were found to be in possession of a quantity of Communistic literature with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Proceedings

Mr King S Kum appeared for the Police.

1st accused:- I came to Shanghai to try and obtain a job in the telephone company. I reside at No.21 Kaifeng Road and I was ~~xxxx~~ arrested yesterday in my house. At about 9 p.m. the day before yesterday a man named Dung Tien Yih brought the pamphlets to my house,and he told me he wanted to use a part of my room as a store-room.

2nd accused:- I do not know the 1st accused. I reside at No.76 Tsepoo Road. I went to Kaifeng Road yesterday to meet a friend and I was arrested. I know nothing about the communistic literature.

Mr Kum:- The accused are charged under Article 2 Sec.2 of the Anti-Revolutionary Law. At 5.30 p.m. yesterday detectives together with the Special Branch raided No.21 Kaifeng Road with a search warrant (produced) and in the house found a quantity of communistic literature and books. At the time no one was on the premises so a watch was kept and at 6.15 p.m. the 1st accused came and was arrested. Enquiries were made and it was found that a male and female were living in the room where the literature was found. At 7 p.m. the 2nd accused was about to enter the house and he was arrested. The 2nd accused stated he lived at No.76 Tsepoo Road, and the Police found this to be correct, so they went to his house and made a search but nothing was found. The chief tenant of No.71 Kaifeng Road was questioned and she stated that she had never seen the 2nd accused come to her house before.

D.S.Rhind:- At 5.30 p.m. yesterday we raided No.71

K

Road on a search warrant, and upon entering we found that the male and female occupants of the room were out. In the course of the search of the room we found these Communistic pamphlets. At 6.15 p.m. the 1st accused came to the premises, and we questioned him and he admitted he was the sub-tenant of this room so we arrested him. During the meantime C.D.C.104 stayed on the premises and at about 7 p.m. the 2nd accused came and was about to enter the house by the back door of the premises when he was arrested. We asked the inmates of the house if they had seen the 2nd accused on the premises before and they said "No". He then took us to his house No.76 Tong Dong Ka Loong and we conducted a search but nothing was found, in fact the books we did find we Pro-Kuomintang.

C.D.C.104:- At 7 p.m. yesterday I was on the premises of No.21 Kaifeng Road when I saw the 2nd accused about to enter by the back door so I arrested him.

C.D.C.26:- I corroborate the last witness's evidence.

2nd accused :- I only went to this alleyway to meet a friend.

Mr.Kum:- The Police wish to withdraw the charge against the 2nd accused.

Witness Yang Wong Sz :- I am the chief tenant of No.21 Kaifeng Road. The 1st accused moved into the house on the 23rd day of the 2nd moon this year. His wife came and rented the room for him. I have never seen the 2nd accused come to my house before.

<u>Decision</u>

Case against the 2nd accused allowed to be withdrawn on application of S.I.C.lawyer. To be released.

1st accused :- Remanded sine die.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Saturday, 18th April 1931. Register No.5/25970-1. West Hongkew Station. Judge Mr.Doo.

Accused Lee Sz Tseng ( ),age 27,Unemployed.
Lieu Chi Ziang ( ), " 30, do

Charge Offences against the State.Cont.to Art.103 of C.C.R.C. and Possession of Communistic literature.Cont.to Art. 2 Sec.2 of the Law Governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

For that they at 6.15 p.m.on 17/4/31 at 21 Kaifeng Road were found to be in possession of a quantity of Communistic literature with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Proceedings

Mr King S Kum appeared for the Police.

1st accused:- I came to Shanghai to try and obtain a job in the telephone company. I reside at No.21 Kaifeng Road and I was xxxxx arrested yesterday in my house. At about 9 p.m. the day before yesterday a man named Dung Tien Yih brought the pamphlets to my house,and he told me he wanted to use a part of my room as a store-room.

2nd accused:- I do not know the 1st accused. I reside at No.76 Tsepoo Road. I went to Kaifeng Road yesterday to meet a friend and I was arrested. I know nothing about the communistic literature.

Mr Kum:- The accused are charged under Article 2 Sec.2 of the Anti-Revolutionary Law. At 5.30 p.m. yesterday detectives together with the Special Branch raided No.21 Kaifeng Road with a search warrant (produced) and in the house found a quantity of communistic literature and books. At the time no one was on the premises so a watch was kept and at 6.15 p.m. the 1st accused came and was arrested. Enquiries were made and it was found that a male and female were living in the room where the literature was found. At 7 p.m. the 2nd accused was about to enter the house and he was arrested. The 2nd accused stated he lived at No.76 Tsepoo Road, and the Police found this to be correct, so they went to his house and made a search but nothing was found. The chief tenant of No.71 Kaifeng Road was questioned and she stated that she had never seen the 2nd accused come to her house before.

D.S.Rhind:- At 5.30 p.m. yesterday we raided No.71

Road on a search warrant, and upon entering we found that the male and female occupants of the room were out. In the course of the search of the room we found these Communistic pamphlets. At 6.15 p.m. the 1st accused came to the premises, and we questioned him and he admitted he was the sub-tenant of this room so we arrested him. During the meantime C.D.C.104 stayed on the premises and at about 7 p.m. the 2nd accused came and was about to enter the house by the back door of the premises when he was arrested. We asked the inmates of the house if they had seen the 2nd accused on the premises before and they said "No". He then took us to his house No.76 Tong Dong Ka Loong and we conducted a search but nothing was found, in fact the books we did find we Pro-Kuomintang.

C.D.C.104:- At 7 p.m. yesterday I was on the premises of No.21 Kaifeng Road when I saw the 2nd accused about to enter by the back door so I arrested him.

C.D.C.26:- I corroborate the last witness's evidence.

2nd accused :- I only went to this alleyway to meet a friend.

Mr.Kum:- The Police wish to withdraw the charge against the 2nd accused.

Witness Yang Wong Sz :- I am the chief tenant of No.21 Kaifeng Road. The 1st accused moved into the house on the 23rd day of the 2nd moon this year. His wife came and rented the room for him. I have never seen the 2nd accused come to my house before.

Decision

Case against the 2nd accused allowed to be withdrawn on application of S.P.C.lawyer. To be released.

1st accused :- Remanded sine die.

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 341

West Honkew Police Station.

April 18, 1931

Diary Number:-- 2. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9.30 a.m. & 4.30 p.m. 19/4/31	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	21 Kaifeng Road. 144 Haining Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Lieu Chi Ziang(劉世祥) and Lee Tse Tseng (李仕曾) appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court today, April 18, 1931, charged with offences against the State. The former was remanded in custody sine die whilst the other was ordered to be released owing to the insufficiency of the evidence against him.

In maintaining observation at 21 Kaifeng Road, C.D.C. 219 arrested a male Chinese at 9. 15 a.m. today, 18/4/31, just as this individual had entered the premises. He stated that the object of his visit was to find a friend of his by the name of Waung Ching Ze. Enquiries showed there was no such person living at the address. The inmates stated they had not seen the arrested man before, either in the company of the accused Lee Sz Tseng or otherwise. When brought to the station, he gave his name as Whang Yue Tsang( ) and claimed to be a native of Anwhei. He later took D.S. Rhind and C.D.C. 102 to his address at 144 Haining Road and the room occupied by him was searched. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found. Further interrogation failed to bring forth any information tending to show that he was engaged in communist activities or that he was in any way associated with the accused Lieu Chi Ziang. The evidence against this man, therefore, was no stronger in character than that against the second accused whom the court released and he was accordingly allowed to go.

Literature seized on April 18th at 21 Kaifeng Road detained by Judge for examination
H.R.
H.R. 20/4/31.

H.R.

nior Det.

"C" Division.
O.C.Special Branch.

7.

Form 40
G. 10 m-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lee Sz Tseng (李仕曾)
native of Shantung taken by me D. I. Ross
at W.H'kew Stn on the April 30, 1931 and interpreted by Clerk Tao Ken Yong

My name is Lee Sz Tseng, age 27, married. I am a native of Li Chwang Village (李庄), Tung Chong Fu (东昌府), Shantung. I was formerly employed as a "tingchai" with the Bureau of Mineral Affairs at Tongshan (唐山), Hopei Province. I retained this post for about eighteen months when I left to come to Shanghai in response to a letter from a fellow countryman named Tung Tien Yih (鄧天一), an ex-teacher, at present employed as a coolie foreman with the Shanghai Telephone Company, who stated that he could find employment for me. I arrived in company with my wife Lee Soo-tsung (李素貞), on or about February 20, 1931, and went to live at No.495 Ching Yuen Li (清雲里) off North Szechuen Road. I was unable to secure work and was dependent on Tung for my maintainance. Tung used to come to my house very frequently accompanied by one or two friends, who are unknown to me. They used to converse together quietly and I could not overhear what they were saying. Sometime later Tung told me to remove to some other place and that he would furnish the house rent. He also introduced to me one named Liu Yien Chuen (劉毅泉), and instructed him to assist me to find a house. We eventually found a suitable place at No.21 Kaifeng Road, and removed there two weeks prior to my arrest. At this place Tung and Liu were regular visitors. Some times Liu would leave a letter on my table addressed to Tung. These letters were collected by Tung personally. Sometimes I was instructed by Liu to meet him at a place previously decided upon, which was usually the Jessfield

Form 40
G. 5000-6-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of - 2 -

native of taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

Park or The Bund Garden. Here he would hand me a letter for delivery to Tung. Tung never left any letters for Liu. I was ignorant of the contents of the various letters. At 9.30 p.m. on April 16, the day prior to my arrest, Tung brought a book file which he told me to look after very carefully as it contained something very important, and he did not wish to lose it as there were many people in the habit of visiting him at his home which he said was in Chapei. Some books were also left with me some days before by Tung who told me to read them instead of novels. I asked Tung where he lived and he replied that his house was occupied by many men and it was therefore not necessary for me to go there. I do not belong to any faction and I am not interested in any way with the activities of the Communist Party.

Tung is about 32 and a native of Shantung; stout build and wears spectacles; and wears alternately Chinese, Chun San and foreign style clothes.

Liu is about 28 and a native of Shanghai; medium build; and wears Chinese dress.

D-2358

Form No. 2
S. 21,600-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH RECEIVED
No. S. B. D. 2358.
Date May 12, 1931.
Date 12 - 5 - 31.

Subject (in full) Further Report in re Attached

Made by D. S. Golder *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson CPO

From the meagre information at hand regarding the landing of the light aeroplane on the race course on Monday, May 4, it would appear that Robert Short was apprehensive regarding the machine's safety in the Hungjao Aerodrome, and so at about 11.30 a.m. on that day went to the Hungjao Aerodrome with a view to bringing the machine to the Settlement. He apparently is known at the Aerodrome, therefore the soldiers on duty did not take much notice when he entered the hanger in which the plane was stored. From the reports on the matter, he is supposed to have tinkered with the plane for some minutes, then having got the engine running he ran the plane into the open, opened up the engine and took off. The soldiers stationed at the Aerodrome would have undoubtedly stopped him had they thought he was going to take the machine.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information

O/c Sp. Br.

12:5:'31.

File

13:5:'31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 12:5: 1931.

To - SI,

Please explain, if possible, how Short managed to get possession of the plane at the Hungjao Aerodrome.

D.S. Golder

Please comply.

H.R. 12/5/31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI [illegible]
Special Br. Sh. No. 1 [illegible]
No. S. B. D. 2358.
Date May 11, 1931.
Date 12-5-31.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Re Landing of Aeroplane on Race Course on Monday, May 4, 1931.

Made by D. S. Golder *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.D.I.

The machine which landed on the Race Course about noon on Monday, May 4, is a Kinner Fleet 2 seater 100 H.P. machine, which was flown from the Hungjao Aerodrome by Robert Short, residing at the Foreign Y.M.C.A.

The plane was sent out to China by the manufacturers, the "Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo", New York. The machine was taken to Nanking where it was flown by Captain Schumaker, who was sent out here as a demonstration pilot, after leaving Nanking the plane was flown to the Hungjao Aerodrome where it was left pending a decision as to its disposal. In the meantime Captain Schumaker left for the States leaving the ship uncared for. It was Schumaker's intention to attempt the trans-Pacific flight and it is supposed that he has returned to the U.S.A. with intent to find a backer. Mr. Carl Mahmmacher of 565 Avenue Foch hearing that the machine had been apparently abandoned on the Race Course went to Mr. Howard, the United States Trade Attache (Aviation) and informed him that as the representative of the Kinner interests in China, he, Carl Mahmmacher, would place the ~~ship~~ machine in his garage on Avenue Foch pending the arrival of the owner, whose identity is at present not known.

The machine at present is stored in the Mahmmacher Garage, Avenue Foch, where it will be held pending payment for the overhauling which is being done.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 9: 5: 193(.

To SI,

Please make discreet inquiries and submit a short report.

D. S. Holder,
Please comply.
A.R. 11/31.

MYSTERY PLANE SEEN AT RACE COURSE

Broken Oil Line Is Cause; Craft Forced Down On Monday

PUBLIC INTRIGUED BY ITS APPEARANCE

A trim yellow plane, its engine covered with a tarpaulin and resting near the Swimming Bath Club at the Race Course, has been the cause of much conjecture amongst the many local residents who have visited or passed by the Race Course during the last few days. No one, until yesterday, paid any real attention to the plane, but during the last three days of the Race Meeting, many of those present at the course asked each other whose plane it was and what it was doing there. Nobody seemed to know and few seemed to care.

Pilot Unknown

An inquiry yesterday by a representative of "The Shanghai Times" partially uncovered the mystery, but just what time the plane came down, or who was the pilot, still remains to be solved.

The plane is a "Fleet" model, owned by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, New York, powered with a Kinner motor, and was sent out to China for demonstration purposes. Capt. Schumacher, the American airman who planned to fly the Pacific and who is now in Japan, is the China agent, and has demonstrated the plane in Nanking and in other cities.

Oil Line Broken

Few if any of those present at the Race Course on Monday noon noticed the plane land, but land it did before the start of the day's races. However, the pilot did not advertise the fact more than ring up Mr. C. Nahmmacher, well-known local resident and motor expert who is the China agent for the Kinner motor, and inform him that the plane's oil line was broken and would he see that the necessary repairs were carried out. Mr. Nahmmacher yesterday stated that he didn't even have time to find out who pilot was.

On reaching where the plane had landed, Mr. Nahmmacher found it deserted, not even the customary ground or club coolies looking around. An inspection revealed that the oil line had been broken, which evidently caused the forced landing. After inspecting the motor and taking out the broken parts, Mr. Nahmmacher had a tarpaulin placed over the motor and left. Since then the plane has been resting on the Race Course unattended and until the last day or two, without attracting considerable curiousity.

Take-Off Delayed

The broken oil line has been repaired and will be installed in a day or so, but owing to the sodden state of the ground at the Race Course, it is not expected that the pilot, who ever he may be, will attempt to take off for a few more days.

CHINESE SEEK PILOT OF U. S. PLANE

Allege Craft Was Taken From Aerodrome Without Permission

FORCED DOWN MONDAY AT RACE COURSE

An aeroplane pilot, said to be an American, is in decided disfavour with the Chinese authorities at the Hungjao Aerodrome. Not only is he in disfavour, but the aerodrome officials would very much like to have a chat with him. Unfortunately, or fortunately, his identity remains a puzzle to the Chinese, who, although they believe they know who he is, are not absolutely certain.

The pilot in question is the one who was forced down at midday on Monday at the Race Course in a "Fleet" model plane owned by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y. The forced descent was due to a broken oil line.

It was revealed yesterday to a representative of "The Shanghai Times," that the plane had been left some time ago at the Hungjao Aerodrome by Capt. Schumacher, the American airman who announced his intention to fly the Pacific. Capt. Schumacher, it was stated, left the plane at the aerodrome on his departure for Japan. The latest information regarding him was that he had arrived in San Francisco on April 27.

The officials at the Hungjao Aerodrome gave instructions that the plane was not to be flown without express permission. Shortly before noon on Monday, it is reported, a foreigner, dressed in mufti, was observed examining the plane.

The Chinese guards on duty paid little attention, even when the plane came to life with a roar, ran down the field for some distance and then climbed up in the

(*Continued on Page 2, Col. 8.*)

CHINESE SEEK PILOT OF U. S. PLANE

(*Continued from Page 1, Col. 6.*)

direction of Shanghai. Not until the plane was a mere speck in the sky did the officials realize what had happened.

The pilot landed just as quietly as he had departed and no sooner had his craft come to rest on the Race Course than he was out and away. No one appears to have paid any particular attention to him.

Mr. C. Nahmmacher, local garage owner and local agent for the Kinner motor, with which the plane is powered, received a telephone call on Monday informing him that a broken fuel line in the plane needed repairing. Who called him up he did not know, and is still in the dark.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Nahmmacher and a crew of employees were busily engaged in dismantling the plane and about 2 p.m. had it towed to his garage for repairs. The local garage owner is puzzled as to who will eventually get the plane, and as to who the pilot was, but, as he said yesterday:

"Well, all I know is that the motor needs going over and the oil line needs reparing, and as the local agent for the Kinner motor, I'll see that this is done."

D - 2371

&

D - 2377

Form No. 2
G/21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

S. & S.2. R.C.S. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2371
Date July 2, 1931

Subject (in full) Far Eastern Commercial Information Service, Harbin.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.S. Ku - D.I.

With reference to attached letter of June 8, 1931 from the Netherlands Consulate General concerning the Far Eastern Commefcial Information Service, discreet enquiries show that this establishment as well as Mr. Pavloff, former employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway, are unknown locally.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
2:7:31.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1706.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2371
ate 10 - 6 - 31

SHANGHAI, 8th June 1931.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of 18 May 1931, S.B. D.2371, I have the honour to inform you that according to information received from Harbin Mr.Pavloff of the Far Eastern Commercial Information Service is a former employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is not likely that the Service in question will develop to something of any importance, as already more of such like institutions have been established in Harbin, only to die a natural death shortly afterwards.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

$2, For attention please
10:6:'31.

S.B. D-2371

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2371
Date 18.5.31.

May 18 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 1616 dated May 13, 1931 and to state that no information can be secured regarding O.V. Michell and I.V. Pavloff, Director and Manager respectively of the Far Eastern Commercial Information Service, who are unknown to the Municipal Police.

A note has been made of the names of these persons with a view to having inquiries continued, and any further information obtained will be communicated to you without delay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 16/5 '31

Heer Rijsens

Ik kennit u hierbij
van zijn comming hier
alhier de. after taking
over note of Mr Duncan's
report. Many thanks to all
your trouble

yours faithfully

Jr. b.
18:5:'31

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

D 4341 File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2. Station,

Date May 16, 19 31

Subject (in full) Far Eastern Commercial Information Service, Harbin.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached letter dated May 13, 1931 from Mr. Van den Berg of the Netherlands Consulate re the Far Eastern Commercial Information Service, enquiries show that this establishment is unknown in Shanghai. G.V. Michell, Director and I.V. Pavloff, Manager, are unknown to the S.M.P.

Should any information be received regarding this matter, a report will be duly submitted.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yao, Letter Netherlands Consulate saying persons are unknown in Shanghai and we are unable to obtain any information about them.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1616.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2371.
Date 14 - 5 - 31.

SHANGHAI, 13 May 1931.

Sir,

The "Far Eastern Commercial Information Service", Lot 91, Pochtovaia st., Harbin, of which G.V.Michell and I.V.Pavloff are director and manager respectively, is distributing circulars announcing the establishment of an information bureau. In case these persons are known in Shanghai, I should be grateful for any information concerning them which might be in your possession.

* Sir,
No record in S.B.
Sec. of C. & S.B. Reg.
14/5.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

~~Your~~ obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

52, For report please

O. i/c Sp. Br.
MAY 14 1931

8111
C. & S. B.
No. D 2372
Date 12/3/34

DRAFT OF CONSTITUTION

English Translation of Official Document Presented: Contains 160 Articles

The draft of the proposed new Constitution of the Republic of China has been translated into English by Dr. Andrew Lee, Secretary of the Legislative Yuan, and the translation released for publication to-day.

The draft Constitution contains 160 articles, covering all the important phases of Chinese affairs. It is divided into ten parts: general provisions; rights and duties of the People; the People's economic life; the People's education; the National Congress; the division of power between the Central and local governments; the Central political system; the Provice; the Local government system; and annex.

The document is given in full below:

Part I. General Provisions

Article 1. The Republic of China is a "San-Ming-Chu-I" Republic.

Article 2. The sovereignty of the Republic of China emanates from the people as a whole.

Article 3. All persons who possess the nationality of the Republic of China shall be citizens of the Republic of China.

Article 4. The territory of the Republic of China consists of the provinces: Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechwan, Sikong, Hopeh, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Laioning, Kirin, Heilunkiang, Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Ninhsia, Sinkiang and areas of Mongolia and Tibet.

No alteration of the territory shall be made unless otherwise decided by the National Congress.

The administrative areas and the names for the same shall be prescribed by law.

Article 5. Nanking shall be the National Capital of the Republic of China.

Article 6. The National Flag of the Republic of China shall have a red background with a "blue sky and white sun" in the upper left corner.

Part II. Rights and Duties of the People

Article 7. All citizens of the Republic of China shall be equal before the law, irrespective of sex, race, religion, caste or vocation.

Article 8. All persons shall have personal liberty and except in accordance with the law, shall not bt arrested, detained, tried or punished.

When a person is arrested or detained on a criminal charge, the organ responsible for his arrest or detention shall inform him or his relatives of the cause for his arrest or detention and send him to the competent court for trial not later than 24 hours. The party concerned may himself petition, or some other person may petition on his behalf that he be brought before the court for trial within 24 hours.

The court may not reject such petition and the organ responsible for such arrest or detention may not reject the court's demand for trial

Article 9. No. persons other than those in active military service shall be subject to trial by a military court.

Article 10. All person shall have freedom of domicile and except in accordance with law no dwellings of the people shall be subject to forcible entry, search or sealing.

Article 11. All persons shall be free to choose and change their residence: such freedom shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 12. All persons shall have the freedom of assembly and formation of associations: such freedom shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 13. All persons shall have freedom of speech, of writing and of publication: such freedom shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 14. All persons shall have the right to the privacy of correspondence: such freedom shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 15. All persons shall have freedom of religious belief: such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 16. Except in accordance with law, no private property shall be expropriated, collected, sealed or confiscated.

Article 17. All persons shall have the right of petition, of complaints and of judicial proceedings at the court of Justice in accordance with law.

Article 18. All persons shall have the rights of election, initiative, recall, and referendum in accordance with law.

Article 19. All persons shall have the right to compete in civil service examinations in accordance with law.

Article 20. All persons shall have the duty of paying taxes in accordance with law.

Article 21. All persons shall have the duty of performing military service and compulsory labour in accordance with law.

Article 22. All persons shall have the duty of performing public service in accordance with law.

Article 23. Those laws limiting the freedom and rights of the people, referred to in the previous articles, shall not be enacted unless demanded by the necessity to preserve public interests or public safety.

Part III. People's Economic Life

Article 24. The nation shall establish an economic system based on The Principle of Livelihood (or Min-Sun-Chu-I) to ameliorate the production, distribution and consumption of wealth, so as to effect the sufficiency of People's livelihood.

Article 25. The land within the territory of the Chinese Republic shall belong to the People as a whole. The right to ownership of such lands as secured by the people according to law shall receive the protection of and limitation by the law.

Persons having the right to ownership of lands shall bear the obligation of using such lands.

Article 26. Mines and natural forces of public utility with economic value attached to the lands shall belong to the nation and are not effected by virtue of right to ownership of the people.

Article 27. The increase in the value of lands not due to the employment of labour and capital shall be publicly shared by the people. The public share by the people of the above increase in the value of lands shall be carried out through the collection of a tax on the increase in land value.

Article 28. The nation shall take to helping of the farmers who cultivate their own lands and those who use their own lands as a principle to distribute and regulate the lands.

Article 29. In order to ameliorate the distribution of wealth, the nation shall adopt the following methods:

1 The collection of income tax and inheritance tax according to a "multiplying scale."
2 The establishment of a rational system for the distribution of profits so as to balance the economic interests between the labour and the capitl.
3 The limitation of interests on the borrowing of capital and rentals on the use of real estate.

Food Prices

4 The regulation of prices of foods and other principal articles necessary to living.
5 The promotion of various co-operative enterprises.

Article 30. In order to reform the living conditions of the labourers, the nation shall administer labour protective policy. Women and children engaged in manual labour shall receive special protection according to their age and physical conditions.

Article 31. Both labour and capital shall base on the principle of compromise and mutual benefit to develop productive enterprises.

Article 32. People who are crippled or dead as a result of war duty, labouring duty and which officiating public duty shall receive appropriate relief and pension from the nation.

Article 33. In order to develop ural economics, the government shall positively carry out the following measures:

1 To colonize and reclaim waste lands and to irrigate agricultural lands.
2 To establish farm credit machinery and encourage co-operative enterprises in agricultural communities.
3 To carry out grain conservation system for and the prevention of famine and sufficiency of food supply.
5 To develop agricultural education and to ameliorate farmers' living conditions.
5 To reform residences and to build roads in agricultural communities.

Part IV. People's Education

Article 34. "San-Min-Chu-I" shall be the basic principle of education in the Republic of China.

Article 35. All persons shall have equal opportunity for education.

Article 36. The chief aims of education shall be the cultivation of higher personality, promotion of living ability and nurture of healthy citizens.

Article 37. All children of school age shall receive free education Those who have not had free education shall receive special adult education.

Article 38. All public and private educational institutions in the country shall be subject to the supervision of the State, and shall also be responsible for the carrying out of the educational policies adopted by the State.

Article 39. National universities and technical colleges shall lay emphasis upon the necessity of their localities in order to maintain equal opportunity for higher education for the people of their localities and to promote equitable development of civilisation throughout the nation.

Article 40. The expenditure on education shall not be less than 15 per cent. of the budget of the entire administrative expenditure for the central government and not less than 30 per cent. for the

local government. The security of funds which are, by law, specially set apart for educational purpose shall be guaranteed.

Article 41. The State shall give encouragement or grants to private educational institutions which have achieved particularly satisfactory results.

Article 42. Encouragements and grants shall be given for the education of overseas Chinese.

Article 43. All public and private educational institutions in the country shall establish scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of deserving but needy students.

Article 44. The State shall encourage and safeguard members of the administration or teaching staff of schools who hold satisfactory records and have been long in service.

Article 45. The State shall encourage and protect research and inventions.

Article 46. The State shall protect and preserve historic remains and ancient relics which have historical, cultural or artistic value.

Part. V. The National Congress

Article 47. The National Congress shall be composed of the delegates of the people elected in accordance with the following procedure:

1 Every district or municipality or area of the same grade elects one delegate. Regulations governing the district, municipality or area of the same grade shall be provided by law.
(2) The number of delegates of the people elected from Mongolia shall be provided by law.
(3) The number of delegates of the people elected from overseas Chinese shall be provided by law.

Article 48. The delegates shall be elected by universal, equal, direct and unnamed suffrage.

Article 49. Any Chinese citizen over 20 years of age shall, by law, have the right of election: those over 25 years of age shall, by law, have the right to be elected.

Article 50. The Congress meets once triennially and the session lasts for one month.

Article 51. The powers and functions of the Congress are as follows:

(1) To elect or recall the President or Vice-President of the Republic, the members of the Legisltaive or Control Yuan, the President or Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, or the President or Vice-President of Examination Yuan, and to recall the President of the Executive Yuan.
(2) To initiate legislative principles.
(3) To make referendum of laws.
(4) To adopt and amend the Constitution.
(5) To investigate reports of the National Covernment.
(6) To consider and solve specific problems submitted by the National Government.
(7) Those other powers and functions which are granted in accordance with this Constitution.

Limited Responsibility

Article 52. The delegates of the Congress shall not be held responsible outside of Congress for their declarations or votes.

Article 53. Without the consent of the Congress, the delegates shall not be arrested or imprisoned during the session except in case they are detected flagrante delicto.

Article 54. The powers and functions of the delegates terminate at the adjournment of the session

Article 55. During the adjournment of the Congress, there shall be a People's Committee composed of 21 members and 10 candidate-members elected by the Congress. Those members are not necessarily the delegates of the Congress.

Article 56. The members and candidate members of the People's Committee shall have the following qualifications:

(1) Those who are over 45 years of age.
(2) Those who have rendered meritorious and unparalleled services to the State.
(3) Those who have made unusual and valuable contributions to political or technical knowledges.

Article 57. The members of the People's Committee shall not hold any concurrent posts.

Article 58. The powers and functions of the People's Committee are as follows:

(1) To take over the management of the Congress's Secretariat and to make preparations for the next session during the adjournment of the Congress.
(2) To call a provisional Congress at the request of the National Government or of an impeachment of the Control Yuan against the President or Vice-President of the Republic with the consent of three-fourths of the members.
(3) To consider the Contral Yuan's impeachments against Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Executive, Judicial and Examination Yuans and members of the Legislative and Control Yuans.
(4) To consider the Legislative Yuan's non-confidence vote against the President of the Executive Yuan.
(5) Those other powers and functions which are granted in the Constitution.

Article 59. The organisation and election of the Congress and the People's Committee shall be provided by law.

Part VI. Central and Local Govts.

Article 60. The principle of equilibrium shall be adopted in the division of power between the Central and local governments. The Central government shall have jurisdiction over matters of national interest while local governments shall have jurisdiction over matters of local interests.

Article 61. The Central Government shall have legislative power over the following matters:

(1) Nationality.
(2) Civil and criminal law and law of procedure.
(3) Justice.
(4) Examination.
(5) Supervision.
(6) National Defense and military system.
(7) Foreign Affairs.
(8) Census.
(9) Local political system.
(10) Police and Public Peace.
(11) Education and culture.
(12) Hygiene, epidemics prevention and medicine.
(13) Calendar, weights and measures, and other system of calculation that require uniform regulation.
(14) Finance and finance-supervision.
(15) Coinage and national banks.
(16) National monopoly and other national economic enterprises.
(17) Land system.
(18) Labour system.
(19) Posts, telegraphs and other national enterprises for land. water, or aerial communication or transportation.
(20) National public works, waterways, and other matters concerning national reconstruction.
(21) Trade marks, monopolies, patents and other economic rights that require uniform regulation.
(22) Banking, insurance and other monetary undertakings.
(23) Mining, forestry and fishery.
(24) Overseas Chinese.
(25) Immigration and exploration.
(26) Such other matters that require uniform regulation throughout the nation.

Article 62. Such other matters as are not enumerated in the preceding article may come under the jurisdiction of the local government, or the Central Government may lay down general principles for the local governments to regulate them But those regulations of the local governments in conflict with laws of Central Government shall be null and void.

Article 63. The Central Government shall have control of the naval, military and air forces, which shall be conscripted and trained in accordance with law.

Article 64. The demarcation of Central and local revenues and their method of financial assistance shall be provided by law.

Article 65. The budget and statement of accounts of the Central and local governments shall be prepared once every fiscal year. The scope and procedure of the budget and statement of accounts shall be provided by law.

The budget and accounts of public enterprises of the Central and local governments shall be provided by law, but their profit and loss shall be incorporated in the governments' budget and accounts.

Article 66. In the organization of governments' financial organs, the bureaus of currency and cash, supervision and audit shall each maintain its independence.

Part VII. Central Political System
Section 1. The National Govt.:

Article 67. The National Government shall exercise the executive, legislative, judicial, examination and control powers of the Republic of China.

Article 68. The National Government shall be constituted by the President of the Republic, and the Executive, legislative, judicial, Examination, and Control Yuans.

Article 69. The President of the Republic and the five Yuans shall be responsible to the National Congress.

Article 70. Laws promulgated and Mandates issued by the National Government shall, in accordane with law, be signed by the President of the Republic and counter-signed by the President of the Yuan concerned.

Article 71. The National Government shall have supreme command over the land, naval and air forces.

Article 72. The National Government shall have the power to declare war, to negotiate peace and to conclude treaties.

Article 73. The National Government shall proclaim and cancel martial law.

Article 74. The National Government shall exercise the power of granting amnesties, pardons, reprieves and restitution of civic rights.

Article 75. The National Government shall exercise the power of conferring medals and decorations of honour.

Article 76. The Presidents of the five Yuans may issue orders in acordance with law.

Section 2. The President of the Republic

Article 77. Every Chinese citizen who has attained the age of 45 is eligible to be elected as President or Vice-President of the Republic.

Article 78. The election of President and Vice-President shall be provided by law.

Article 79. The term of office of the President and the Vice-President is six years. In the event of re-election he may continue for another term.

Article 80. The President shall represent the Republic in foreign relations.

Article 81. In case the President or Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan or Examination Yuan vacate

8113

Section 7. The Control Yuan

Article 120. The Control Yuan shall be the highest supervisory organ of the National Government.

Article 121. The Control Yuan shall have a President and a Vice-President to be elected by and from among the members of the Yuan.

Article 122. The number of members of the Control Yuan shall not exceed 50 whose term of office shall be three years. They are re-eligible.

The numbers of Control Yuan members shall be distributed on the basis of locality and character and scholarship. They are not necessarily the delegates of the National Congress.

Article 123. The Control Yuan shall establish an Auditing Commission for the auditing examination and financial inspection.

Article 124. There shall be five members in the Auditing Commission who shall be appointed by the National Government in accordance with law. A Chairman shall be elected by and from among the five members.

Article 125. The report of accounts made by the Auditing Commission shall be promulgated by the Control Yuan after the examination of all the members of the Yuan.

Article 126. The Control Yuan members shall not be held responsible for their speeches and opinions outside of the Yuan.

Article 127. Without the consent of the Control Yuan, its members shall not be arrested or imprisoned unless they are apprehended in flagrante delicte.

Article 128. The Control Yuan members shall not hold any concurrent government posts or vocations.

Article 129. The election of Control Yuan members, the organization of the Control Yuan and the guarantee for the members of the Auditing Commission and auditing officers shall be provided by law.

Part VIII. Provinces

Article 130. Province is an administrative area directly controlled by the Central Government.

Article 131. A province shall have a Provincial Council to be composed of Councillers directly elected by the people. Each district or municipality shall be entitled to send one councillor and the term of office is three years. They are re-eligible.

Article 132. The Provincial Council shall be convoked once every half year for a session of one month. Extra-ordinary sessions may be called when necessary.

Article 133. The powers and functions of the Provincial Council are as follows:

(1) To elect the Governor.
(2) To examine the provincial budget.
(3) To propose bills covering the province to the Legislative Yuan.
(4) To pass provincial ordinances in accordance with law.
(5) To propose the introduction or abolition of provincial administrative measures to the Executive Yuan or the Governor.

Article 134. The Province shall have a Governor to be elected by the Provincial Council from the five candidates nominated by the Executive Yuan and shall be appointed by the National Government. The term of office is three years.

Article 135. A military-man shall not be candidate for governor unless he has quitted from military service for three years.

Article 136. The Governor shall be subject to the direction of the Central Government in dealing with matters in regard to national administration and supervision of district autonomy.

Article 137. The organization of the Provincial Council, the election of Councillors, the organization of the Governor's office, and the election of the Governor shall be provided by law.

Article 138. The political system of those areas which have not yet been created as provinces shall be provided by law.

Part IX. Local Govt. System

Section 1. District

Article 139. District is a unit of local self-government.

Article 140. The functions of the district self-government are these:

(1) Census of the district.
(2) District's land policy.
(3) District's finance
(4) Communications, waterways, and and other matters related to economic construction.
(5) Police and public order.
(6) Education and culture.
(7) Hygiene.
(8) Protection of living creatures.
(9) Preservation and management of public properties.
(10) Protection and preservation of historic remains.
(11) Other matters within the jurisdiction of district self-government.

Article 141. The district people shall, by law, exercise the rights of election, initiative, recall and referendum concerning matters related to district autonomy.

Article 142. Every District shall establish a District Assembly composed of from 9 to 17 members to be directly elected by the people. The term of office is three years and re-eligible

Article 143. The District Assembly shall be convoked once every half year for a session of one month. Extra-ordinary sessions may be called when necessarily.

Article 144. The powers and functions of the District Assembly are as follows:

(1) To pass district ordinances.
(2) To vote on the district budget and accounts.
(3) To propose the introduction or abolition of district administrative affairs to the District Government.
(4) Impeachment against the Magistrate.
(5) Examination of district finance.
(6) To consider matters submitted by the Magistrate.

Article 145. Every district shall have a district government with a Magistrate to be elected directly by the people. The term of office is three years and re-eligible. Only those who have passed the civil service examination of the National Government are qualified to be the candidates for Magistrates.

Article 146. The Magistrate shall be subject to the direction of the Governor in dealing with matters in regard to district autonomy and national administration.

Article 147. When a magistrate either has violated the law or failed to perform his duty, he may be impeached by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the District Assembly. The District Assembly may request the people to recall him. But in case such impeachment is rejected by the people, the District Assembly shall be dissolved and a new election shall be held.

Article 148. The organization of a District Assembly, the election of District Assembly members, the organization of a District Government and the election of a Magistrate shall be provided by law.

Section 2. Municipality

Article 149. Municipality is a self-governing body. Except when otherwise provided by law, the provisions governing the District self-government are applicable to the municipality.

Article 150. The people of the municipality shall, by law, exercise the rights of election, initiative, recall and referendum concerning matters related to municipal autonomy.

Article 151. Every municipality shall establish a municipal Assembly composed of from 11 to 29 members to be elected directly by the people of the municipality. The term of office is three years and officers are re-eligible.

Article 152. The provisions of convocation and the power and function of the District Assembly are applicable to the municipal assembly.

Article 153. Every municipality shall have a municipal government and a mayor to be elected directly by the people of the municipality. The term of office is three years and re-eligible. Only those who have passed the examination of the National Government are qualified to be the candidates for mayors.

Article 154. The Mayor shall be subject to the direction of the supervisory organ in dealing with matters in regard to municipal autonomy and national administration.

Article 155. The organization of the Municipal Assembly, the election of Municipal Assembly members, the organization of the municipal government and the election of the Mayor shall be provided by law.

Part X Annex

Article 156. All laws in conflict with this Constitution shall be null and void.

Article 157. The interpretation of this Constitution shall be proposed by the Legislative Yuan and decided by the National Congress, or the People's Committee if during the adjournment of the National Congress.

Article 158. Amendment of the Constitution shall not be made unless proposed by over one-third of the delegates to the National Congress and decided by a majority vote of over three-fourths of the degelates present out of an attendance of over two-thirds of its entire membership.

Article 159. This Constitution shall be enacted and promulgated by the National Congress.

Article 160. This Constitution shall come into force from the date of promulgation.

his office during the adjournment of the National Congress, an acting President shall be appointed by the People's Committee.

Article 82. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall act for him. In the absence of both, the President of the Executive Yuan shall act and exercise the President's power.

Article 83. The President shall be relieved of his office on the day of the expiration of his term. If by that time a new President has not yet been elected or has not assumed office after being elected and the newly elected Vice-President is also absent, the out-going Vice-President shall act as the President. If the latter be also absent, the President of the Executive Yuan shall temporarily act as the President.

In regard to the provisions of this article and of the preceeding one, the duration for the President of the Executive Yuan to exercise the powers of the President shall not exceed six months.

Article 84. Except in case of offence against the internal or external security of the State, the President of the Republic shall not be subject to criminal prosecution unless after his recall or removal from office.

Section 3. The Executive Yuan

Article 85. The Executive Yuan shall be the highest Executive organ of the National Government.

Article 86. The Executive Yuan shall have a President to be appointed by the National Congress or the People's Committee upon recommendation of the President of the Republic.

The President of the Executive Yuan shall vacate from his office if

(1) A non-confidence vote by Legislative Yuan against him is accepted by the People's Committee.
(2) An impeachment of Control Yuan against him is accepted by the People's Committee.

Article 87. The Executive Yuan shall establish ministries and committees to take charge of the executive powers and functions.

Article 88. The ministers and chairmen of the committees shall, by law, be appointed by the National Government upon the recommendation of the President of the Executive Yuan.

Article 89. The meeting of the Executive Yuan shall consist of its President, Ministers and Chairmen of Committees. Its President shall preside over its meetings.

Article 90. The following matters shall be decided at the meetings of the Executive Yuan:—

(1) To propose to the Legislative Yuan bills concerning law, budget and amnesty.
(2) To propose to the Legislative Yuan bills concerning martial law.
(3) To propose to the Legislative Yuan bills concerning declaration of war, negotiation for peace, conclusion of treaty and those other matters related to international affairs.
(4) Propositions suggested by the Ministries and Committees.
(5) Matters in which Ministries or Committees have a common interest.
(6) Other matters submitted by the President of the Executive Yuan.

Article 91. The organisation of the Executive Yuan shall be provided by law.

Section 4. The Legislative Yuan

Article 92. The Legislative shall be the highest legislative organ of the National Government.

Article 93. The Legislative Yuan shall have a President and a Vice-President to be elected by and from among its members.

Article 94. The number of legislative members shall not exceed 200. Their term of office shall be three years. They are re-eligible. The numbers of legislative members shall be distributed on the basis of locality, vocation and scholarship. They are not necessarily the delegates of the National Congress.

Article 95. The Legislative Yuan shall have the powers to pass the bills concerning law-making, budget, martial law, amnesty, the declaration of war, the negotiation of peace, the conclusion of treaty and other important matters related to international affairs.

Article 96. The Legislative Yuan shall have the power of interpellation concerning the political policies and execution of bills of the Executive Yuan.

If the Legislative Yuan shall not be satisfied with the answer from the Executive Yuan, by a majority vote of two-thirds of the members present, a vote of non-confidence against the Executive Yuan may be passed.

Article 97. Bills concerning their own matters may be brought to the Legislative Yuan by the Executive, Judicial, Control, and Examination Yuans.

Article 98. The President of the Republic may request the Legislative Yuan to re-consider the resolution of any matter before promulgation. But if the Legislative Yuan on re-consideration, with a majority vote of two-thirds of the members present, stands by the resolution, no further request shall be made.

Article 99. The bills passed by the Legislative Yuan shall be promulgated by the National Government within fifteen days of notice.

Article 100. The Legislative Yuan members shall not be held responsible for their speeches and opinions outside of the Yuan.

Article 101. Without the consent of the Legislative Yuan, no member shall be arrested or imprisoned except when he is apprehended in flagrante delicto.

Article 102. The Legislative Yuan members shall not hold any concurrent government posts or any vocation.

Article 103. The election of Legislative Yuan members and the organization of the Legislative Yuan shall be provided by law.

Section 5. The Judicial Yuan

Article 104. The Judicial Yuan shall be the highest judicial organ of the National Government.

Article 105. The Judicial Yuan shall have a President and a Vice-President whose term of office shall be three years. They are re-eligible.

Article 106. The Judicial Yuan shall control the administration of justice and supervise the judgments of the courts.

Article 107. The Judicial Yuan shall have a Supreme Court and a Commission for the Disciplinary Punishment of Public Functionaries.

Article 108. The President of the Supreme Court and the Chairman of the Commission for the Disciplinary Punishment of Public Functionaries shall be appointed by the National Government upon recommendation of the President of the Judicial Yuan.

Article 109. The President of the Judicial Yuan may forward such matter relating to pardons, reprieves and restitution of civic rights to the National Government for its execution.

Article 110. The courts of justice shall accept and deal with civil, criminal and administrative as well as all other cases in accordance with law.

Article 111. The Supreme Court shall have the power to unify the interpretation of laws.

Article 112. All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their functions in accordance with law.

Article 113. No judge shall be removed from office, unless he has been subject to criminal or disciplinary punishment or declaration of interdiction. He shall not be suspended from office or transferred or have his salary reduced, except in accordance with law.

Article 114. The organization of the Judicial Yuan shall be provided by law.

Section 6. The Examination Yuan

Article 115. The Examination Yuan shall be the highest organ for examination of the National Government.

Article 116. The Examination Yuan shall have a President and a Vice-President whose term shall be three years. They are re-eligible.

Article 117. The Examination Yuan shall establish a Ministry of Personnel headed by a Minister who shall, by law, be appointed by the National Government upon recommendation of the President of the Examination Yuan.

Article 118. The following qualifications shall be first determined by the Examination Yuan by means of examination:

(1) Qualification of public functionaries for appointment.
(2) Qualification of public funtionaries for candidacy.
(3) Qualification of professional and technical experts.

Article 119. The organization of the Examination Yuan shall be provided by law.

D-2381/62

(Headquarters) Office Notes

Date January 9, 1940.

No. S. B. 2381/62

S.1
S.2
S.3
S.4
S.5
C.S.6
Sp.Br.Reg.

When any information is required from the Special Branch Registry on files, application must be made to the Officer in charge of the Registry. Under no circumstances must the indices be interfered with or searched.

C. Clapson

P.A.to D.C.(Sp.Br.)

All foreigners to note above instructions:

62

SECRET

2381

Special Branch, 23 2 38

February 22, 1938.

Secrecy in Special Branch

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D.C. (Special Branch) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done. While the exchange and discussion of information is valuable, care must be taken not to let this deteriorate into gossip.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents of a confidential nature should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.

5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D.C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.

6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.

7. Copies of reports made by S.I should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.

8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P.A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.). The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

10. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives may be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

11. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone should as far as possible be avoided.

12. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

13. All persons wishing to see the D.C. (Special Branch) or any person working in the Branch should present themselves to the passage orderly and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

14. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public

should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D.C. (Special Branch) or an officer acting for him.

15. In exceptional cases, the D.C. (Special Branch) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Noted. 23/2/31.

SECRET

Special Branch

February 22, 1938.

2? FEB 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH
238/

Secrecy in Special Branch

The Offioers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in ~~guarding~~ secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D.C. (Special Branch) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done. While the exchange and discussion of information is valuable, care must be taken not to let this deteriorate into gossip.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents of a confidential nature should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.

5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D.C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.

6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.

7. Copies of reports made by S.I should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.

8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P.A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.). The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

10. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives may be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

11. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone should as far as possible be avoided.

12. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

13. All persons wishing to see the D.C. (Special Branch) or any person working in the Branch should present themselves to the passage orderly and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

14. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public

should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D.C. (Special Branch) or an officer acting for him.

15. In exceptional cases, the D.C. (Special Branch) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

D. C. (Special Branch)

(Headquarters) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
Date June 22, 1935.
No. D 2381
Date 26/6/35

Please acknowledge receipt of one copy of

Instruction on Secrecy in Special Branch issued by the

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

1. D. C. (Sp. Br.)
2. Supt. Tan Shao Liang
3. C. D. I. Grubb
4. D. I. Everest
5. D.S.I. Moore
6. D.S.I. Golder
7. D.S.I. Prokofiev
8. D.S.I. Coyne
9. D. S. Makaroff
10. D. S. Tcheremshansky
11. D. S. Sansom
12. D. S. Medvedeff
13. D. S. F.T. McKeown
14. D. S. Jones
15. D. S. Lingard
16. D.P.S. Duke
17. D.P.S. Lockwood
18. D.P.S. H.M.MacKay
19. D. S. Umemoto
20. D. C. Kamashita
21. C. A. Tizon
22. C. A. Cook
23. C. A. White
24. O.A. Walter
25. O.A. Volsky
26. O.A. H.S. Kim

D. S. Poole
" MacAdie
" Pitts
D.S.I. Lees

(Headquarters) Office Notes

Date.....

27. D. I. Sih Tse Liang Z. L. Sih
28. D. I. Kuh Pao Hwa Kuh Pao Hwa
29. D. I. Pan Lien Pih L. P. Pan
30. C. A. Yao Yoong Zu Y. Z. Yao
31. C. A. Loh Sih Kya. Loh Sih Kya

32. One copy for all Chinese clerks to see, note and return to Registry to be filed.

30 spare copies

S. B. D. 2381
9 10 35

Special Branch,

September 29, 1935.

Members of the Special Branch should on no account enter into conversations with representatives of the Chinese authorities who are waiting to co-operate with the Municipal Police in the execution of warrants for communists or others on the subject of the addresses to be raided or the party affiliations of communists whose arrest is sought until they are ordered or requested to do so by the officer, to whom the warrant is handed for execution.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

S. 1 K. M. Allen. H. D. L.P. Pan M.K. Kao W.K. Loh. C.Y. Wong. D.L. Lee

2

3

4

5

C.S. 6

Note; Translation of this memo to be made for the information of Chinese Detectives.

(Copy)

Special Branch,

September 29, 1935.

Supt. Tan,

Please request officials with suitable authority in the Public Safety Bureau, the Defence Commissioner's Office, and the Kuomintang to warn members of their staff assigned to co-operate with the Municipal Police in the execution of warrants that they must not disclose any information about the contents of the warrants to anyone other than the senior member of the group of officers of the Special Branch detailed to execute the warrants. The senior officer of the group will be in possession of the warrant after it has been removed from the envelope, and thus can be easily identified.

This request is made because the Special Branch of the Municipal Police wishes to be in a position to know the persons on whom to place responsibility in case anything untoward happens in connection with the execution of warrants.

(Signed) T. P. Givens

D. C. (Special Branch)

S. B. D. 2381
9 10 35

Special Branch,

September 29, 1935.

Members of the Special Branch should on no account enter into conversations with representatives of the Chinese authorities who are waiting to co-operate with the Municipal Police in the execution of warrants for communists or others on the subject of the addresses to be raided or the party affiliations of communists whose arrest is sought until they are ordered or requested to do so by the officer, to whom the warrant is handed for execution.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

S. 1
2 Gth. N. Insp.
3 –
4 En forcen
5 – Lib Chinese staff informed

C.S. 6 Enforcen. Q.S. N. Insp

Note: Translation of this memo to be made for the information of Chinese Detectives.

I.b. 30/9

(Copy)

Special Branch,

September 29, 1935.

Supt. Tan,

Please request officials with suitable authority in the Public Safety Bureau, the Defence Commissioner's Office, and the Kuomintang to warn members of their staff assigned to co-operate with the Municipal Police in the execution of warrants that they must not disclose any information about the contents of the warrants to anyone other than the senior member of the group of officers of the Special Branch detailed to execute the warrants. The senior officer of the group will be in possession of the warrant after it has been removed from the envelope, and thus can be easily identified.

This request is made because the Special Branch of the Municipal Police wishes to be in a position to know the persons on whom to place responsibility in case anthing untoward happens in connection with the execution of warrants.

(Signed) T. P. Givens

D. C. (SPecial Branch)

D. D. 2381
1. 10. 35

Special Branch,

September 29, 1935.

Supt. Tan,

Please request officials with suitable authority in the Public Safety Bureau, the Defence Commissioner's Office, and the Kuomintang to warn members of their staff assigned to co-operate with the Municipal Police in the execution of warrants that they must not disclose any information about the contents of the warrants to anyone other than the senior member of the group of officers of the Special Branch detailed to execute the warrants. The senior officer of the group will be in possession of the warrant after it has been removed from the envelope, and thus can be easily identified.

This request is made because the Special Branch of the Municipal Police wishes to be in a position to know the persons on whom to place responsibility in case anthing untoward happens in connection with the execution of warrants.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Sir,

Mr. Li Kuo Kan, Nanking Political agent, Mr. Liu Hwa, Officer i/c Special Branch, P.S.B., Mr. Ong Kwang Hun, Chief of Intelligence Office, Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Yamen and Mr. Chi Yuen Fu, Chief Detective Officer, P.S.B., have been requested respectively to issue instructions to their subordinates to observe the proceedure referred to above.

Reg. Please file with previous order.

1 OCT 1935

Jan 1/10.

(Copy)

Special Branch,

September 29, 1935.

Members of the Special Branch should on no account enter into conversations with representatives of the Chinese authorities who are waiting to co-operate with the Municipal Police in the execution of warrants for communists or others on the subject of the addresses to be raided or the party affiliations of communists whose arrest is sought until they are ordered or requested to do so by the officer, to whom the warrant is handed for execution.

See also S. 6992

(Signed) T. P. Givens

D. C. (Special Branch)

S. 1

2

3

4

5

C.S. 6

Note: Translation of this memo to be made for the information of Chinese detectives.

SEP 1935

逕啓者本處設治部長祁副處長對於辦理協助案件每遇兇殘
漏及明瞭責任起見特派副人員請
台端通飭所屬嗣後如到本部辦理逮捕重要工作切勿向(本部)任何職員詢
及被逮捕人之姓名住址或其他各種消息本部過有上述接洽時當派
一工級職員協同辦理(該員即持有(鎮)江法院腳(警)者)因時
貴處派遣人員亦祇能向該員本人接談此項辦法望即知照
消息情事其責任所在敬(轉飭)處調查時切勿藉為着手之相應函達即希
查照為荷此致

上海市公安局偵緝隊長季

設計部部長

上海市警局特務主任劉

上海市警局調查主任李

淞滬警備司令部偵查隊長翁

中華 十月 一 日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
D 2381
Date 1 17 1935

Special Branch,

June 28, 1935.

Special Branch Registry:

With reference to Rule No. 8 of the Circular on "Secrecy in Special Branch", when an officer in charge of a Section applies for a file of a secret or confidential character made by officers not of his own Section, the matter should be referred to the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or C.D.I. Grubb before the request is complied with.

Noted 28/6
CDI

Noted Jun 1/7

T. Gwynne

D. C. (Sp.Br.)

3rd Copy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2381
Date 26/6/35

D. C. (Sp.Br.)

Special Branch,

June 15, 1935.

S.1
S.2
S.3
S.4
S.5
C.S.6

Please submit suggestions as to how the measures taken to keep the files and information of a confidential nature collected by the Special Branch can be made more effective.

D. C. (Sp.Br.)

Reg. For file. Please submit suggestions also.

15 JUNE 1935

Report submitted to
C.S.I. Stubbs 19-6-35

Copy for Chief Clerk

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

D W Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Notes
Cat File

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

T K Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.
16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.
17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.
18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

J. W. Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.

5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.

6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.

7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.

8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

W K Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

T. A. Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.

5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.

6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.

7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.

8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

T. K. Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

W. H. Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

J W Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

J K Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

D W Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

T. K. Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

J W Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

T W Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

D W Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

D W Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Special Branch, S.M.P.

June 21, 1935.

Secrecy in Special Branch.

The Officers in charge of Sections of the Special Branch should exercise the greatest care in guarding secrets entrusted to their keeping, and it is incumbent on all members of the staff to assist their seniors in the discharge of this duty by being at pains to prevent any leakage of information about inquiries on which they are engaged themselves and by reporting without delay any circumstance pointing to the possibility of the existence of a leakage in any division of the office to which they are attached. While laying down the following rules for general guidance, the D. C. (Sp.Br.) feels that the safeguarding of the secrets of the work of the Branch must finally depend upon the loyalty, carefulness and initiative of the staff, and a realization on the part of every member of the Branch that there is nothing so damaging to the reputation of a body engaged on secret duties as leakages of information about the work which is being done.

The following rules are set down for general guidance :-

1. With the exception of reports on routine matters and ordinary labour or political affairs, all documents should as a rule be typed by the officer in charge of the inquiries.
2. The initials of the person by whom it was typed should be given at the top of each report.
3. Reports when typed should be handed personally by the detective responsible for the inquiry to the Officer in Charge of his Section.

4. On receiving a report the Officer in Charge of the Section should see that they are stamped "Secret" and passed without undue delay either personally or in a locked or sealed container to the Officer in Charge of the Registry.
5. The Officer in Charge of the Registry will handle all confidential files passing to and from the D. C.(Sp.Br.) and will attend personally to the indexing and filing of these reports in the cabinet provided.
6. The Officer in Charge of the Registry should arrange as soon as circumstances permit after the receipt of confidential reports to show them to the P. A. to D. C. (Sp.Br.) so that the latter will be acquainted with all work undertaken in the Branch.
7. Copies of reports made by S. 2 should be retained and kept effectively locked up by the Officer in Charge. Not more than one spare copy of a report should be retained by any Section, and special measures should be taken in every case to ensure that these copies are only seen by members of the staff who actually require them in connection with their work.
8. Confidential files will only be obtainable from the Registry upon production of an application form signed by an Officer in Charge of a Section. Before handing out a file of a specially secret nature or otherwise of extraordinary importance, the Officer in Charge of the Registry should refer the matter to the P. A. or the D. C. (Sp.Br.) Applications for files should be submitted in sealed covers and handed into the Registry through the clerk at the Inquiry Desk. The files should be sent to the officers by whom they are required either personally by a responsible member of the staff of the Registry or in a sealed cover.

9. Applications for files received during the previous twenty four hours should be submitted to the D.C. (Sp.Br.) every morning at 10 a.m.

10. Notes and drafts of reports on confidential matters should be destroyed by fire. Carbon paper used in the typing of such reports should be locked up when not in use. Drafts of reports should be made in pencil so as to eliminate the possibility of leakages of information through blotting paper.

11. Detectives' diaries and other papers containing notes on cases should at all times be kept locked up. In special cases detectives should be instructed not to give details in their diaries of addresses visited or names of persons about whom information is sought. A blank space could be left and filled up after the necessity for secrecy elapses.

12. The transmitting of messages of a secret nature by telephone. should as far as possible be avoided.

13. All chit books and letters brought to headquarters by messengers and others should in the first instance be handed to the clerk at the Inquiry Desk who will take them to the Officer in the Registry appointed to receive and acknowledge such communications. He will return the chit books or receipts to the messengers after they have been duly signed.

14. All persons wishing to see the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or any person working in Room 614, occupied by the Registry, should present themselves at the Inquiry Desk and arrange to see the person they are seeking by filling up a slip on which they will state their own name, the name of the person they wish to see and the nature of their business. If the person sought happens to be out, the slip should be taken to an appropriate substitute.

15. Nobody is to be allowed to loiter in any Section and nobody, apart from Officers in Charge of Sections, should enter the Registry. Members of the public should on no account be allowed to enter the Registry unless brought there by the D. C. (Sp.Br.) or an officer acting for him.

16. All communications with other branches of the Force should be sent in special locked boxes.

17. Weekly Returns of Reports should not state the subject to which they refer.

18. When files of an exceptionally confidential nature or of great urgency have to be dealt with, the D. C. (Sp. Br.) may depart from these rules and make special arrangements in regard to the procedure to be followed.

J. W. Givens

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

PHONE
13040

Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate

March 26th, 1938.

Municipal Advocate.

"The Objectionable Advertisements"

Acting upon your instruction, I have interviewed Chief Judge Dzien of the Shanghai First Special Area District Court with regard to the above entitled subject. After reading over all the advertisements, he is of the opinion that both the advertisers and the newspaper publishers are liable for disturbing the public peace and order as well as for being prejudicial to good morals. He also suggests that the advertisers and the publishers be again warned by the S. M. Police and that in case the warning is ignored, the advertisers be charged under Articles 21, 25 and 43 of the Revised Press Law and the publishers under Articles 22, 25 and 44 of the same law.

The full text of the Revised Press Law as promulgated on July 8, 1937 and its rough translation are herewith attached.

Approved:
DAB
March 26th 1938

Thomas S. Lea
Assistant Municipal Advocate.

出版法　二十六年七月八日修正公布

第一章　總則

第一條　本法稱出版品者謂用機械印版或化學之方法所印製而供出售或散布之文書圖畫

第二條　出版品分左列三種

㈠新聞紙　謂用一定名稱其刊期每日或隔大日以下之期間發行者而言

㈡雜誌　謂用一定名稱其刊期每星期或隔三月以下之期間發行者但其內容以登載時事重主要者仍視爲新聞紙

㈢書籍及其他出版品　凡前二款以外之一切出版品屬之

新聞紙或雜誌之號外或增刊副刊等視爲新聞紙或雜誌

第三條　本法稱發行人者謂主辦出版品之人

本法稱著作人者謂著作文書圖畫之人

雜記他人之演述登載其出版品或令人登載之者其筆記之人視爲著作人但演述人予以承諾者應與負著作人之責任

關於著作物之編輯其編輯人視爲著作人

關於著作物之繕寫其繕寫人視爲著作人

關於專用學校公司會所或其他團體名義著作之出版品其學校公司會所或其他團體之代表人視爲著作人

新聞紙雜誌發行者專以受託登載人爲著作人如受託登載人不明或無負民事責任之能力者以發行人爲著作人

第五條　本法所稱報人者謂學習編輯新聞紙或雜誌之人

第六條　本法所稱印刷人者謂主管印刷事業之人

第七條　本法所稱地方主管官署者在省爲縣政府或市政府在直轄於行政院之市爲社會局

第八條　出版品於發行時應由發行人分別呈繳左列機關各一份

㈠內政部

㈡中央宣傳部

㈢地方主管官署

㈣國立圖書館及立法院圖書館

收訂增刪原有之出版品圖爲發行者亦同

當發機關之出版品應依前二項規定分別辦理

第二章　新聞紙及雜誌

第九條　爲新聞紙或雜誌之發行者應由發行人於首次發行前填具登記聲請書呈由發行所所在地之地方主管官署於十五日內轉呈省政府或直轄於行政院之市政府核准後始得發行

省政府或直轄於行政院之市政府接到前項登記聲請書後除特別情形外應於二十八日內核定之並將核定結果通知內政部於發給登記證內政部於發給登記證後應將登記聲請書抄送中央宣傳部登記聲請書應載明之事項如左

㈠新聞紙或雜誌之名稱

㈡純商組織

㈢資本額圖及經理狀況

(一)刊期發行新聞紙者並應聲明其原發
(二)發行所及印刷所之名稱及所在地
(三)發行人及編輯人之姓名年齡籍貫及住所

第十條　第九條所定應登記之事項有變更者其發行人應於變更後七日內檢具登記時之程序要證變更登記

前項變更登記之要證如係變更新聞紙或雜誌之名稱或發行人者應於發行後依照第九條之規定重行登記

第十一條　第九條及第十條之登記不收費用

第十二條　新聞紙中專以發行廣告為業者地方主管官署得令變更名稱或其他事項後發行

第十三條　有左列情形之一者不得為新聞紙或雜誌之發行人或編輯人

(一)國內無住所者
(二)曾受禁治產宣告尚未撤銷者
(三)褫奪公權者
(四)曾犯第二十一條之規定受刑事處分者
(五)因違反第二十一條之規定受刑事處分者
(六)因貪污或詐欺行為受刑事處分者

第十四條　新聞紙或雜誌廢止發行者原發行人應於原登記地檢具廢止發行

第十五條　新聞紙連續定刊期已滿三個月雜誌連續定刊期已滿六個月未發行者視為廢止發行

第十六條　新聞紙或雜誌記載發行人之姓名登記證號發行年月日發行所所在之名稱及所在地

第十七條　新聞紙或雜誌登載之事項本人或直接關係人請求更正或登載時該報館應於接到請求後三日內更正或登載但其更正或增載之內容顯違法令或未記明請求人之姓名住所或自更登載之日起逾六個月間始行請求者不在此限

更正或增載之登載其地位應與原文同登載者相當

第三章　書籍及其他出版品

第十八條　書籍或其他出版品應於其本國發行作人發行人之姓名住所發行年月日發行所即印所之名稱及所在地

第十九條　編輯者著作人發行人印刷人有變更時應即報告變更後之姓名住所

書證券及圖片不適用第八條之規定

第二十條　有關政治之傳單或標語非經地方主管官署許可不得印刷發行

第四章　出版品登載事項之限制

第二十一條　出版品不得登載宣傳之記載

有下列各款情事之一者

一　違反中華民國憲法

二　違反三民主義者

三　煽動顛覆中華民國政府或損害中華民國利益者

四　意圖破壞國家社會秩序者

第二十二條　出版品不得違背善良風俗之規範

第二十三條　出版品不得登載煽動叛亂暴力之論述

第二十四條　戰時或遇有變亂及其他特殊必要時得依國民政府命令之規定停止或限制出版品關於政治軍事外交或地方治安事項之登載

第二十五條　出版合作事業方式登載於出版品者應受自由經濟規定之限制

第五章　行政處分

第二十六條　不適第九條之登記或被撤銷登記之事項為不實之陳述而發行新聞紙或雜誌者得停止該新聞紙或雜誌之發行

不適第十條之登記而發行新聞紙或雜誌者得禁止其發行並得撤銷其登記前項新聞紙或雜誌之發行人或編輯人違反第十條之規定者亦同

第二十七條　前條所定之處分其出版品在縣政府或市政府區域內者由縣政府或市政府為之其在兩縣市以上區域內者由縣政府或市政府會同為之其出版品在國外發行者由內政部核准後方得執行前項出版品在國內發行者應向內政部備案

第二十八條　內政部得禁止出版品輸入或扣留之其有第二十一條所列事項之一或違背第二十四條所定停止或限制之事項者得逕行禁止出版品之出售及散布並得沒收之前項出版品之發行人之姓名或名稱及地址有變更時應即報請內政部備案

項之記載或經令部除時補證之

第二十九條　第一項所定其他部組徵得由地方主管官署暨地方主管官署暨地方主管官署之負責人員必要時得會同府或市政府予以協助會同檢查付銀止發出口貨物之商號帳冊及有關文件

第三十條　前項所定應分享出口貨物加值型營業稅之地方政府得報內政部核備

直轄市政府或縣之市政府得報內政部核備

第三十一條　財政部關務署及其所屬各關稅局辦理出口貨物加值型營業稅退稅業務所在地徵收機關應將該項退稅資料送徵收機關所在地直轄市政府或縣之市政府財政稽徵機關

前項徵收機關為財政部關務署及其所屬各關稅局以外徵收之出口貨物加值型營業稅退稅資料，應送直轄市政府或縣之市政府財政稽徵機關

第三十二條　出口貨物加值型營業稅退稅業務所在地徵收機關應將該項退稅資料送徵收機關所在地直轄市政府或縣之市政府財政稽徵機關

第一項所定之應分享出口貨物加值型營業稅退稅資料，應送直轄市政府或縣之市政府財政稽徵機關

第三十三條　財政部關務署及其他出口貨物加值型營業稅退稅業務主管機關應將第二十八條第二項之規定

第三十四條　出版品之記載事項有關環境保護法規定應依該法辦理外其有違反第二十二條之規定情節重大者內政部或地方主管官署並得通知內政部或地方主管官署撤銷其出版許可

第三十五條　發行人違反第八條第一項或第二項之規定不呈繳出版品者處三十元以下罰鍰

第三十六條　發行人不為第九條或第十條之登記即發行期間報或雜誌者處一百元以下罰鍰

第三十七條　第十三條各款所列之人或團體各款情形之一而受禁止之人發行或編輯期間報或雜誌者處一百元以下罰鍰

第三十八條　發行人違反第十五條第一項之規定者處二十元以下罰鍰

第三十九條　出版品不為第十六條或第十八條所定之記載或記載不實者處發行人一百元以下罰鍰

第　四十條　編輯人違反第十七條之規定者處一百元以下罰鍰

第四十一條　期間報違反本章所定之付款處分向處分機關之上級官署聲明異議者受理機關應於接受聲明異議後十日內予以決定

第六章　附則

第四十二條　發行人或印刷人違反第二十條之規定者處一百元以下罰金

第四十三條　違反第二十一條之規定者處發行人編輯人著作人及印刷人一年以下有期徒刑拘役或一千元以下罰金但其他法律有較重之處罰者依其規定

第四十四條　處第二十二條或第二十三條之規定者處罰鍰人或者作人格同

第四十五條　處第二十四條所定之停止或限制者處發付人組織人者作人及即副人一年以下有期徒刑拘役或一千元以下罰金

第四十六條　由販品為新聞紙或雜誌時者作人受第四十三條處罰者以前款其事項之登載具名負責者為限受第四十五條處罰之者作人亦同

第四十七條　處第二十六條所定之停止發付命令發付新聞紙或雜誌者處二百元以下罰金

第四十八條　妨害第二十九條所定扣押處分之執行者處二百元以下罰金

第四十九條　發付人處第二十八條第一項所定之禁止者處一年以下有期徒刑拘役或一千元以下罰金其知情而由售或散布該項出版品者處六月以下有期徒刑拘役或五百元以下罰金

第五十條　處第三十一條第一項所定之禁止及知情輸入出售或散布該項由販品者準用該項規定分別處罰

妨害第二十八條第一項第三十一條第二項第三十二條第二項第三十三條所定扣押處分之執行者處六月以下有期徒刑拘役或五百元以下罰金

第五十一條　發付人處第三十二條第一項之禁止者處一年以下有期徒刑拘役或一千元以下罰金其知情而由售或散布該項圖畫或者處六月以下有期徒刑拘役或五百元以下罰金

第五十二條　本法所定各罰之追訴權自一年間不行使者因時效而消滅第四十三條第四十五條之情形其追訴權之時效第因自發行日起算

第七章　附則

第五十三條　本法施行細則由內政部定之

第五十四條　本法自公布日施行

THE REVISED PRESS LAW

(Promulgated by the National Government on July 8, 1937)

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. The word "publication" referred to in this Law denotes books, articles, pictures and drawings printed by mechanical means or by chemical processes or in block types for sale and distribution.

Article 2. (I) Publications shall be divided into the following three kinds:-

(a) Newspapers: denoting publications under specific names continuously published, daily or at intervals of less than six days.

(b) Magazines: denoting publications under specific names continuously published, weekly or at intervals of less than three months. If, however, the contents of such publications consist chiefly of current events, they shall be classified as newspapers.

(c) Books and other publications: denoting publications not enumerated in above two sub-sections.

(II) The extras or additional or supplementary sections of newspapers or magazines shall be regarded as newspapers or magazines.

Article 3. The word "publisher" referred to in this Law denotes persons who manage and control the publishing of publications.

Article 4. (I) The word "author" referred to in this Law denotes persons who write articles or who make drawings or pictures.

(II) Recorders who take down speeches for publication or supply the same to others for publication shall be considered authors. But speakers who give consent to publication of the speeches shall also assume the responsibility of an author.

(III) Compilers of articles shall be considered authors, but the original authors who gave consent to the compilation shall also assume the responsibility of an author.

(IV) Translators of articles shall be considered as authors.

(V) Representatives of schools, companies, associations, societies or other organizations shall be considered authors of publications published in the name of such schools, companies, associations, societies or organizations.

(VI) Persons who insert advertisements or notices in newspapers shall be considered authors of such advertisements or notices. In case such persons are unknown or are not competent to accept legal responsibility in civil matters, the publishers of the newspapers shall be considered as the authors.

Article 5. The word "editor" referred to in this Law denotes persons who manage the edition of newspapers or magazines.

Article 6. The word "printer" referred to in this Law denotes persons who are responsible for the printing of matters.

Article 7. The term "district official organ" referred to in this Law denotes a Hsien Government or a City Government in a province, or a Bureau of Social Affairs of a City Government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan.

Article 8. (I) Publishers shall submit one copy of each publication to each of the following organs:-

(1) The Ministry of Interior.
(2) The Central Propaganda Department.
(3) The District Official Organ.
(4) The National Central Library and The Library of the Legislative Yuan.

(II) Copies of the revised edition of a publication shall also be sent to these organs.

(III) Copies of publications made by official or Kuomintang organs shall be sent by post to the organs as provided in the two preceding sections.

CHAPTER II - NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Article 9. (I) Before the first issue publishers of newspapers or magazines shall apply for registration to the district official organ in whose district the publishing offices are located. The district official organ shall within 15 days after the receipt of the application, refer it to the Provincial Government or the City Government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan. The approval of the Provincial Government or the City Government is necessary before publication can be made.

(II) The Provincial or City Government upon receipt of the above mentioned application shall, except in special cases, hand down a decision within 28 days and if it approves the application, request the Ministry of Interior to issue a Registration Certificate. After issuing the certificate, the Ministry of Interior shall send a copy of the application to the Central Propaganda Department. The following particulars shall be given in the application for registration:-

(a) The name of the newspaper or magazine.
(b) The organization of the newspaper or magazine office.
(c) The amount of capital and the financial conditions of the concern.
(d) The period of publication. In case of newspapers, the number of pages of each issue shall be stated.
(e) The names and addresses of the printing and publishing offices.
(f) The names, ages, biography and residence address of the publishers and editors.

Article 10. (I) When a change is made in any of the particulars registered in accordance with Article 9, an application for amendment shall be made within 7 days after the change, the procedure being same as that adopted when applying for registration.

(II) In the case of a change in the name of a newspaper or of a magazine or of its publisher, the original registration certificate shall be enclosed with the application and a new registration made in accordance with the provision of Article 9.

Article 11. No fees will be charged for registration referred to in Articles 9 and 10.

Article 12. Journalistic concerns whose sole undertaking is the issuance and distribution of news manuscripts may be inspected when necessary by officials detailed by the district official organs as regards the organization and operations of such concerns.

Article 13. Persons under the following circumstances shall not be permitted to become publishers or editors of newspapers or magazines:-

(a) Those who have no residence in the country.
(b) Those who have been prohibited from possessing property in the country.
(c) Those who are serving a term of imprisonment or detention of more than one month.
(d) Those who have been deprived of their civil rights.

Article 14. Persons under the following circumstances may be prohibited to become publishers or editors of newspapers or magazines:-

(a) Those who have received criminal punishment for violation of Article 21 of this Law.
(b) Those who have received criminal punishment for acts of corruption and bribery or fraud.

Article 15. (I) If a newspaper or a magazine discontinues publication, the publisher shall apply for the cancellation of its registration according to procedure adopted when applying for registration.

(II) If the publication of a newspaper is delayed for three months or more beyond the fixed date, or if the publication of a magazine is delayed for six months or more beyond the fixed date, the newspaper or magazine shall be regarded as having discontinued publication.

Article 16. The name of the publisher, the number of the registration certificate, the date of publication and the names and addresses of the publishing and printing offices shall be recorded in every newspaper or magazine.

Article 17. (I) When a person involved by an article appearing in a newspaper or magazine, or when a person who is directly concerned with the involved person applies for a correction or for the publication of a refutation, such correction or refutation shall be published within three days after the receipt of the application in the case of a daily newspaper, and before the second issue in the case of a periodical newspaper or magazine, unless the text of the requested correction or refutation is evidently contrary to law or the applicant has failed to give his name and address or the application was not made until six months after the publication of the original article.

(II) The correction or refutation shall occupy the same space as the original article.

CHAPTER III - BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Article 18. The names and addresses of the authors and publishers, the date of publication, the names and addresses of the publishing and printing offices shall be recorded on the last page of a book or publication.

Article 19. Article 8 does not apply to notifications, regulations, business reports, catalogues, handbills, advertisements, programmes, statistics, certificates, tickets and photographs.

Article 20. No handbills or slogans relating to political matters shall be printed or published without the approval of the district official organ.

CHAPTER IV - LIMITATION OF ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION

Article 21. The publication of comments or propaganda reports of the following nature is prohibited:-

(a) Those intended to ruin the Kuomintang or to violate the Three Principles of the People.
(b) Those intended to subvert the National Government or are prejudicial to the interests of the Republic of China.
(c) Those intended to disturb the public peace and order.

Article 22. The publication of articles prejudicial to good morals is prohibited.

Article 23. Publications shall not publish the pleadings of Court cases which have not been heard in open Court.

Article 24. In case of war or emergency or other special necessity, the National Government may issue orders prohibiting or restricting the publication of matters relating to politics, military affairs, diplomacy or local peace and order.

Article 25. Advertisements, notices etc. published in publications are subject to the restrictions stipulated in the preceding four articles.

CHAPTER V - ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Article 26. (I) The publication of a newspaper or magazine may be suppressed if such newspaper or magazine fails to apply for registration in accordance with Article 9 or gives incorrect particulars in the registration.

(II) The publication of a newspaper or magazine that has failed to apply for a change in registration as required by Article 10 may be ordered to be suspended until the provisions of that Article have been fulfilled.

Article 27. The action provided for by the preceding article shall be taken by the Hsien or City Government after the approval of the Provincial Government has been obtained if the publication is published at a place wherein a Hsien or City Government is located. If the publication is published at a place wherein a Provincial Government or a City Government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan is located,

the action shall be taken by the Provincial Government or the City Government after the approval of the Ministry of Interior has been obtained. In case approval for action has been given by a Provincial Government, the Provincial Government shall later make a report to the Ministry of Interior for record.

Article 28. (I) If the Ministry of Interior considers that a publication contains one of the classes of articles listed in Article 21, or that the publication violates the prohibitions or restrictions stipulated in Article 24, the Ministry may indicate such and suppress the sale or distribution of that publication. If necessary, the publication may be seized.

(II) The seized publication may be returned at the request of the publisher after the offensive articles have been deleted or the order of suppression has been lifted.

(III) Should the offense be of a trivial nature, the district official organ may, with the approval of the Provincial or City Government to which it belongs, issue a warning. The Provincial or City Government shall, in such case, make a report to the Ministry of Interior.

Article 29. When a district official organ discovers one of the classes of publications mentioned in Section I of the preceding Article, it may, in case of necessity, temporarily suppress the sale and distribution or seize the publication and at the same time report to the Provincial Government or the City Government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan; the Provincial or City Government shall in turn report to the Ministry of Interior who shall deal with the matter.

Article 30. The action provided in the preceding Article shall be taken by the Provincial Government at the request of the Hsien or City Government if the publication is a newspaper or magazine published at a place wherein a Hsien or City Government is located; the action shall be taken by the Ministry of Interior at the request of the Provincial Government or the City Government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan if the publication is a newspaper or magazine published at a place wherein a Provincial Government or a City Government under the direct control of the Executive Yuan is located.

Article 31. (I) If a publication published abroad is found to be liable to actions provided in Section 1 of Article 28 or Section 1 of Article 34, the Ministry of Interior may ban its importation.

(II) A publication thus banned shall, if imported, be seized, at the time of its importation, by the Provincial Government or the City Government.

Article 32. (I) If a newspaper or magazine has committed one of the offences described in Section 1 of Article 28, and if the offence is of a serious nature, the publication of such a newspaper or magazine may, by order of the Ministry of Interior, be suppressed permanently or for a certain period of time.

(II) Newspapers or magazines published in defiance of a suppression order mentioned in the preceding section shall be seized by the district official organ.

Article 33. (I) When books or other publications are seized, the type forms of such books or publications may, if necessary, be also seized.

(II) The stipulation of Section 2 of Article 28 applies to the seized type forms.

Article 34. (I) In addition to being dealt with according to law when the contants of a publication violate the Criminal Code, the publication, when it violates Article 22 of this Law, and when such a violation is of a serious nature, may have its sale and distribution suppressed and if necessary, it may be seized by the Ministry of Interior or by the district official organ with the approval of the Ministry of Interior.

(II) In case the publication is a newspaper or magazine, it may be suppressed for a certain period of time.

Article 35. A publisher who fails to submit his publication in accordance with Article 8, Sections 1 or 2, shall be fined a sum of not more than $30.

Article 36. A person who publishes a newspaper or magazine without applying for registration according to Article 9 or 10 shall be fined a sum of not more than $100.

Article 37. Any one of the persons mentioned in Article 13 or 14 publishing or editting a newspaper or magasine shall be fined a sum of not more than $100.

Article 38. A fine of not more than $20 shall be imposed upon a publisher who violates Section 1 of Article 15.

Article 39. A fine of not more than $100 shall be imposed upon a publisher whose publication does not contain the record required by Article 16 or 18 or if the particulars recorded are incorrect.

Article 40. An editor violating Article 17 shall be fined a sum of not more than $100.

Article 41. When a newspaper, having been subject to administrative action provided in this Chapter by an official organ, appeals to the superior organ of that organ, the superior organ shall hand down a decision within 10 days after the receipt of the appeal.

CHAPTER VI - PENALTIES

Article 42. A fine of not more than $100 shall be imposed upon a publisher or printer who violates Article 20.

Article 43. The publisher, editor, author and printer shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than one year or detention or a fine of not more than $1,000 for violation of Article 21. When heavier punishments are provided in other laws, such laws shall be applied.

Article 44. The editor or author shall be sentenced to a term of detention or a fine of not more than $300 for violation of Article 22 or 23.

Article 45. The publisher, editor, author and printer shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than one year or detention or a fine of not more than $1,000 for violation of the prohibitions or restrictions laid down in Article 24.

Article 46. In the case of newspapers or magazines, the author of an article is liable to the penalties provided in Article 43 only when he has signed and expressed his willingness to assume responsibility for the article. The same stipulation applies to Article 45.

Article 47. A person who publishes a newspaper or magazine the publication of which has been ordered to be stopped in accordance with Article 26, shall be punished with a fine of not more than $200.

Article 48. A person who obstructs the execution of an order for the seizure stipulated in Article 29 shall be punished with a fine of not more than $200.

Article 49. (I) A publisher who contravenes the suppression mentioned, in Article 28, Section 1, shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than one year or detention or a fine of not more than $1,000. A person who knowingly sells or distributes such publications shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than six months or detention or a fine of not more than $500.

(II) The above provisions apply to persons who contravene the ban mentioned in Article 31, Section 1, or to those who knowingly import, sell or distribute the publications mentioned therein.

Article 50. A person who obstructs the execution of an order for seizure stipulated in Section 1 of Article 28, Section 2 of Article 31, Section 2 of Article 32 and Article 33, shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than six months or detention or a fine of not more than $500.

Article 51. Publishers who contravene the suppression mentioned in Section 1 of Article 32 shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than one year or detention or a fine of not more than $1,000. Persons who knowingly sell or distribute such newspapers or magazines shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than six months or detention or a fine of not more than $500.

Article 52. The right of prosecution for offences under this law shall be barred if it is not exercised within one year. For offences under Articles 43 and 45, the right of prosecution starts from date of publication.

CHAPTER VII - APPENDIX

Article 53. The regulations governing the enforcement of this Law shall be drawn up by the Ministry of Interior.

Article 54. This Law shall come into force on the date of its promulgation.

FM. G. 3000-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGIST. No. S. B. D. 7042

S. 3, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 23, 1938.

Subject. The Sun Company Amusement Resort advertised naked women to appear in a dance called "The Attack On A Beautiful Woman By A Savage".

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. MacAdie.

The following is a translation of an advertisement which appears in the Sin Wan Pao edition of March 23 and which was inserted by the Sun Company Amusement Resort (大新游樂場) in connection with the performance of a dance by the Chia-Loh-Pao's Chorus and Dancing Group on the night of 23.3.38 :-

The "Chia-Loh-Pao's Chorus and Dancing Group"

"This chorus and dancing group consists of "some 30 members and will to-day perform a dance "called 'The Attack On A Beautiful Woman By A "Savage' (野人劫艷記) in which bonfires, Red "Indian savages and girls in the nude will "appear. The story of this dance is very "curious. The public are advised to see it."

Similar advertisements have appeared in the past and have resulted in warnings being given to the theatre proprietors and newspaper editors (vide attached file No. D.7042).

Instructions are solicited as to what action should be taken against the Resort Management and/or the Sin Wan Pao.

The objectionable advertisement was not submitted to S. 3 for approval.

R.W. MacAdie
D. S. I.
x DB169-039

FILE DBR. 245

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Special Branch)
Sir
Instructions solicited
R.W. MacAdie
D.S.I.
23.3.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
23 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

S3
Send someone to view the show & report.
Take out M.A. re summons for Sin Wan Pao (ref x report of Feb 18) Warn Sun Co to remove an advt. if show actually not indecent. If it is refer again.

March 23, 38.

The Sun Company Amusement Resort advertised naked women to appear in a dance called "The Attack On A Beautiful Woman By A Savage".

The following is a translation of an advertisement which appears in the Sin Wan Pao edition of March 23 and which was inserted by the Sun Company Amusement Resort 大新游樂場 in connection with the performance of a dance by the Chia-Loh-Pao's Chorus and Dancing Group on the night of 23.3.38 :-

The "Chia-Loh-Pao's Chorus and Dancing Group"

"This chorus and dancing group consists of
"some 30 members and will to-day perform a dance
"called 'The Attack On A Beautiful Woman By A
"Savage' (野人奴艳记) in which bonfires, Red
"Indian savages and girls in the nude will
"appear. The story of this dance is very
"curious. The public are advised to see it."

Similar advertisements have appeared in the past and have resulted in warnings being given to the theatre proprietors and newspaper editors (vide attached file No. D.7042).

Instructions are solicited as to what action should be taken against the Resort Management and/or the Sin Wan Pao.

The objectionable advertisement was not submitted to S. 3 for approval.

D-2398

Covering Index to File D. 2398 - Censorship of Telegrams

Serial No.	Subject
1.	Nanking Government post censors in foreign cable companies. 26.5.31.
2.	Japanese Telegraph Office, 25 Seward Rd. & French Radio Station, 135 Route Frelupt are exempted from Government censorship. 27.4.35.
3.	Japanese censors function in foreign cable Co.s & news agent services.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. D. 2398
9 1 40

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JAN 8 1940

Japanese Delay Reuter Cables

Reports On Destruction Of English Hospital Said Held Up

Reuter telegrams from Tsingtao, reporting the burning by Japanese troops of the English Methodist Mission hospital at Chuchia, near Wutingfu, in Shantung, on Christmas Day, were subjected to considerable delays, it was noted here today. The delays were presumably caused by the Japanese censors.

The first message, filed from Tsingtao on January 4 at 6.15 p.m., took over 48 hours in transmission, only reaching Shanghai after 7 p.m. on January 6.

A second message, in which the Japanese authorities are reported to have admitted the burning of the hospital, was equally delayed. It was filed from Tsingtao on January 5 at 6 p.m., and did not get to Shanghai until 2.15 p.m. January 6.

"Normal" transmission time for messages from Tsingtao to Shanghai by the Japanese-controlled radio company, the only means of communication, is about three hours. According to the Shanghai office of this company, conditions during the past few days have been "normal."

File

C 9 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. R. D. 2398
Date 9 1 40

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JAN 8 1940

Japanese Delay Reuter Cables

Reports On Destruction Of English Hospital Said Held Up

Reuter telegrams from Tsingtao, reporting the burning by Japanese troops of the English Methodist Mission hospital at Chuchia, near Wutingfu, in Shantung, on Christmas Day, were subjected to considerable delays, it was noted here today. The delays were presumably caused by the Japanese censors.

The first message, filed from Tsingtao on January 4 at 6.15 p.m., took over 48 hours in transmission, only reaching Shanghai after 7 p.m. on January 6.

A second message, in which the Japanese authorities are reported to have admitted the burning of the hospital, was equally delayed. It was filed from Tsingtao on January 5 at 6 p.m., and did not get to Shanghai until 2.15 p.m. January 6.

"Normal" transmission time for messages from Tsingtao to Shanghai by the Japanese-controlled radio company, the only means of communication, is about three hours. According to the Shanghai office of this company, conditions during the past few days have been "normal."

File

C 9

FM. 21
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 2398
No. S. B. D.
Date

S.1, Special Branch Station 3

Date April 24, 1939.

Subject Japanese Censorship - Cable companies and news report services.

Made by D.S. Lockwood *Forwarded by* C. Crawford. D.I.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937 all Cable Companies and News Services were supervised by a body appointed by the Chinese National Government to censor out-going and in-coming messages, whether commercial, private or news reports. At the end of 1937 this body ceased to operate following the retreat of the Chinese forces from the environs of Shanghai. Subsequently the Japanese authorities announced that they had assumed, by right of conquest all the privileges of the Chinese Government, and on January 6, 1938 Japanese censors were appointed to the cable companies to supervise all messages. The cable companies referred the appointment of censors by the Japanese to their respective Consulate-Generals, when the action of the Japanese was approved.

The Japanese censors work on similar lines to their Chinese predecessors. With regard to commercial messages, whether in code or plain language, a certificate is required from the Consular representative certifying that no illegal business is being transacted. Private and personal cablegrams are not interfered with but, they are all scrutinised by the censors. News reports are however, supervised when items and words derogatory to the Japanese are deleted. If it is considered necessary to censor items of news the decision is conveyed to the news correspondent with the request that it be amended or he is informed

FM. 21
G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....(2)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

that the subject matter would not be permitted to be transmitted from Shanghai.

It is the concensus of opinion among the managers of local cable companies that during the past four months the censors have been very lenient as regards news reports transmitted abroad. The reason for this is attributed to other facilities available to newspaper correspondents who wish to transmit confidential messages to their agencies; the broadcasting of news bulletins and the utilisation of the systems of the *Globe Wireless Company of 51, Canton Road and *Press Wireless Inc., of 1-3, Kiukiang Road (American) and other concerns.

The impression gained is that the Japanese censors confine themselves to prevent anti-Japanese messages or words harmful to Japanese prestige from being incorporated in messages or comments on the Sino-Japanese situation. This factor coupled with the fact that previous attempts to suppress news have failed, can be described as the main reason for the present moderate attitude of the Japanese censors in Shanghai.

*See C 1106 A/B 16
*See D 6 16

Copy sent to French Police

FILE
2BR

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
24.

F. D. Lockwood.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

2398
30 12 38

December 26, 1938. Morning Translation

Standard and other local newspapers :-

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AND THE LOCAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

The Great Northern Telegraph Company (a Danish concern), the Great Eastern Telegraph Company (a British concern) and the Pacific Telegraph Company (an American concern) on Avenue Edward VII had formerly concluded an agreement with the Ministry of Communications of the National Government whereby the right of despatching telegrams would be restored to China and a portion of the earnings of the three companies would be paid to the Ministry of Communications. After the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai, the Japanese detailed officials to the three companies to censor telegrams.

FILE

It is now learned that the three telegraph companies have received a notification from the Japanese demanding that the portion of their earnings which used to be handed over to the Ministry of Communications of the National Government be deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank. The three companies are understood to be considering ways and means to deal with the request.

CHINA PRESS.

SEP 28 1938

Japanese Censors Suppress Telegram On Mission Bombing

A further example of the Japanese censors' activities in suppressing incoming Reuter telegrams was revealed yesterday when Reuters Shanghai Office received from Hongkong copies of recent telegrams dispatched by Reuters Hongkong office to Shanghai.

One telegram related details of the bombing of the Stout Memorial Hospital of the South China Mission at Wuchow. This was dispatched from Hongkong at midnight on September 18-19. but has not yet been delivered to Reuters Shanghai office.

The telegram in question, as sent off by Reuters Hongkong office, ran:

"Canton. Reliably learned Stout Memorial Hospital of South China Baptist Mission at Wuchow bombed on September 17 by nine Japanese planes which scored five direct hits on buildings. None of American members staff injured but damage estimated $150,000."

00031
2398
14 9 38

Japanese Censorship of Reuter Messages Revealed

Many Details of C.N.A.C. Affair and Air Raids In Kwangtung Held Up; Tsingtao Wire Altered

Shanghai, Sept. 2.

FOR the information of their clients, Reuters publish herewith the texts of various telegrams despatched by their Hongkong Office to Shanghai, which were held up by the Japanese censors in Shanghai. The following four telegrams were despatched during the morning of August 24, concerning the C.N.A.C. disaster:

Hongkong 10.25 a.m.—"Chinese official sources state C.N.A.C. passenger plane from Hongkong to Wuchow with full load passengers shot down by Japanese planes Canton River Delta this morning."

Hongkong 10.30 a.m.—"C.N.A.C. admit plane forced down claiming passengers all safe. Company adds 'international complications probably occur' which is taken to indicate foreigners aboard plane."

Hongkong 10.45 a.m.—"Add C.N.A.C.: No shots hit plane but number Japanese pursuits continually dived over machine forcing it lower and lower until American pilot eventually made forced landing. Authoritative circles here say attackers believed Sun Fo aboard, but it now established Sun Fo still in Hongkong, although learned number other important Chinese officials aboard."

Hongkong 12.35 p.m. — "Official C.N.A.C. statement says, 'Plane forced down Yuetshing, 25 miles south-west Canton, landed shallow river, all passengers safe. Machine left Kaitak at 8.04 a.m. carrying 14 Chinese passengers, no foreigners. At 8.35 a.m. pilot wirelessed: Japanese planes pursuing —I am being forced land. At 8.38 a.m. pilot wirelessed: Succeeded landing all safe.

It appears now Sun Fo actually left for Hankow by Eurasia plane this morning, having at first intended travel C.N.A.C. plane, and it believed almost certain Japanese planes thought Sun Fo aboard C.N.A.C. machine."

It is now also revealed that two other telegrams, despatched from Reuter's Hongkong Office to Shanghai, were held up by the censors. Both were despatched on June 16. The texts of these two telegrams ran:

Hongkong 4.20 p.m.—"Canton. Officially claimed six unescorted Japanese bombers brought down at Lokchong near Kwangtung Hunan border this morning. It stated slow-moving crafts which engaged bombing Canton-Hankow railway were attacked by 10 swift Chinese pursuits, who flew rings around raiders, continuously machine-gunning them and crashing them one by one. Canton is elated at news and populace, feeling terrific reaction from recent bombings, going wild with joy."

Hongkong 11 p.m.—"Canton. City this evening in state complete jubilation following official despatches carrying colourful description air battle at Lokchong. These state squadron Japanese bombers flew from Amoy, through Fukien, visiting Namhung, Szehing and Lokchong, and were surprised latter place by Chinese pursuits. Stated one raider brought down at Lienhsien, one at Kaukong, one at Mabar, three at Lokchong. The latter already located and bear numerical marks 707, 7958, 21079, together with Japanese factory marks. Machines are twin-engined heavy bombers carrying five airmen apiece. It is added that Chinese pursuits hovered at 18,000 feet awaiting raiders, then swooped giving enemy no chances, slow bombers being completely at mercy swifter Chinese pursuits."

None of the above telegrams have been released to Reuter's Shanghai Office, even yet, by the Japanese censors.

Copies From Hongkong

Reuters have been able to receive the texts of these telegrams only through the action of their Hongkong Office, which has now supplied copies of the telegrams as sent from Hongkong.

Incidentally, all the above telegrams were sent from Hongkong to London, where they were duly published.

Reuters also consider it their duty to their clients to inform them of another censoring incident which occurred to a telegram in transit between Reuter's Tsingtao and Shanghai offices.

On July 7, Reuter's Tsingtao Office despatched the following cable:

"Briton, Jock Crichton, stopped by Japanese sentry for smoking cigarette Commercial Wharf this morning. Crichton extinguished cigarette and apologized, whereupon sentry slapped his face."

The only telegram received from Tsingtao by Reuter's Shanghai Office on July 7 ran:

"Briton, Jock Crichton, stopped by Japanese sentry for smoking cigarette Commercial Wharf this morning. Crichton extinguished cigarette and apologized, whereupon sentry let him go."—Reuter.

WCT/
FORM NO. 3
G. 5000-11-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. 5147/38

REPORT

Date Jan/29, 1938

Subject (in full) Japanese censorship - non-acceptance of coded cables.

Made by D.S. Henchman *Forwarded by* C. Crawford. D.I.

Enquiries with reference to the information contained in the attached press cutting confirm the general accuracy of the report that the Japanese censors now installed in the receiving offices of the foreign cable companies will not accept commercial cables in cipher unless they are accompanied by a certificate from the Consular Authorities concerned or unless a copy of the code used has been submitted.

The foreign banking association and certain large firms have, it is understood, come to some agreement with the censors and it is expected that the Consular Authorities concerned having guaranteed their bona fides, cables in code from these sources will be accepted.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

THE SHANGHAI TIMES 28 JAN 1938

Restrictions Decreed On Code Cables

Transmission Permitted Only If Keys Are Left With Censor's Office

CONSULAR CERTIFICATES WILL BE REQUIRED

New Regulations Will Go Into Effect At Once, Says Spokesman

Non-official messages in code will not be accepted for telegraphic transmission from today unless "certified to be bona-fide commercial telegrams by the consular official having jurisdiction over the sender of the telegram and in a code submitted to the censors at the time of the filing, or previously."

This was anounced by a Japanese official spokesman at last evening's press conference. While certificates of the Russian Emigrants' Committee would be accepted in lieu of a consular endorsement in the case of "White" Russians, the spokesman said the new ruling barred Chinese firms and individuals from using coded telegrams.

The regulations announced last night read:

"Effective immediately, all coded messages, with the exception of official dispatches, will not be accepted.

Penalty For Evasion

"However, general commercial telegrams certified to be bona-fide commercial telegrams by the consular official having jurisdiction over the sender of the telegram and in a code submitted to the censors at the time of filing, or previously, will be accepted.

"Should, however, such commercial despatches be found to have been filed in bad faith, their transmission will be refused."

The new regulations, said the spokesman, were in line with those ordinarily adopted by other countries, and judging by the results experienced in the censorship of press cables, they anticipated that the censorship of code messages or transmission would be carried out smoothly.

It would be unnecessary, the spokesman said in reply to a question, to lodge a copy of any of the standard codes at the censorship office. If such codes were used, it would be necessary only to specify the code in the message.

Commercial Houses Not Required To Hand Their Secret Codes To Censor

Bona Fide Firms Having Certificates Issued By Consulates-General Exempted; Agreement Said Reached Yesterday Morning By Two Parties

SAME SYSTEM THAT PREVAILED WITH CHINESE CENSORS IS MAINTAINED

It was ascertained here yesterday from the most reliable sources that it will not be necessary for *bona fide* commercial companies in Shanghai to deposit copies of their private codes with the Japanese censors in local cable offices.

In a statement published here yesterday it was indicated that the secrecy which commercial messages from *bona fide* firms now enjoy would be done away with, but at an early hour yesterday morning the Japanese came to an agreement with certain representative business interests in Shanghai regarding the matter.

It will, however, be necessary for local foreign commercial houses to obtain certificates of identification from their respective consulates-general to be deposited with the Japanese censors, a system which was in operation under the Chinese regime. During the period of time that it takes to produce these certificates the normal course of communication between *bona fide* local firms and the outside world will not be interrupted, it was stated.

Interviewing several prominent bankers during the course of the day, a representative of "The Shanghai Times" was informed that at about 10 o'clock in the morning that the large banks here had reached an agreement with the Japanese whereby they would continue to use their secret codes without handing over copies of their code books to the Japanese censors.

Protests Lodged

Protests were understood to have been lodged yesterday by both the British and United States authorities with the Japanese Consulate-General against the new regulations in connection with coded cable messages. The representations, it was understood, had been made separately by the respective Consuls-General. The British authorities, it was further reported, had lodged a protest against the suppression of the messages sent by Mr. J. H. Timperley, the Manchester "Guardian" correspondent, to his paper several days ago.

At the Japanese press conference yesterday afternoon the spokesman admitted that a protest had been lodged by the United States Consulate-General, but stated that he had not been informed of the protest made by the British Consul-General.

Matter Is Settled

It is understood that private messages will not be given the same consideration as commercial messages from *bona fide* firms, and in such instances it will be necessary to supply the censors with the necessary means to decode messages.

"The whole question seems settled at least for the time being," one foreign banking official said yesterday. "We are naturally not in favour of censorship in any form, but the agreement which has been reached is not unsatisfactory to us."

Through one of the cable companies it was learnt that the Japanese may reserve the right to call for a secret code book at any time, but it was also added that there is little likelihood of their doing so.

The announcement which was made here yesterday regarding what was supposed to be a new adverse ruling on the use of secret codes here by banks and commercial houses was characterized as "most unfortunate" by one cable company official. He expressed the opinion that such an announcement might cause no little misunderstanding and hoped that the true situation would be given the widest publicity.

Codes Not Requested

The whole difficulty, it was stated, surrounded the question as to whether or not commercial companies would be requested to deposit their code books with the Japanese censors. The companies naturally look upon their code books as extremely confidential matter, and, it was added, any request of this kind would give rise to serious complications and cause a tie-up in local commercial communication.

As matters stood at a late hour yesterday everything had been smoothed out and commercial houses interviewed said that they had learnt of the supposed change only through the press and had not been requested by the Japanese to deposit copies of their code books with the censors.

THE CHINA PRESS 29 JAN 1938

Two Protests Filed Against Trade Cable Censorship

American And British Consulates-General Take Action

LOCAL BUSINESS CONCERNS STIRRED

Protests Also Sent On Held Up Messages Of Timperley

Japanese censorship of commercial telegrams and cables, started yesterday morning, brought forth two protests, one from Mr. Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, and the other, from the American Consulate-General.

At the Japanese press conference last night, the embassy spokesman admitted that he had learned that an American protest had been received but if the British protest had been filed, he had not been informed up to the time of the conference.

The filing of the British protest was confirmed at the British Consulate-General. It was also confirmed that the British Consul-General filed protests against the censorship of messages filed by Mr. H. J. Timperley, China correspondent for the Manchester Guardian.

Although the matter of commercial cable censorship was generally discussed by local business concerns yesterday, no definite action in the way of complaints was forthcoming from these quarters.

The American Chamber of Commerce, pressed with other matters in making preparations for its annual meeting, gave only passing attention to the matter since no complaints from members had been lodged.

Too Early To Predict

A spokesman of the chamber pointed out that since the censorship had been in force only one day, it was yet too early to predict what would happen.

All messages, commercial or press have been passing through the Japanese censorship office since its establishment and as far as the use of standard codes or plain language are concerned, the Nipponese have been in a position to exercise commercial cable censorship for quite some time.

It also was learned that the cable companies first became aware of censorship when it was announced by the Japanese at the press conference Thursday.

Under the regulations announced by the censors, the Japanese must be informed of the code to be used and if it is a private code, messages filed must bear a consular chop. Such messages will be accepted only from firms endorsed in writing by their respective consulates as bona-fide concerns. Concerns or persons caught practising abuses will be subject to having their filing privileges taken away.

During the censorship discussion at the press conference last night the question of press messages was raised.

Timperley Makes Inquiry

Mr. Timperley, who was present, inquired as to whether or not the Japanese authorities had received the British consular protest in connection with his recently censored messages.

The answer to this was that the spokesman had no information on the subject. He expected, however, that he could obtain information.

Correspondents also asked for the telephone number of the censors so that they might call themselves to find out whether or not their messages had been censored. The number wasn't available but it was promised to be made known today.

25 JAN 1932

964

CABLES IN CODE

Quite naturally there was a good deal of perturbation felt in banking and business circles on Thursday evening when it became known that an official spokesman at the Japanese press conference had announced that the Japanese authorities at present exercising functions of censorship over telegraphic communications had issued a ruling that no messages in code would be accepted for transmission unless "certified to be *bona-fide* commercial telegrams by the Consular official having jurisdiction over the sender of the telegram and in a code submitted to the censors at the time of filing, or previously." If such a ruling were enforced it would mean that the private codes of banks and big business firms would no longer be strictly private, that confidential transactions would have some of their confidential character destroyed. The Japanese intention, apparently, is to prevent what might appear to be ordinary coded commercial telegrams from being used as a cloak to cover the sending of military or political messages, but such a wholesale ruling as above was no doubt hurriedly and somewhat thoughtlessly framed. It would not be constructive or politic to ask banks and certain other big interests to deposit copies of their private and confidential ciphers with the censors or to get a Consular certificate every time a telegram had to be sent. Clarification came yesterday morning when it was learned that members of the Foreign Exchange Bankers Association and other foreign interests were not expected to deposit their individual private codes but would carry on as heretofore under general certificates as to *bona fides*. It is exactly the same system as was in force under the Chinese censorship, except that banks and foreign firms will require new certificates by reason of the fact that many of the old ones appear to have been taken away. Doubtless the Japanese reserve to themselves the right to call for code books in cases where they have cause to doubt the purpose and purport of any particular firm's messages, but that is a reasonable enough reservation. The new ruling apparently bars all Chinese firms and individuals from using coded telegrams, but this is one of those precautionary penalties which *de facto* control brought about by force of arms would consider itself justified in imposing. What appeared at first to be so drastic a measure has been found on explanation to be little more than a formality under the new conditions, and so Shanghai breathes freely again.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2398
Date 10 / 38

January 8, 1938.

Journal de Shanghai :-

THE JAPANESE CENSORSHIP IN SHANGHAI

On November 20 last year, Domei, the official Japanese news agency, sent out the following note to newspapers in Shanghai :-

"The Japanese control along the Lower Yangtsze up to Soochow has dealt a most vital blow to the Chinese censorship of telegrams and radio messages.

"The management of the foreign cable companies has declared to a representative of Domei that as soon as the occupation of Soochow became known, the Chinese censors 'disappeared' from the telegraph and radio offices in the Settlement.

"The censorship has been in force in Shanghai since 1930. It was bete noire with foreign Press correspondents, because of unjustified cuts and unauthorized alterations of messages.

"The foreign Consular authorities have on many occasions declared that censorship in the Settlement was incompatible with the Treaties, but the cable companies, threatened with a loss of their business in the interior if they did not submit to the Chinese demands, were obliged to accept the censorship."

Thus, on November 20, the Japanese admitted the Chinese censorship of telegrams sent abroad was illegal, that the Consular authorities regarded it as contrary to the Treaties and that it was imposed on the foreign cable companies by means of threats only. Furthermore, the Japanese authorities have never permitted the Chinese to censor Japanese telegrams in the International Settlement.

Now, on January 6, 1938, the Japanese authorities, claiming as successors to the Chinese Government in the International Settlement, placed Japanese censors in the cable companies for the purpose of censoring telegrams sent abroad.

There is no better condemnation of the Japanese action than the declaration issued by Domei on November 20 last year.

If the Japanese authorities, in establishing an illegal censorship, plead war emergency and the necessity of assuring the safety of their armies, one can admit that it is a case of force majeure. The Japanese authorities, however, have presented themselves as successors to the Chinese Government. But one cannot lay claim to any property not legally possessed by the person from whom one inherits.

As regards the censorship of telegrams, a distinction should be made between messages destined for the interior of China and those for abroad. When the Japanese censor Chinese telegrams they are exercising a right belonging to the Chinese Government. In the case

of telegrams for abroad sent out from the International Settlement, it is a different matter altogether for we have just demonstrated that the Chinese right, not founded on law, cannot be validly invoked by the Japanese to-day.

There remains the plea of military exigencies, the only plausible plea. The Japanese spokesman has already made reference to it. The reason given by the Japanese authorities for the censorship is that the present abnormal situation in the Foreign Settlements and the fact that the terrorist outrages could have been ordered by messages received from the interior. This censorship, he said, is necessary for the safety of the Japanese Army. One of the journalists present then asked whether the spokesman could give an assurance that all telegrams of a political nature signed by accredited correspondents with the Japanese authorities would not be censored, as these journalists could not be suspected of furnishing military information to the Chinese Government and much less with being mixed up in terrorist attempts. The spokesman replied, saying that it all depended on circumstances.

Thus, the spokesman justified the censorship above all by the necessity of putting a stop to terrorist outrages.

We will go further. We admit that the Japanese military authorities, as any other military authorities, in time of war, have to guard the secret of their operations, their plans, their strength, the movements of their troops. To preserve the secrecy of their military operations and the safety of their troops are the only two reasons by which the Japanese, in times of war, can justify their censorship.

In that case, they cannot hold the right of censorship from the Chinese Government for the latter never had the right to exercise it; they can hold the right from the International Settlement. In fact, it is only the International Settlement which has the right to authorize the Japanese, by reason of the state of war, to keep a watch on telegrams.

Such a censorship, because of the exceptional circumstances, should be carried out with intelligence and consideration. A censorship that is unfair and stupid would be absolutely intolerable. Bullying should not be permitted. A telegram should not be held up for hours on the ground that there are insufficient censors or that they are not very familiar with foreign languages or that they are incapable of deciding whether the messages are really harmful to the safety of the Japanese Army. They should not confuse political comments with military questions.

When a censorship is instituted in one's country, it is little liked; but when it is instituted in another country it is doubly disliked. Every measure should be taken to cause as little trouble as possible. Censorship is a difficult work; it requires tact.

G.M.

REGISTRY
D. D. 2398
Date 7 / 1 / 38

"A"

Misc.29/1938. Central
6th January 38.

1.

Daily. 34 Avenue Edward VII
and Detective Office

JAPANESE CENSORS ASSUME DUTY IN THE GREAT NORTHERN CABLE CO., 34 AVENUE EDWARD VII.

During the course of the 6-1-38, it was learned that Japanese censors had assumed duty in the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., and associated concerns, Great Northern Telegraph Building, 34 Avenue Edward VII.

Detectives interviewed Mr. T.F. Mullahey, manager, The Commercial Pacific Cable Co., 34 Avenue Edward VII, and were informed that, at about 12 noon 6-1-38, four Japanese censors dressed in civilian clothing had assumed duty in the building, and were engaged in censoring both incoming and outgoing cables.

No untoward incident had occurred when and after the censors assumed duty.

Special Branch Copy

Mr. Mullahey stated that negotiations regarding the censors assuming duty had been in progress for about two weeks, and the Consuls of the various countries concerned had been informed regarding these negotiations.

D/ S. I.

Sgn. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."A" Div.

D.C. S.B.

S.I.

W. S. Blenchman

MES. 6 JAN 1938

REGISTRY
2398
6 / 38

QUESTION OF CABLE CENSORS TALKED

Japanese Wish To Show Right "In Principle"

Shanghai cable company officials stated at a late hour yesterday afternoon that the Japanese authorities had not assigned censors to their offices. It was stated, however, that there had been every expectation that the censors would be placed sometime during the day.

Interviewed regarding the matter, Japanese authorities stated that representatives might be sent to the cable companies merely to indicate that "in principle" the right of censorship was claimed. It was again stressed that the Japanese were desirous of doing everything possible to co-operate with the cable companies and had no intention of interrupting the regular service.

D.S. Henderson

6/38

FM. 1
G. 3000-11-37

(2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2398

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Dec. 2, 1937.

Subject Chinese Censorship - cable companies and postal service.

Made by D.S. Henchman Forwarded by C. Crawford D.C.

With reference to the queries of the D.C. (Special Branch) appended to the attached report, enquiries show that until recently Chinese censors operated at the various cable companies. All messages were scrutinised and any of a doubtful nature were transmitted by telephone to the Chinese Government Office in the Shanghai Times Building, Avenue Edward VII, for censorship. Since November 20, however, this office has been closed and there has been no further censorship.

With regard to the Postal Service, censorship functioned in this department until the middle of November and operated from an office in the Post Office building on North Szechuen Road. This office has, however, been closed and censorship discontinued.

Seen by all Section of S.B.

D.S. 8/12

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

I

C.P.

This appears to complete the provisions of your letter of instructions dated Nov 23.

III

Thanks. Very prompt & Effective work throughout

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (SPECIAL BRANCH) - 4 DEC. 1937

S.B. Ref. answer report DSR

See Report 7/12 of D.S. Henchman dated 1-12-37 on D.6813.

DSR 3/12

IV

All Branches Sp. Ref. some C.P. matter. V. satisfactory work. Must see must keep it so

- 6 DEC. 1937

II

Include in I R.

Embodied. DSR 4/12

- 6 DEC. 1937

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1936

Writer Hits Drastic Censorship

U.S. REGISTRY
S. D. 2392
5 6 36

Timperley Tells Evils Of Too Rigid Curb On Dispatches

(This is the second and concluding half of the article, "Makers of Public Opinion About the Far East," which appears in the June issue of Pacific Affairs, quarterly magazine published by the Institute of Pacific Relations.—Editor).

By H. J. TIMPERLEY

In China the censoring of foreign telegrams has been marked both by extreme severity and by a lack of consistency which makes it virtually impossible for the bewildered correspondent to work out any sort of guiding principle, no matter how anxious he may be to accommodate himself to official requirements. Communist successes and government military defeats obviously are subjects regarding which the authorities are highly sensitive, and nervousness is often revealed in connection with reports concerning the movements of important government officials. There have been innumerable cases where news of Japanese political activities has been rigidly suppressed.

In North China, during the succession of Sino-Japanese incidents which occurred in the summer of 1935, the censorship was conducted in such a fashion as almost to suggest that the Japanese had a hand in it, although there is no evidence that this was actually so. In at least one case the censors suppressed a statement which an American correspondent had obtained from an official Chinese spokesman, with a view to setting forth the Chinese side of the case.

Sometimes in China there will be little or no interference with foreign press dispatches for a period of months and then suddenly, without hint or warning, the censorship will be clamped down more strictly than before. What is permissible today may be blue-pencilled tomorrow. Regional interpretations of the censorship rules add to the confusion. A news item which is suppressed in Peiping may pass the Shanghai censor without difficulty, and vice versa. In practice the system is haphazard, erratic and, on occasion, irresponsible.

Instances are on record in which Chinese censors have "rewritten messages, completely altering their meaning, and correspondents have not learned of the deception until they received their published telegrams several weeks later." During 1933 a favorite habit of the Peiping censor was the insertion of the words "puppet ruler" or "puppet regime" whenever a correspondent mentioned in his telegram either Emperor P'u Yi or "Manchukuo." The dangers inherent in this very questionable procedure can hardly be exaggerated.

Unless a censorship is both intelligent and complete in its operation it tends to defeat its own purpose.

Many Difficulties Face Correspondents In Far East

The truth of this axiom has been demonstrated with particular effectiveness in China, where the possession of extraterritorial pivileges, combined with co-operation from military and naval authorities, has enabled Japanese correspondents to send out news which was prohibited in the case of correspondents using the ordinary commercial channels.

The Japanese Government operates between Shanghai and Nagasaki a cable which is open to all Japanese interests provided the messages are sent in the Japanese language. This means that no Japanese sent out of Shanghai can be censored by the Chinese authorities, and it also means that any European or American correspondent who is in favor with the Japanese authorities can get out his messages in this way, provided he sends them in the Japanese language and makes arrangements for them to be retranslated in Tokyo for transmission aboard. It is also possible to get out messages belatedly by way of air mail to Hongkong, in case of censorship restrictions at Shanghai.

Evils Follow Censorship

Another important result of the censorship which is unfortunate from the Chinese standpoint has been a tendency for the whole Far Eastern news center to shift across to Tokyo. In 1934 an investigation showed that most of the American papers were getting their most important news dispatches from Tokyo, in spite of the fact that they were based on actual happenings in China. Tokyo in this respect is rapidly developing into much the same position vis a vis China as that in which for many years Riga stood with regard to the Soviet Union. Thus the Chinese censorship is proving a prolific parent of the very evils it was ostensibly instituted to prevent.

As a result of the publication of a series of articles in the China Weekly Review, in Shanghai, calling attention to censorship anomalies in China, and of direct representations by individual correspondents, the matter was brought to the attention of Generalissimo Chiang K'ai-shek, who called for an investigation. Files of all press messages dispatched out of China by the Shanghai cable and radio offices over a considerable period were examined and it was found that no correspondent was obviously seeking to damage China's case.

On the basis of the results of this inquiry, in which an Australian newspaper man assisted, a recommendation was made to the Chinese authorities that all censorship of outgoing press cables be lifted for a period of several months as an experiment. As a result of this step a considerable improvement in the situation was noticed during the early fall of 1935, but it proved to be shortlived, for the censorship was clamped on again with great severity when correspondents attempted to cable out the news of the establishment, under obvious Japanese inspiration, of an autonomous government in the so-called demilitarized zone north of Peiping. Almost in advance of the event, however, Japanese news agencies were crowding the wires with circumstantial reports of the alleged popular movement for autonomy in North China.

The net result of most of the regulations and restrictions imposed by the Chinese authorities in connection with the dispatch of press telegrams is to hamper the activities of the foreign correspondent and thus to prevent the proper reporting of political events in China. If China's case often is inadequately presented abroad, the remedy lies largely in the hands of the Chinese themselves.

Recognizing that correspondents are among their best customers, the cable companies are ready as a rule to facilitate in every possible way the transmission of press dispatches. Unfortunately, the same cannot always be said of the Ministry of Communications, and this is the more surprising in view of the great volume of business handled on behalf of the various newspaper interests.

Figures for 1934, the latest available, show that American, British, German, French, Soviet, Japanese and other news organizations serving some thousands of newspapers in various parts of the world paid $958,790.93 silver for transmission charges during the year. Over the same period, correspondents sent out by cable and radio a total of 33,204 press dispatches containing 1,385,947 words of which the greatest part—525,001 words, or more than one third of the total—went to Japan. The Soviet Union came next with a total of 402,811 words, and North America ranked third with 196,781. The Philippines came fourth with 173,921 words and Great Britain was fifth with a total wordage of 70,215.

Preferential Treatment

An interesting technical development was the sharp increase, from 8 per cent in 1933 to 24 per cent in 1934, in the proportion of press messages sent by radio. Efforts are being made by the Ministry of Communications to redress still further this unfavorable balance, one inducement dangled before correspondents by radio administration solicitors being preferential treatment by the censor.

As news goes in the Far East, 1934 might be considered a fair average year. In times of major crisis the total wordage cabled abroad is apt to show a considerable increase over these figures. Thus in 1932, when the larger American news agencies were each filing thousands of words daily on the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai, the total swelled to 40,593 press dispatches, containing more than 2,500,000 words—nearly double the amount for 1933.

The fact that this volume has been maintained in the face of steadily mounting cable rates, which seem disproportionately high as compared with rates prevailing elsewhere, may be taken as evidence of a well sustained "reader interest" in the Far East, for it is a well known fact that, with a few notable exceptions, newspapers and news agencies the world over will not spend a cent more on cable tolls than is called for by the current popular demand for news.

Occasionally increased cable costs have been directly responsible for shutting off a supply of news from the Far East. One such instance is that of an Australian news agency which for many years has received a direct service but recently decided that it would be cheaper to rely upon London for the bulk of its Far Eastern news.

FILE 32

14827

uch for objective impediments free flow of news from the st. A question which troubles minds of thoughtful observers is the extent to which the news handled by foreign news agencies and newspapers is affected by more subjective factors, such as individual viewpoints, official affiliations or alliance with special interests. Personalities enter largely into this matter, of course, but it can safely be stated that the great majority of foreign correspondents in the Far East, particularly those representing British and American organizations, are free from bias other than a temperamental predisposition to this or that point of view.

News Agencies Nationalistic

On the other hand there are a number of official or semi-official news agencies such as the French Agence Havas, the German Transocean and the Soviet Union Tass agency, which follow so obviously nationalistic a policy with regard to the type of news they bring in to the Far East that it is difficult to believe that they do not export a similar brand. Japanese news agencies of course are notoriously and aggressively nationalistic. Reuter's agency, if not actually the mouthpiece of Whitehall, works as a rule in close harmony with British officialdom, and contrives to keep on good terms also with the big foreign business firms in China, from whom it derives a handsome profit through the sale of telegraphic market reports.

Although the Associated Press and United Press have close working arrangements with officially controlled news agencies both in China and Japan, American news-gathering organizations usually are credited with a fair measure of objectivity. But here again certain imponderables must be taken into account. Most news agencies, it must be remembered, are concerned primarily with the sale of news on a wholesale basis to newspapers, which then retail it to their readers. As in any business, it is the retail customer, in the last analysis, whose predilections determine the character of the news with which he is supplied. Big profits cannot be made without big circulations, and a big circulation cannot be built up unless the public is given what the majority of the public wants.

What does the public want? Riegel, in his searching analysis of nationalism and its effects upon the corruption of news, points out that large circulations demand "hot" news: that is, news that is printed immediately after the overt act and is more or less sensational or dramatic.

Large circulations also demand news and editorial matter that is pleasant reading for the masses of population. The result has been that American newspapers have outvied one another's enterprise in the speed and quantity of their news reports and in "dressing up" the news so as to best catch the eye of the mob.

"Remote Control" Cited

Any American news agency correspondent in the Far East could produce from his files half a dozen telegrams proving the truth of these statements. "New York says rush colorful details stressing American angle" is a typical instruction, and if there are no colorful details and no American angle the correspondent has to choose between thinking up some himself or having some bright young man in the New York office do so on his behalf.

This system of "remote control" leads inevitably to distortion and misrepresentation of facts; what starts off from the Far East as a good honest beefsteak often finds itself dished up at the other end as an unrecognizable goulash. Now and then an organization overreaches itself in the effort to sharpen the features of a situation which may be in fact quite nebulous. Thus in 1933 an American agency which had prematurely announced the opening of the Japanese army's campaign for the subjugation of Jehol was obliged to invent a snow blizzard to explain to its readers why operations had been suddenly "halted."

These contributory shortcomings on the part of American newspapers and news agencies have been emphasized only because they present the most clear-cut example of the way in which news is affected by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. This situation might be ameliorated considerably if the censorship and other restrictions which now clog the news-gathering machinery were to be removed and if, in addition, there could be a substantial reduction in cable tolls on news dispatches from the Far East. In theory at least, a great deal of the "writing up" which now takes place at the receiving end could be eliminated if the correspondent were in a position to amplify messages which often, under present conditions, must be cut to the proverbial bone. But it is doubtful whether much real progress toward the dissemination of objective truth can be achieved until the public at large has been educated up to the point of preferring the significant to the sensational.

Ed.'s note: As we (Pacific Affairs) go to press, a letter from the author of the above article is received, throwing a somewhat different light on censorship developments within recent months. A correspondent in Tokyo during the last four days in February filed 8,300 words, of which half were suppressed. "This" — to quote the correspondent — "was an exceptional instance, but perhaps it should be noted . . . Moreover, under the martial law regime which has been in force here for nearly a month now, the restrictions on the local press, both as to news matter and pictures, have been much more rigorous than normally."

The author, who is now in Shanghai, adds that he is told the Chinese censorship is conducted much more intelligently, correspondents being notified by telephone in the event of their messages being censored.

~~One large air line has 50 pilots, each of whom has flown a million miles or more.~~

14798

Timperley Writes On Censorship

Pacific Affairs Article Declares China's Cause Hurt

(The following article, "Makers of Public Opinion About the Far East," appears in the June issue of Pacific Affairs, quarterly magazine published by the Institute of Pacific Relations.—Editor).

By H. J. TIMPERLEY

Among the factors which help to meld public opinion about the Far East one of the most important is the stream of dispatches which flows abroad by mail or cable from newspaper and news agency correspondents stationed in China and Japan. When it is realized that a correspondent of the Associated Press of America, for example, represents a constituency of some 1,300 newspapers, while other news-distributing organizations have still wider ramifications, it will be seen that here is a force which can work with tremendous potency for either good or evil in the field of international relations.

News-gathering conditions in the two countries vary greatly, yet certain problems are common to each. There is, for instance, the language barrier which effectively shuts off all but a very small minority of correspondents from primary sources of information. Japanese is reckoned one of the world's most difficult languages and it is doubtful whether a foreign correspondent, fully qualified in other respects, has ever been able to speak and read it with any degree of fluency. As a result most correspondents are obliged to depend upon native translators for their knowledge of what is published in the Japanese press and, however loyal and capable the translator, it is questionable whether he will always share very completely his employer's more objective view as to what should properly be translated.

Etiquette, which demands the avoidance of open offense to the foreign visitor, plus a patriotic desire to present his country in the best possible light, may well combine to set up in the mind of an otherwise well-intentioned translator a sort of subconscious censorship which obscures the facts. In China the position is not greatly different. The number of professional correspondents who ever reach the point of being able to interview a Chinese official in his own language is extremely small, and the difficulty of reading books and newspapers is complicated by the fact that many of them are still written in the classical language, which even a national is able to master only after many years of study.

Suggests Training For Job

It is difficult to see how this situation could be remedied unless those newspapers who could afford it were to assign to their Far Eastern services men who had first been given an opportunity to study the language and culture of the country for a period of two or three years before taking up full duty. Such appointees might be assigned as part-time or apprentice correspondents to begin with, their duties being gradually increased as they became better equipped to fulfill them. Foreign governments build up a highly trained corps of Far Eastern specialists in this way and so, to a lesser extent, do some of the large foreign commercial undertakings.

There is no reason why a wealthy newspaper or news agency which took its responsibilities seriously should not adopt the same method. Under the present haphazard system a correspondent has no means of telling how long his period of duty in the Far East is likely to be and consequently he hesitates to undertake several years of laborious study which may prove fruitless if at the end he is to be transferred to France or to the Argentine.

Red-tape restrictions both in China and in Japan tend to make it difficult for the correspondent to travel in the interior. No official ban is placed upon his movements as a rule, but lack of telegraphic facilities often produce the same result. Thus in Japan the foreign correspondent who strays off the beaten path for his news is hampered by the wording of his press cards. They state that they entitle the bearer to send messages at press rates only from offices which accept such messages. Correspondents complain that inland offices often profess to know nothing about these cards and are not inclined to recognize them or to make any telegraphic inquiries as to their authenticity.

In China a different but equally unsatisfactory situation prevails. Press cards issued by the Ministry of Communications entitle the correspondent to send "receiver to pay" messages from not more than five telegraph offices in the whole of China, though any number of cards may be obtained. These points must be designated at the time the correspondent applies for his press card. As it is quite impossible to tell in what part of his vast territory a news story is likely to "break," the correspondent simply has to try to guess at the places which he is most likely to want to visit. It frequently happens that a correspondent is sent by his newspaper or news agency to cover a story at a place not mentioned on his press card, but is unable to telegraph the news when he gets it because the local telegraph office lacks authority to handle press messages.

Opportunities Missed

On more than one occasion during the past few years, notably during the Japanese military operations at Shanhaikwan and in Jehol, the Chinese have missed a golden opportunity for effective international publicity because of the hidebound character of the telegraph regulations in this respect. In "Manchukuo," on the other hand, the telegraph administration furnishes to accredited correspondents, usually with a minimum of delay, a press card which enables the holder to file messages from any telegraph office throughout the country. There seems to be no valid argument against the adoption of this admirable practice by the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

Much vexation is also caused to correspondents in China by the regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the issuance of registration certificates. Before he can obtain press telegraphic facilities every correspondent is required to apply to the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a certificate of registration. This application must bear a photograph of the applicant and must have attached to it an identification paper issued by his consulate. The certificate must be produced when the correspondent applies to the Ministry of Communications for his press card and the whole process, which is apt to take several weeks, must be repeated in respect of every newspaper or news agency which the correspondent wishes to represent. The procedure would be greatly simplified if the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would issue a single certificate to each correspondent authorizing him to pursue his profession in China.

In any case it is difficult to see what the Ministry can expect to gain from the issue of such permits. Obviously the object is to exercise control over the correspondent, as certificates may be refused, cancelled or withdrawn in the case of applicants "who have acted either in contravention of the Chinese Publication Law or carried on malicious propaganda in respect of China." But the same result could be achieved just as effectively through censorship or by summary cancellation of the correspondent's press card, and much bothersome correspondence and delay thus avoided in the case of the great majority of correspondents, for whom no such disciplinary treatment is required.

Censorship Great Handicap

Censorship is one of the greatest handicaps to which a correspondent can be exposed, and this problem is far more acute in China than in Japan, where the blue-pencilling of telegrams has been comparatively rare for some years. If a Tokyo correspondent can get his story he is fairly sure of being able to dispatch it abroad; where the difficulty usually comes in is in getting hold of the facts when a ban has been placed upon their publication in the Japanese press.

In the case of one of the largest American news agencies operating in Japan, outgoing telegraphic matter suppressed or elided by the censor has not exceeded 500 words in the past four years. On the other hand, wordage totally suppressed by the Chinese censors after having been filed by the same agency's Peiping bureau totalled at least twice this amount during the spring and early summer of 1933. At that time a foreign correspondent could count himself lucky to get one message past the censor in every three.

What type of news do the censors seek to suppress? In Japan deleted matter has nearly all been concern-

14797

ed with the movements of troops or naval vessels, and the reasons for censorship were sufficiently obvious. One exception to this general observation was the case of the enthronement of P'u Yi at Changchun early in 1934. For some inexplicable reason the Japanese censor tried to prevent the dispatch abroad of stories reporting the approaching changes, and the ban was lifted only about a month before the enthronement itself. As in most instances of the kind, the ban was not only foolish but futile. As the time element was not specially important, it was a simple matter to mail dispatches to Shanghai, four days away, and get them out in that way.

Japanese censorship is exercised rather at the sources of information. Whereas foreign correspondents are treated with comparative liberality, the Japanese newspapers themselves are under strict control. And since most correspondents must depend largely on the Japanese papers, or on translations from them, it is obvious that this domestic censorship is not without its indirect effect upon the flow of news abroad. Though free from the restrictions imposed in most countries by libel laws, the Japanese press is subject to stringent police prohibitions. Foremost among the official tabus, of which as many as 200 may be in force at one time, is of course anything that can be construed as lacking in respect toward the Imperial House.

Embargoes also concern army and navy affairs and a number of standing prohibitions have been issued with regard to Manchuria. Editors find that petroleum and communications are dangerous subjects to handle, and news of bank failures is suppressed on the ground that financial panic must be averted. Mention of Communist roundups by the police usually is not permitted until the accused persons have been formally sentenced, which may not happen until two or three years after the event.

In their efforts to control the press the Japanese authorities are actively assisted by certain patriotic societies which bring pressure to bear upon editors with whose policies on foreign as well as domestic issues they disagree. Still more effective, in the judgment of some observers, is a self-imposed censorship on the part of the newspapers themselves, few of which are calculated to attract the type of journalist who indulges in the luxury of independent political thought.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. B. LIBRARY
D.S.B. D.2398.
D.C. (CRIME) 31 55 35

May 31, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Journal de Shanghai (May 30) :-

D2398

REQUIRED : A SCHOOL FOR CENSORS.

The "China Weekly Review" has been conducting a bitter campaign to bring about the placing of the Japanese cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki under the control of Chinese censorship, as have been the Eastern Telegraph and the Northern Telegraph.

We have preferred rather to strive for decency and for common sense as against the illegality of the censorship established in the foreign Settlements and we have protested against the violation of the right of extraterritoriality of which the censors are guilty. We have also criticised their regrettable inefficiency and disconcerting incompetency.

The Chinese censors deem it advisable to emphasize their severity rather than their misdeeds. These sorry gentlemen who, without any preparation, have been in one day placed with the various foreign telegraph offices are too ignorant of their new work to be able to discern what "Article 26 of the International Telegraph Agreement" permits them to cut out from the telegrams handed in by the correspondents of the foreign newspapers and news agencies. They tremble unceasingly at the thought lest a phrase which, they very often do not understand or a comment the meaning of which is generally unintelligible to them should attract the attention of one of the officials of their Legations at Paris or London or Washington or Rome or Moscow and who may report the matter to Nanking, resulting in a reprimand being brought upon their heads.

These censors also deem it convenient to suppress anything that they do not understand. Most subjects are beyond them; some cause them fright. Should you use the name of Chiang Kai Shek even for the purpose of praising the Chinese Generalissimo, they hasten to stop your telegram for fear, doubtless, that the praise is inadequate.

Should you speak of incidents in the demilitarized zone and should you say that the Japanese are accusing General Yu Sue Tchong of arming the volunteers, your dispatch will be suppressed. Be it noted that you have not in any way accused Yu Sue Tchong of having supplied the volunteers with arms and ammunition; you are simply reporting that such an accusation is being made against him by the Japanese, although you can read this report in all Chinese newspapers. Nevertheless, the censor at the Eastern Telegraph Company will not allow you to cable it abroad. You should write that Yu Sue Tchong and the Japanese are the best of friends. If, after one month, Yu Sue Tchong is obliged to remove to Paotingfu, you should not say that this had been done on the orders of Nanking with the object of averting fresh trouble with the Kwantung Army, but that Yu Sue Tchong, who is the Governor of Hopei, had removed to a town located 200 kilometres to the south of the demilitarized zone simply because the climate of this locality is more suitable to the health

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. No. S. B. D.
Date

D.2398
Chiefs

of his aged parents from whom he, like a dutiful son, can not bear to be separated.

You should never use the name of Hu Han Min in your dispatches because the censor will turn pale at the sight of these three words for they recall the existence of an Opposition in China. In the view of the censor, there is no Opposition in China. Should Hu Han Min rejoin the Nanking Government, you will not be permitted to report the fact immediately abroad for it will be necessary to allow the censors a few days to accustom themselves to the idea of not deleting the name of Hu Han Min any more. And even then, he will permit you only to speak of the arrival of the leader in the capital and not of his rejoining, for this would constitute an admission that at one time an influential leader of the Kuomintang had thought that all was not well. In the eyes of the censor, everything is perfect. For him, the communists have already all been exterminated even though, despite this, he leaves you the right to announce every day the fresh defeats they are sustaining.

Once again, we would like to say that here we are only referring to the misdeeds of the censors who sin, not with the intention of doing harm to others, but simply through ignorance and timidity.

Then there is also the reckless censor, as ignorant as the first kind, but less scrupulous. He thinks it will be sufficient to cut out phrases in a haphazard way. He plays at censoring like a child playing at being a soldier or a detective.

The "China Weekly" has reproduced a part of the criticism which we had written recently about the censorship from the point of view of International Law. To-day, we are rather treating this matter from the practical point of view. The "Review" has adopted the role of champion of equality. "Since," says the Weekly, "Europeans and Americans have to submit to censorship, why should not the Japanese submit?" The paper then demands that the Shanghai-Nagasaki telegraph should be made to submit to censorship.

We have already expressed our views on this subject. The Chinese censorship being absolutely illegal, the Japanese are right not to submit. It is up to the Europeans and the Americans to uphold respect for their rights and to recall, among others, the terms of the Washington Pact.

Nevertheless, if a Reuter's dispatch can be believed, the Japanese authorities have consented to discuss the question of the censorship of the Shanghai-Nagasaki Cable with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After all, Sino-Japanese rapprochement calls for some semblance of sacrifice on the part of Japan. We say "semblance of sacrifice" advisedly, because, whatever may be the official terms of the future accord, everybody knows perfectly that the censorship will not greatly trouble the Japanese newspapermen. With them, it is a question of "face". They will be assured that, if there are to be any censors, they will be very obliging ones.

For our part, we do not ask for obliging censors but censors who are at least intelligent and truly competent. Those which are undertaking the censorship at present understand nothing about their work. We demand that a special school for censors be established and that these censors be sent there.

G. M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
2398
COMMISSIONER
Date 31/5/35

May 31, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Journal de Shanghai (May 30) :-

REQUIRED : A SCHOOL FOR CENSORS.

The "China Weekly Review" has been conducting a bitter campaign to bring about the placing of the Japanese cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki under the control of Chinese censorship, as have been the Eastern Telegraph and the Northern Telegraph.

We have preferred rather to strive for decency and for common sense as against the illegality of the censorship established in the foreign Settlements and we have protested against the violation of the right of extraterritoriality of which the censors are guilty. We have also criticised their regrettable inefficiency and disconcerting incompetency.

The Chinese censors deem it advisable to emphasize their severity rather than their misdeeds. These sorry gentlemen who, without any preparation, have been in one day placed with the various foreign telegraph offices are too ignorant of their new work to be able to discern what "Article 26 of the International Telegraph Agreement" permits them to cut out from the telegrams handed in by the correspondents of the foreign newspapers and news agencies. They tremble unceasingly at the thought lest a phrase which, they very often do not understand or a comment the meaning of which is generally unintelligible to them should attract the attention of one of the officials of their Legations at Paris or London or Washington or Rome or Moscow and who may report the matter to Nanking, resulting in a reprimand being brought upon their heads.

These censors also deem it convenient to suppress anything that they do not understand. Most subjects are beyond them; some cause them fright. Should you use the name of Chiang Kai Shek even for the purpose of praising the Chinese Generalissimo, they hasten to stop your telegram for fear, doubtless, that the praise is inadequate.

Should you speak of incidents in the demilitarized zone and should you say that the Japanese are accusing General Yu Sue Tchong of arming the volunteers, your dispatch will be suppressed. Be it noted that you have not in any way accused Yu Sue Tchong of having supplied the volunteers with arms and ammunition; you are simply reporting that such an accusation is being made against him by the Japanese, although you can read this report in all Chinese newspapers. Nevertheless, the censor at the Eastern Telegraph Company will not allow you to cable it abroad. You should write that Yu Sue Tchong and the Japanese are the best of friends. If, after one month, Yu Sue Tchong is obliged to remove to Paotingfu, you should not say that this had been done on the orders of Nanking with the object of averting fresh trouble with the Kwantung Army, but that Yu Sue Tchong, who is the Governor of Hopei, had removed to a town located 200 kilometres to the south of the demilitarized zone simply because the climate of this locality is more suitable to the health

Reg. Please file and index carefully. JWP

3 JUNE 1935

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE * SHANGHAI * JUN 1935

Noted. 3/6

of his aged parents from whom he, like a dutiful son, can not bear to be separated.

You should never use the name of Hu Han Min in your dispatches because the censor will turn pale at the sight of these three words for they recall the existence of an Opposition in China. In the view of the censor, there is no Opposition in China. Should Hu Han Min rejoin the Nanking Government, you will not be permitted to report the fact immediately abroad for it will be necessary to allow the censors a few days to accustom themselves to the idea of not deleting the name of Hu Han Min any more. And even then, he will permit you only to speak of the arrival of the leader in the capital and not of his rejoining, for this would constitute an admission that at one time an influential leader of the Kuomintang had thought that all was not well. In the eyes of the censor, everything is perfect. For him, the communists have already all been exterminated even though, despite this, he leaves you the right to announce every day the fresh defeats they are sustaining.

Once again, we would like to say that here we are only referring to the misdeeds of the censors who sin, not with the intention of doing harm to others, but simply through ignorance and timidity.

Then there is also the reckless censor, as ignorant as the first kind, but less scrupulous. He thinks it will be sufficient to cut out phrases in a haphazard way. He plays at censoring like a child playing at being a soldier or a detective.

The "China Weekly" has reproduced a part of the criticism which we had written recently about the censorship from the point of view of International Law. To-day, we are rather treating this matter from the practical point of view. The "Review" has adopted the role of champion of equality. "Since," says the Weekly, "Europeans and Americans have to submit to censorship, why should not the Japanese submit?" The paper then demands that the Shanghai-Nagasaki telegraph should be made to submit to censorship.

We have already expressed our views on this subject. The Chinese censorship being absolutely illegal, the Japanese are right not to submit. It is up to the Europeans and the Americans to uphold respect for their rights and to recall, among others, the terms of the Washington Pact.

Nevertheless, if a Reuter's dispatch can be believed, the Japanese authorities have consented to discuss the question of the censorship of the Shanghai-Nagasaki Cable with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After all, Sino-Japanese rapprochement calls for some semblance of sacrifice on the part of Japan. We say "semblance of sacrifice" advisedly, because, whatever may be the official terms of the future accord, everybody knows perfectly that the censorship will not greatly trouble the Japanese newspapermen. With them, it is a question of "face". They will be assured that, if there are to be any censors, they will be very obliging ones.

For our part, we do not ask for obliging censors but censors who are at least intelligent and truly competent. Those which are undertaking the censorship at present understand nothing about their work. We demand that a special school for censors be established and that these censors be sent there.

G. M.

10665-

S. B. REGISTRY
D 2398

JAPANESE PRESS TELEGRAMS

Chinese Government Claims Right to Censorship

Nanking, May 26.

The right of the National Government to censor press cables despatched abroad through the Japanese cable office in Shanghai is the subject of negotiations being held between the Chinese and Japanese authorities, it is learnt in official circles.

The right to censor cables despatched by news agencies and press correspondents in China, including the Japanese, is claimed and exercised by the Chinese Government in accordance with Article 26 of the International Telegraph Convention.

On the strength of this provision, China has the right to detain or censor any cable messages which are either factually incorrect or unfavourable to the maintenance of peace and order in China. Japanese press messages despatched via the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable operated by the Japanese in Shanghai, must be subject to the same restrictions, it is maintained, as are imposed on messages sent through the Eastern Extension (British), the Great Northern (Danish), the Commercial Pacific (American) cable routes and the Chinese Government radio services.
—Kuo Min.

Kay
Please make subject of special file.

28 MAY 1935

2398

27. 5. 35

May 27, 1935. 3 Afternoon Translation.

Kiangnan Tsen Pao, a Japanese paper, published in the Chinese language. (Nanking Telegram)

日 2398

THE CENSORSHIP OF JAPANESE PRESS TELEGRAMS

The censorship of press telegrams by the National Government has caused much misunderstanding to the various foreign press. The censorship of press telegrams by the Chinese Government is based on Article 26 of the International Telegraph and Postal Pact which stipulates that the National Government reserves to itself the right to detain, delete or amend incorrect telegrams or any telegrams which are deemed to be dangerous to the security or order of this country

Japanese press telegrams are sent through the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable. However, at present negotiations are in progress with the Japanese authorities and it is probable that the Japanese press telegrams will be placed on the same footing as other foreign telegrams.

GENERAL HUANG FU AND SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTES

General Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Reorganization Committee, arrived from Mokansban on May 23 and is now staying in French Concession, Shanghai. It is reported that it is doubtful whether he will accept the post of Minister of Interior, as he still intends to refuse because the confused state of affairs in North China has rendered fruitless his plans for a settlement of Sino-Japanese disputes. It is understood that the present attitude of General Huang Fu is due more or less to the fact that his policy in dealing with Sino-Japanese questions has not been entirely accepted by General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Commission. This has caused great uneasiness on the part of Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan, who immediately left Nanking for Shanghai on the pretext of undergoing a physical examination, but in reality to persuade General Huang Fu to cancel his resignation.

Eastern Daily News, a mosquito paper, published the following article on May 24 written by a pedestrian.

MOTOR STREET SPRINKLERS OF THE S.M.C.

The principal object of the S.M.C. in sending out motor sprinklers is to sprinkle water on streets to remove the dust. But the drivers of these motor sprinklers should not act to the annoyance of pedestrians while undertaking this work. I have on several occasions noticed drivers of the sprinklers purposely drenching pedestrians thereby spoiling their garments. They regard this as a kind of amusement.

The other day I saw two young girls walking on the pavement opposite the Yellow Taxi Garage on Boundary Road. When they heard the approach of a motor street sprinkler coming up from behind, they endeavoured to avoid being drenched, but the mischievous driver purposely drenched them. The girls were annoyed, while the driver went off joyfully.

D.2398
...MUNICIPAL ...
...REGISTRY.
No. D 2398
26, 5. 35

May 26, 1935. Morning translation.

THE CENSORSHOP OF JAPANESE PRESS TELEGRAMS

The National Government has instituted a censorship of Press telegrams. This action is based or Article 26 of the International Telegraph and Postal Pact which stipulates that the National Government has the right to detain, delete or alter incorrect telegrams or any telegrams which endanger the security of the country.

In view of the fact that the Japanese are transmitting Press telegrams by the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable which is not supervised by the Chinese Authorities, the National Government will open negotiations over the matter with the Japanese Authorities.

...L MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
D.C. (CRIME) 2398
Date 2.1 5. 35

May 2, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Journal de Shanghai : -

D2398

AN INEFFICIENT AND ILLEGAL CENSORSHIP

In the "China Weekly Review", a Sino-American periodical published in Shanghai, of April 20 appears the following comment:-

"The inability of the Chinese Ministry of Communications to exercise control over the Japanese Telegraph Office which operates between Shanghai and Nagasaki, is attracting the attention of diplomatic circles in Shanghai, Nanking and Peiping. Such is a report circulating this week in Shanghai. It is not known whether protests have already been made but it is declared that the American, British and Danish Ministers to China are studying the question with the intention of pointing out to Nanking this difference in treatment which is harmful to non-Japanese interests in the matter of commercial censorship and the censorship of news sent from Shanghai to foreign countries".

In other words, the "China Weekly Review" claims that the American, British and Danish Ministers to China are complaining that the Chinese Government is not imposing a censorship on Japanese telegrams, while a rigorous censorship is being imposed on telegrams sent by American, British, Danish and other people.

We do not believe that the writer of the article in the "China Weekly Review" has correctly expressed the feeling of the Ministers mentioned. We can not believe that these honourable diplomats have set themselves up as purveyors of Chinese censorship. It is certain that they have no intention to stand in the way so long as the countries which they represent are honestly and loyally informed of the situation in the Far East. We rather think that having ascertained that telegrams dispatched by Japanese subjects are enjoying absolute immunity in Shanghai, they are preparing to take up the matter with the Chinese Government not with the intention of demanding that a censorship be also imposed on Japanese telegrams but that the absurd and illegal censorship of American, British and Danish telegrams be abolished.

It is probable that the eminent personalities mentioned by the "China Weekly Review" are not pleased with the establishment of a Chinese censorship in the International Settlement. It is, in fact, certain that the existence of this censorship is at least as much contrary to the statutes of the International Settlement as the inspection of factories by delegates of the Nanking Government or of the Kuomintang. Every-body recognizes that if a censorship has to be exercised on Press news received or dispatched in the Settlement, it should perhaps have been undertaken by the Police. Finally, so long as extra-territoriality remains, the exercising of a censorship over foreigners enjoying this right belongs to the Consuls or other representatives of States upon whom these foreigners depend.

In Shanghai Japan has refused to admit any illegal Chinese censorship being imposed on her telegraph service. It is hardly likely that the representatives of other foreign States can be alarmed over this refusal; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that they will demand that the rights of their nationals be respected in the same as those of Japan.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Date / /

May 2, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

As regards the censorship itself, it has to be confessed that it has never been more absurd, more incompetent and more ineffioient than it is to-day. It continues to conceal news which everybody knows and it prohibits the dispatch to foreign lands of information which, despite its impotent veto, is published by newspapers in Japan, Europe and America much earlier than the Chinese newspapers.

The day before yesterday, the Chinese Censorship did not want foreign countries to know the communist armies were only 30 kilometres from Yunnanfu. On the other hand, it allowed to be published a false report that the reds had made a half-turn and were returning in haste to Kweichow Province. Only, it seems to have overlooked the fact that there is no Chinese censorship at Hongkong or Dairen or Nagasaki or Tokyo.

Yesterday morning, while nearly all the newspapers of Shanghai were silent over events in Yunnan, all the papers in France and America received from Hongkong and Hanoi very accurate information to the effect that the communists were 25 kilometres from Yunnanfu, that they had captured Changpo and Yanglin and that most of the foreigners had been evacuated into Tonkin.

48 hours behind the newspapers of Indo-China and Europe, the censors yesterday morning decided to allow to pass a message from a Chinese source admitting the reds were 15 miles from Yunnanfu.

We have no intention whatever to dispute the right of the Chinese Government to exercise the strictest censorship over newspapers in China; we also recognize that, no matter how absurd the censors may be, they may act with as great severity as they wish outside the Settlements, even if they will allow to reach us only reports that are favourable to the cause which they believe they are serving so usefully.

But what is as intolerable as it is illegal is that items of news which they allow to circulate in China are not allowed to be telegraphed abroad by us; and what is also as inadmissible as it is grotesque is that they presume to compel us to think according to the Chinese way and to adopt the viewpoint of the official Chinese journalists and the often childish terms which they are obliged to use to designate such political personnages as Pou Yi or such a region, as Manchuria. For the censors have as much fear of words as the hare has of its shadow.

In any case, it is inadmissible that the question of the censorship of telegrams for abroad should be settled by an ordinary private agreement between the Chinese Minister of Communications and the Danish telegraph companies. Here is a singular idea of international law.

The censorship should not have been installed in the offices of the Northern Telegraph Co. and the Eastern Telegraph Co. without the formal consent of the foreign diplomatic authorities; besides, even if this consent had been given, the censorship should have been exercised over foreigners with the consent only of the responsible foreign censors.

S. B. REGISTRY.

File No. D 2398

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 27, 1935.

Subject Japanese Telegraph Office.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan Forwarded by F Grubb C.S.I.

The Japanese Telegraph Office, No.25 Seward Road, is an official government concern and therefore is not subject to control by the Ministry of Communications of the National Government as in the case of other telegraph companies which are purely commercial concerns.

The employees of the Japanese Telegraph Office are all officials of the Japanese Ministry of Communications and, as such, are liable to be transferred to any telegraphic office within the Japanese Empire.

Any foreigners may make use of this office provided that all messages are handed to the receiving office in the Japanese language, either characters or romanisation.

The French Radio Station, 135 Route Frelupt, is another case in point where the Chinese Authorities are not in a position to exercise censorship as it is an official organ of the French Council and therefore under the control of the French Government. Although no commercial news is broadcast over this Station, official messages are exchanged between the local French Consular Authorities and France or her colonies.

W H Duncan.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Acting Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information.

F. Grubb C.S.I.

File

6 APR 1935

1 MAY 1935

LACK OF CENSORSHIP ON JAP CABLE CAUSE OF DISTORTED NEWS

THE *People's Tribune*, edited by Tang Leang-li, which is popularly supposed to represent the political views of Wang Ching-wei, head of the National Executive Yuan at Nanking, published an article in its issue of April 16 complaining at the "nonsense and extravagant statements" which have been published abroad regarding the recent Sino-Japanese conversations pertaining to resumption of normal relations between the two countries. Readers of *The Review* who have followed reports which appeared in our issues of March 23 and April 20, dealing with the censorship situation at Shanghai are doubtlessly already familiar with the chief reason for the publication of so-called "distorted" reports regarding the Sino-Japanese conversations which have appeared in newspapers throughout the world. But to put it briefly, the chief reason for this situation has been due to Nanking's inability, or at least failure up to the present, to establish its censorship over news and commercial messages filed by Japanese correspondents and merchants, and transmitted to Japan over the Japanese cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki. The fact that the Chinese censorship authorities have not been able to establish their control over the Japanese cable, as they have over the cables and radio services used by Americans and Europeans, has had a disastrous effect on opinion abroad with respect to China's position in the recent Sino-Japanese negotiations. The reason for this deplorable situation is due to the fact that while news messages dispatched by American and European correspondents to newspapers abroad have been subjected to severe censorship, there has been no interference with messages filed by Japanese correspondents over the Japanese cable. As a result the Japanese have been able to place their own interpretation on recent developments in Nanking and these interpretations, in due course, have been telegraphed all over the world by newspaper correspondents stationed in Tokyo. Under ordinary conditions, political developments in China which are of international consequence, are cabled abroad by all correspondents, Americans, Europeans and Japanese. Each correspondent may place his own interpretation on the particular event, or he may interpret it in the light of his own country's interests in China, but when there is no restriction on cabled messages, newspaper readers abroad are able to compare reports and thus obtain a balanced view of what is going on. Ordinarily the American and European newspaper correspondent base their messages upon statements, official and unofficial, which appear in the local press, or they may telegraph interviews obtained from Chinese officials directly. Japanese newspapermen follow a similar course, although they are more inclined to shade their messages in accordance with the views of Japanese officialdom, particularly the military. Newspapers abroad, that is, in the United States, Great Britain and Continent, receive dispatches from all possible sources in the Far East, but chiefly from Nanking-Shanghai and Tokyo. In the event there is no censorship, or even in the case where a censorship is enforced impartially on newspapermen of all nationalities, the newspaper in Washington, New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Rome or Moscow is able to obtain a balanced viewpoint of developments. But in the event of the censorship being enforced on only one particular group, as has been the case here, the result naturally is disastrous because the newspaper editors and readers, in consequence, must base their opinions on one-sided reports. This is exactly what has been happening here with respect to the non-censorship of reports

Reg. Please attach to file.

29 APR

dispatched over the Japanese cable. Newspaper editors and their readers in America and Europe have been compelled to base their opinions almost entirely on Japanese reports disatched from Nanking or Shanghai, or from Tokyo, and since these reports have naturally placed a Japanese interpretation on developments, the result has been a "bad press" judged from the standpoint of Chinese national interests.

Japanese officials, as well as the officially controlled press in Japan, for reasons of domestic politics in Japan, have been anxious to create the impression over the world that Japanese policy looking toward the establishment of complete political and economic hegemony over China has been successful. While the Japanese have achieved considerable success in certain circles, particularly in North China where their military influence is predominant, they have not been able, by any possible stretch of the imagination, to swing Chinese opinion to their point of view, not even on the cessation of the so-called boycott of Japanese merchandise. This has recently been officially admitted by Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister, but it has not prevented the publication of most extravagant reports in the Japanese newspapers, based upon messages from Nanking and Shanghai, to the general effect that the National government at Nanking had "swallowed" the whole Japanese program. The action of the Chinese censors, allegedly controlled by the Ministry of Communications, in interfering with cabled reports filed by American and European correspondents which might have given a more balanced view of the actual situation, has had the inevitable effect of giving the Japanese a free hand in the all-important matter of reporting Chinese developments. The situation which prevails abroad was recently described in a semi-official report from Washington to the following effect:

> "The public, as well as Washington officialdom, has been beclouded about events in the Far East. We are uncertain about what has happened lately in regard to Japan's moves *vis a vis* China and the reported disposition of the Nanking government to accept Japan's tutelage. Practically all the news published in the Washington newspapers about this important matter has come from Tokyo; there have been only two or three short dispatches from China. The silence of the foreign correspondents in China in this case indicates a rigid censorship; today's *New York Times* has an article about the censorship imposed at Shanghai, but this report as well as another in the *Times* referring to the Japanese program, was filed at Hongkong. Certainly all the American and European correspondents could not have been asleep while the Japanese were putting over, according to Tokyo reports, what amounts to the Twenty-One demands. Most of the newspapers in Washington, as well as elsewhere in the United States, due to reports from Tokyo, are openly accusing Nanking officialdom of having 'sold out' to Japan. . . ."

That Premier Wang Ching-wei now realizes the seriousness of the situation was indicated in the fact that the *People's Tribune* considered it necessary to "re-state China's stand" on the Japanese issue, in the courses of which the following statement appeared:

> "China has every reason to desire friendly relations with so near a neighbor, but how is friendship possible with Japan at this moment extending cordial welcome as an 'Emperor' to a man whom China regards as the puppet ruler of three (four) of her finest provinces, and who has been carried from Manchuria on a Japanese battleship in order that he may express his grateful thanks to Japan's sovereign for being put in possession of territory which China regards as having been stolen from her, and which is held behind a ring of Japanese bayonets and bombing planes? To talk of friendship in such circumstances is to make mockery of the word."

Considering the censorship situation from the standpoint of those directly affected, that is, the newspaper correspondents and merchants who must use the cable and radio services, there is a natural objection to censorship in principle and a realization that it usually reacts unfavorably upon those responsible but on the other hand there also is a realization that censorship is a sovereign right which any nation may invoke in time of crisis. But while all nations have a sovereign right to enforce censorship regulations, this also carries with it an obligation that the censorship will be enforced impartially and that officials responsible for the application of the censorship will not use their positions for private gain or to the detriment of private firms or individuals unless it is established that such firms or individuals are using the cables and radio services for purposes detrimental to the welfare of the state, in which event, action should only be taken through official channels and in accordance with due process of law.

In view of the seriousness of the situation created by the lack of censorship over news and commercial messages dispatched over the Japanese cable, it would seem that the National Government—in the protection of its own national interests—should do one of two thing: Either establish its police control over the Japanese cable station located at 25 Seward road, or, in the event the Chinese authorities are unable to do this, then they should immediately abolish the censorship which they have established over the local offices of the International radio station, and the American, British and Danish cable offices.

C436

TOKYO DEFIES NANKING ON NEWS-COMMERCIAL CENSORSHIP

THE inability of the Chinese Ministry of Communications at Nanking to enforce its control over the Shanghai office of the Japanese cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki, has finally become a subject of interest in diplomatic circles in Shanghai, Nanking and Peiping according to reports current in Shanghai this week. Whether actual protests have been lodged is not known, but it was reported that the American, British and Danish ministers were studying the question with the idea of calling Nanking's attention to the discrimination against non-Japanese interests which now prevails with respect to the government's censorship of commercial and news messages filed at Shanghai.

What apparently has happened is that the Nanking Ministry of Communication, when it established its control over the Anglo-American-Danish cable and radio offices here several months ago, was not able to establish similar control over the Japanese cable which connects Shanghai with Nagasaki, Japan and in consequence of which the Japanese never have been subjected to the censorship of commercial and news messages which has been applied to other nationalities. The various cable and radio offices, all of which are located in Shanghai, which were affected by the National government's action several months ago were the Radio Administration, Sassoon House; Great Northern Telegraph Company (Danish), Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (British) and Commercial Pacific Cable Company (American), all of which have their offices in the Cable building, No. 34 Avenue Edward VII. When the Ministry of Communications enforced its order, it sent its own officials to these various offices who established their technical control over incoming and outgoing messages. Simultaneously the government announced the inauguration of a censorship over both commercial and news messages, in which connection, all commercial firms in Shanghai were required to submit statements regarding codes used, and in case they were called upon, to submit translations of coded messages. The object of the order was to prevent the use of the international cable and radio offices for the dispatching or receipt of messages detrimental to China's national welfare. Since news messages filed by local correspondents of newspapers in various parts of the world are written in plain language there was no necessity of supplying codes or translations, hence the government censors merely exercised their prerogative of deleting parts of messages or entire messages, the contents of which they regarded as detrimental to Chinese interests. Originally the censorship was applied to news or commercial messages bearing on military developments, but recently it was broadened to include financial matters or even reports bearing on Sino-Japanese diplomatic issues.

Since the idea prevailed that the government's control of cable and radio stations and censorship of messages was being applied to all nationalities impartiality no serious complaint was raised in any quarter and in general all diplomatic officials in China advised their respective nationals to comply with the Ministry of Communications' regulations. Several of the foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai complained at the idea of having the private code messages of their members subjected to government censorship, but when they were assured that it was being applied to all nationalities without exception, no further action was taken. How it happened that the foreign, that is, American and European consular officials in Shanghai were not aware of the fact that the censorship was not being applied to the Japanese, has not been explained.

In has now been established, however, that the Ministry of Communications for some unstated reason, was not able to establish its control over the local offices of the Japanese Telegraph Company, located at 25 Seward road, which controls and operates the Japanese cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki. As a result there never has been any censorship of messages, either commercial or news, which are exchanged between China and Japan over this line. Aside from admitting the correctness of the foregoing statement, the Ministry of Communications, has not issued any explanation as to its failure to enforce its regulations impartially on all nationalities when the original order was issued several months ago. In order that there may be no mistake about the matter, we are reprinting herewith the personnel of the local Japanese Telegraph Office, as it appears in the latest issue of the city directory published by the *North-China Daily News*. This shows that there are no Chinese, official or otherwise, connected with the office:

局信電本日大

Da-ji-pen-die-shin-joo

Japanese Telegraph Office
25 Seward-rd
Tel. 40624 (counter, 40626, 40629 (delivery), 40634 (dir.), 40650 (sec.)

Ureshino, H., dir.
Suzumura, Y., supt. of tel.
Kodani, Z., supt. of sec.'s off.
Asano, S., clerk
Shima, S. „
Numata, T., „
Obata, K., „
Nagaseki, Y., „
Maeda, S., „
Yukita, K., „
Yamaguchi, S., „
Tanaka, T., „
Aihara, T. „
Yoneda, T., „
Matsunchi, I., tel. engr.
Ujihara, K., asst. clerk
Ohta, T., „
Hirata, T., „
Ozawa, H., „
Nagoshi, T., „
Nonaka, I., „
Matsushima, Y., „
Arikawa, S., „
Imamura, I., „
Miyatake, Y. „
Watanabe, R. „
Saito, Y., „
Nagasawa, M., „
Okamoto, H., „

SL, Please verify parts marked and report early. Enquiries should be conducted discreetly.
JWG

The large technical staff connected with the Japanese office, larger than that of any other cable office here with the exception of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, gives some idea of the extent of the business handled over the Japanese line. It also has been reported that the Japanese, in addition to the handling of their own commercial and news messages, also permit other (favored) foreigners to use the Japanese line, which is a matter of considerable significance as it tends to make Tokyo the clearing house for both news and commercial cables bearing on developments in China. It was the prevalence of this practice which recently was responsible for a statement in Washington to the effect that much of the Far Eastern news now being published in the United States carried a Japanese "flavor," due doubtlessly to the fact that Chinese censors in the non-Japanese radio and cable officers here were either deleting parts of messages, or entire messages filed by American or European correspondents, while Japanese correspondents, by using their own *uncensored* cable were able to send reports without restriction. The seriousness of this situation recently was brought to public attention when American and European correspondents discovered that messages which they had filed here were being suppressed, while similar messages filed by Japanese correspondents were being transmitted without interference and were being published in the Japanese newspapers.

That the situation is of special seriousness from the standpoint of commercial cables should be immediately apparent, because the exemption of Japanese merchants from censorship or interference with their cables places them in an advantageous position from the standpoint of competition with Occident firms, particularly on matters pertaining to government work or services.

The fact that the Japanese are sensitive to cable censorships when applied by other governments was indicated in reports which appeared in the Japanese nespapers on April 9 and 11 when the authorities in the Netherlands Indies enforced censorship regulations on all incoming and outgoing messages filed at ports within Netherlands territory. The *Asahi Shimbun* and *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* both accused the Dutch of discrimination against the Japanese and alleged that the object was to interfere with Japanese trade. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce on April 13 passed a resolution demanding that the Japanese government lodge a strong protest with the Netherlands government.

When the Chinese originally enforced their censorship regulations here there were protests by American and European merchants, but the Japanese kept quiet. The reason for the apparent lack of interest on the part of the Japanese at the time has now been explained. They were not subjected to the censorship regulations which were applied to the other nationals.

No. S. E. 2398.
Date 16.9.31.

Extract from Intelligence Report of 16.9.31.

--:--

International Telegraph Office

It is reported that the International Telegraph Office in Shanghai, Min Kuo Road, Nantao received on September 16 an instruction from the Nanking Military Headquarters to censor all radio messages received from Changsha and other places in Hunan as well as those coming from Kwangtung and Japan, and to detain all those messages which are detrimental to the National Government or General Chiang Kai-shek.

9398
27.8.31

attach to file
27.8.31

mk.

VERY Poor Copy

THE GREAT NORTHERN
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

Copy to file.
No. S.B. D. 2398.
10 - 6 - 31

CENSORSHIP ON TELEGRAMS.

In accordance with censorship regulations laid down by the Chinese Goverment the following restrictions are being put into force:-

1. Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

2. Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

3. Commercial telegrams in code handed in by Chinese well-known commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded beforehand to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code book used.

4. Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the Foreign Public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

5. In case of necessity the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial code telegrams.

6. Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are exempted from censorship.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1931.

依照中國政府訂定檢查電報辦法

茲將實行取締辦法開列如左

(一) 上海大東大北太平洋三電報公司收發及投送之各種電報均應送交檢查員檢查并經該員於報底上加蓋檢章後方可傳遞或投送

(二) 明碼官商電報如查有危害黨國違反法律或妨害公安或風化之處應由檢查員扣留并將原電呈部備核

(三) 凡本國人民發寄密語商電如發報人係設有商號應於電底上加蓋商號戳章並由經理簽字保証方可照收此項戳章及簽字式樣應預先送交檢查員備查惟必要時檢查員仍得索閱電本其他人民發寄密電應將密碼所代字句另紙錄出連同電本送交檢查員檢查

(四) 凡外國僑民如欲發寄密語商電應先由駐在地之領事館於電底具函證明負責以後即可照收否則應由領事館於電底上加蓋戳章保証之惟必要時檢查員仍得索閱電本

(五) 檢查員對於所收密語商電必要時得向收報人索取電本檢查

(六) 各外國明密語官電均得免予檢查

大北
大東電報公司同啟

一千九百三十一年五月二十日發於上海

FM 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 21 : 5 : 1931.

To C.D.I. Robertson,

Please arrange to have contents of File D. 2398 noted with a view to mentioning matter in monthly report of either S.I. or S.D.

Sir

noted
N. W. Hume Addis
D. P. S.

File
MAY 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2398
Date 27.5.31

CENSORSHIP ON TELEGRAMS

REFERRING to the notification in this paper on the 21st inst., regarding censorship on telegrams, Foreign firms who have not yet lodged a consular guarantee letter with the cable companies and Chinese firms who have not yet sent a specimen of their seal and signature to these companies are hereby advised to do so immediately as otherwise their telegrams are liable to suffer delay.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1931.

0 7269

S.I.A. C.D.I. Robertson,
For attention please.
D.I. Ross.
Is there any thing further you can add to the report on this subject forwarded by you sometime ago?
Nothing further at present. S.B.R. 27/5.
S.I.A. 27/5/31. Please also see the attached from the N.C.D.N. of 26/5/31 H.P.

File
MAY 27 1931

CENSORS START TO FUNCTION

No Difficulties Experienced On the First Day

No difficulties were encountered by government censors during the first day of cable censorship which went into effect yesterday morning. The superintendents of cable offices reported that, inasmuch as yesterday was a holiday for many concerns in Shanghai, less than the usual number of cables were dispatched, but indications were that censorship would in no way interfere with business transactions over the lines at any time.

Cable officials said that the majority of business houses had filed consular letters of guarantee with the censorship officials, and that practically all large Chinese concerns have left examples of signatures and seals at the cable offices. Those who have failed to comply with the government's request for the filing of these identifications are being urged to do so in advertisements appearing in the newspapers.

From two to four men appeared at every cable office yesterday, and were given all cables before they were put on the wire. It is thought that the present staff of censors will prove sufficient, their duties being lightened by the co-operation of cable office employees and senders of messages.

With either identification by seal and signature or with code translations to insure them of the proper content of cables, censorship officials worker smoothly yesterday. Their attention is focussed on political news that is sent and received. No delay was reported in either dispatching or receiving telegrams yesterday. The censorship, instituted with a view to forestalling the exchange of harmful or wrongful messages during the present political strife between Nanking and Canton will be lifted as soon as complications between the two centres have been smoothed over.

LOCAL CENSORSHIP NOW IN FORCE

Government Officials Operate In Offices Of Cable Companies

Full censorship over incoming and outgoing cables was established in the local telegraph and cable companies yesterday morning. The officials appointed by the Nanking Government took over their duties shortly after 10 o'clock and will exercise their powers as censors over all messages passing through the local offices. Particular attention is being paid to press and private messages, particularly those dealing with the present dispute between Nanking and Canton.

While all commercial messages will be examined, censorship officials point out that as little dela as possible will be occasioned the despatch of such messages. Those which have the letters of authority from their respective consulates will be given prefcrence.

957

RADIOGRAMS TO BE CENSORED

Same Rules Apply As Exist In Foreign Cable Offices

In accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Communications to censor all telegraphic messages going out or coming into Shanghai, the regulations governing the dispatch and reception of such messages have now been applied to the radio stations.

All messages for dispatch through any radio station must bear the seal of the censor before they will be transmitted. All incoming messages will be scrutinized by the Government censors before they are to be delivered.

Commercial messages must also be accompanied by a voucher from the Consulate of the firm concerned before they will be dispatched. In the case of code telegrams, the censors may call upon persons or firms for production of the code books if such is deemed necessary.

No messages will be dispatched or delivered which are considered by the censors to be detrimental to the welfare of China or public safety or against the Chinese laws.

25:5:31

SI, Information

25:5:'31.

CENSORSHIP ON RADIOGRAMS

IN accordance with censorship regulations laid down by the Ministry of Communications of the National Government of China, the following restrictions are being put into force:—

1.—Radiograms either forwarded or delivered must bear the Government Censor's chop.

2.—Radiograms in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

3.—Commercial radiograms in code handed in by Chinese well-known commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded beforehand to the radio office. However, in case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

Commercial radiograms in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code book used.

4.—Commercial radiograms in code handed in by the Foreign Public may be accepted at all times on the condition that a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question to be lodged with the radio office. Otherwise, with each such radiogram filed there must be accompanied a seal by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. In all cases of necessity, however, the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

In case of the absence of the Consulate having jurisdiction, the party concerned, in filing a radiogram in code, must prepare a translation and submit it to censorship together with the code book used.

5.—In all cases of necessity the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial code radiograms.

6.—Foreign Government radiograms, whether in plain language or code, are exempted from censorship.

This censorship will not necessarily cause any delay in the prompt despatch of Radiograms.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RADIO ADMINISTRATION, CENTRAL TRAFFIC OFFICE.
and
Shanghai Radio Central Station.
10697

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1931

Censorship Of China Cables Now In Effect

Severe government censorship of all incoming and outgoing telegrams in China was imposed in Shanghai yesterday in accordance with expectations of cable companies and patrons, who were advised the day before that the censorship might be put into effect momentarily.

Censors' activities will not be limited to cable office only but will embrace all communications agencies, including radio and news organizations.

The purpose of the censorship primarily is to prevent the circulation of reports which might be considered detrimental to China's interests, particularly in view of the present internal disorders.

It is not expected that the censorship will interfere unduly with ordinary business.

955

The Censor

WE are sorry to see the imposition of governmental censorship in all cable offices throughout China including those in Shanghai, chiefly because we feel that it will defeat its own ends.

The purposes of the censorship are clear and understandable.

Both incoming and outgoing messages are to be censored to determine whether they are considered "detrimental to China, contrary to public safety, or contrary to Chinese law."

Messages considered to fall within these categories are to be referred to the Ministry of Communications for decision.

No friend of China wishes to have messages going from China to the outside world, or being received for dissemination in China, which would prejudice the case of the government unfairly either in other countries or at home.

But the most strict censorship never yet has been effective in accomplishing that desired end.

On the contrary, the very existence of a censorship body, charged with the responsibility of editing incoming and outgoing information to conform to governmental standards of favorable propaganda, in every case has bred not confidence, but suspicion.

Censorship indicates to the public mind both here and abroad, the existence of an extremely critical situation.

It is public acknowledgment that the government has become afraid to permit the free flow of information in and out of this country and breeds the suspicion that something short of the truth may be told in every piece of news or commercial information reaching the general public.

These suspicions may be wholly unwarranted by the facts. But the feeling that there is no way of going beyond the official governmental interpretation of conditions makes for growing lack of confidence.

We are fully aware that the Chinese Government has protested frequently, occasionally with some justice, at the dissemination of inaccurate information.

But heretofore the remedy was simple, and easily applied. With free access to the facts, and with untrammelled use of communications facilities, it always was possible to expose fraudulent reports rapidly and to the full satisfaction of the misinformed public.

A censorship implies, rightfully, or wrongly, that facts considered harmful to the political declarations of the government are subject to editing as well as untruthful propaganda.

It places the government in a position of creating a monopoly on the dissemination of information and makes necessary the calculation of the effect of completely truthful information upon a governmental policy.

The receipt of a piece of news or information known to have been censored immediately raises the question of whether the story has been told fully and completely.

This state of mind is a fertile field for the sowing of false information, smuggled out of the country or fabricated with no foundation in fact, for no censorship, however strict, can operate effectively against the purveyor of untruth.

Unfortunately, its chief restriction is upon the dissemination of unbiased information.

Appreciating fully the desire of the government to protect itself from false reports, we feel that its step toward complete censorship is unwise.

Its chief effect, we contend, will be to create suspicion that all is not well in China, rather than to allay any fears created by uncensored news reports broadcast today.

Reg. File No.
MAY 22 1931

CENSORSHIP ON TELEGRAMS

IN accordance with censorship regulations laid down by the Chinese Government the following restrictions are being put into force:—

1.—Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

2.—Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

3.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by CHINESE well-known commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded beforehand to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code book used.

4.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the FOREIGN Public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

5.—In case of necessity the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial code telegrams.

6.—Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are exempted from censorship.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1931.

0 7221

S.I. Information
MAY 2 2 1931

Nanking Decides That Censors Will Examine All Local Telegrams

Strict Censorship Of Messages By Government Officials Who Will Be Installed In Local Cable Offices Within Next Few Days

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS MUST HAVE GUARANTEE OF CONSULATES

Instructions issued yesterday from Nanking by the Ministry of Communications, call for strict censorship of all telegrams and cables passing through the local foreign and Chinese telegraph offices. Censors are to be installed in the offices of the three foreign cable companies and they will examine all incoming and outgoing messages, which must bear the official stamp of the Government officials before they can be either dispatched or delivered. In addition to press and private messages, all commercial telegrams will be censored. The latter must bear the seal of the Consulates or a letter from the Consulates vouching for the commercial integrity and genuineness of the firm concerned. Censorship will begin within the next few days, as soon as the public have obtained the necessary Consular guarantees.

As foreshadowed in "The Shanghai Times" yesterday, censors are to be placed in the offices of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Commercial Pacific Company and Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd. These censors, who are nominees of the Ministry of Communications, are all persons reported to have had considerable experience in cable and telegraph work. Their duties will be to scrutinize all telegraph and cable messages lodged with the respective companies for dispatch to places in China or any other country. They will also examine all messages received at the local offices. The sole right of rejecting any message rests with these officials, but it is pointed out that this authority will not be exercised unless the messages contain matter detrimental to China or public safety, or contrary to Chinese law. Any such message will be sent to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

Letter Of Guarantee

The censorship is to apply to all messages irrespective of their destination or contents. Commercial messages will come within the scope of the examination, and in order to ensure dispatch, commercial messages leaving Shanghai must either bear the stamp of the Consulate of the firm concerned, or the sender must lodge with the cable office a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question.

The instructions issued by Nanking to the cable offices state that the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial code telegrams. The only messages exempted from censorship are those from foreign Governments.

During the past few days negotiations have been conducted between officials of the cable companies and the Ministry of Communications. The cable companies sought to have the censorship applied only to those messages sent or received from stations in China. The decision of the Government was awaited on this point. Yesterday the various companies were officially informed that the censorship would be applied to all messages irrespective of their destination or the country of their origin.

Not Yet In Force

In order, however, that foreign firms may prepare themselves for the new regulations and secure the necessary letters of guarantee from their respective Consulates, the censorship will not be enforced for a day or two. The public will be informed by public notice from the cable companies when the censorship commences.

A system of censorship was enforced on much the same lines last year, it was pointed out by one of the officials of the cable companies, but it was only applied to domestic messages. Owing to the increasing gravity of the political situation as the result of the threatened military operations against the South, the Government has now applied the censorship to all messages.

Restrictions Announced

Following are the restrictions which are to be enforced:

1.—Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

2.—Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

3.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by well-known Chinese commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded, beforehand, to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity, the censors may still demand to see the code book used. Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code book used.

4.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the foreign public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office, in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

5.—In case of necessity the censors may demand the code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial telegrams.

6.—Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are exempted from censorship.

Administration Rights

In referring to the proposed censorship in these columns yesterday it was stated that Mr. Sen Fu-hai had informed a representative of this paper that there was to be no discrimination between the examination of incoming and outgoing messages. This statement, although correct, was made by another official of the International Telegraph Bureau and not by Mr. Sen. Mr. Sen points out, however, that censorship in the telegraph service of the world exists, to a certain extent, all the time, since, at the International Telegraph Convention, a distinct article was provided, by virtue of which all telegraph administrations reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegrams which appear dangerous to the security of the State, are contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or to decency.

Form No. 2
G.5000-11-29

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. & S. L. [illegible] Station,
No. S. B. D. 2398
Date 21 - 5 - 31

REPORT

Subject (in full) [illegible]

Made by [illegible] *Forwarded by* Lewis Robertson C/D

DAN

through

Commissioner of Police,
for information
H. Lewis
C. i/c Sp. Br. 21:5:31

21/5

File
22:5:31

Nanking Decides That Censors Will Examine All Local Telegrams

Strict Censorship Of Messages By Government Officials Who Will Be Installed In Local Cable Offices Within Next Few Days

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS MUST HAVE GUARANTEE OF CONSULATES

Instructions issued yesterday from Nanking by the Ministry of Communications, call for strict censorship of all telegrams and cables passing through the local foreign and Chinese telegraph offices. Censors are to be installed in the offices of the three foreign cable companies and they will examine all incoming and outgoing messages, which must bear the official stamp of the Government officials before they can be either dispatched or delivered. In addition to press and private messages, all commercial telegrams will be censored. The latter must bear the seal of the Consulates or a letter from the Consulates vouching for the commercial integrity and genuineness of the firm concerned. Censorship will begin within the next few days, as soon as the public have obtained the necessary Consular guarantees.

As foreshadowed in "The Shanghai Times" yesterday, censors are to be placed in the offices of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Commercial Pacific Company and Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd. These censors, who are nominees of the Ministry of Communications, are all persons reported to have had considerable experience in cable and telegraph work. Their duties will be to scrutinize all telegraph and cable messages lodged with the respective companies for dispatch to places in China or any other country. They will also examine all messages received at the local offices. The sole right of rejecting any message rests with these officials, but it is pointed out that this authority will not be exercised unless the messages contain matter detrimental to China or public safety, or contrary to Chinese law. Any such message will be sent to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

Letter Of Guarantee

The censorship is to apply to all messages irrespective of their destination or contents. Commercial messages will come within the scope of the examination, and in order to ensure dispatch, commercial messages leaving Shanghai must either bear the stamp of the Consulate of the firm concerned, or the sender must lodge with the cable office a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question.

The instructions issued by Nanking to the cable offices state that the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial

(*Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.*)

CENSORS TO EXAMINE ALL TELEGRAMS

(*Continued from Page 1, Col. 2.*)

code telegrams. The only messages exempted from censorship are those from foreign Governments.

During the past few days negotiations have been conducted between officials of the cable companies and the Ministry of Communications. The cable companies sought to have the censorship applied only to those messages sent or received from stations in China. The decision of the Government was awaited on this point. Yesterday the various companies were officially informed that the censorship would be applied to all messages irrespective of their destination or the country of their origin.

Not Yet In Force

In order, however, that foreign firms may prepare themselves for the new regulations and secure the necessary letters of guarantee from their respective Consulates, the censorship will not be enforced for a day or two. The public will be informed by public notice from the cable companies when the censorship commences.

A system of censorship was enforced on much the same lines last year, it was pointed out by one of the officials of the cable companies, but it was only applied to domestic messages. Owing to the increasing gravity of the political situation as the result of the threatened military operations against the South, the Government has now applied the censorship to all messages.

Restrictions Announced

Following are the restrictions which are to be enforced:

1.—Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

2.—Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

3.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by well-known Chinese commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded, beforehand, to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity, the censors may still demand to see the code book used. Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code book used.

4.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the foreign public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office, in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

5.—In case of necessity the censors may demand the code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial telegrams.

6.—Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are exempted from censorship.

Administration Rights

In referring to the proposed censorship in these columns yesterday it was stated that Mr. Sen Fu-hai had informed a representative of this paper that there was to be no discrimination between the examination of incoming and outgoing messages. This statement, although correct, was made by another official of the International Telegraph Bureau and not by Mr. Sen. Mr. Sen points out, however, that censorship in the telegraph service of the world exists, to a certain extent, all the time, since, at the International Telegraph Convention, a distinct article was provided, by virtue of which all telegraph administrations reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegrams which appear dangerous to the security of the State, are contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or to decency.

CENSORSHIP ON TELEGRAMS

IN accordance with censorship regulations laid down by the Chinese Government the following restrictions are being put into force:—

1.—Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

2.—Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

3.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by CHINESE well-known commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded beforehand to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code book used.

4.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the FOREIGN Public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

5.—In case of necessity the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial code telegrams.

6.—Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are exempted from censorship.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1931.

0 7221

Censors Will Function In Cable Offices

Three Foreign Companies Affected By Nanking's Latest Orders

WILL OPERATE SOON

Scope Of Censorship Not Defined; May Include All Messages

Under instructions from the Ministry of Communications at Nanking, censors have been appointed to scrutinize messages dispatched through the local foreign cable companies. The censorship is not yet in force, but the cable companies are aware that as soon as the scope of the censors has been defined, examination of messages will begin.

Negotiations are now proceeding between officials of the companies concerned and the Ministry of Communications with a view to having the censorship applied only to those messages passing between the various cable stations in China. but at present there is no guarantee that all messages will not have to pass the Chinese censors.

The cable companies which will be affected by the censorship are the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Censors Appointed

According to officials of the cable companies, the censors appointed by the Ministry of Communications have not yet commenced their duties in the respective companies' offices to which they have been assigned, but it is expected that the censorship will be functioning in the near future. From the Commercial Pacific Cable Company it was ascertained that conversations between the management and the officials appointed to act as censors in that Company have already taken place, but as no definite instructions have yet been received from Nanking regarding the nature of the messages to be censored, work has not yet been commenced.

In this connection it has been ascertained that no real opposition to the censorship has been *(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)*

LOCAL CENSORSHIP OF CABLEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.)

raised by the companies, but a definite statement regarding the scope of the censors is sought. It is pointed out that unless the duties of the censors are clearly defined it will mean that all messages passing through the respective companies will come under the scrutiny of the Government's nominees. The dangers of such wholesale censorship, and the unnecessary delay which must result, are apparent.

Official "Chops"

At the present time, unless instructions from Nanking are received to the contrary, all messages dispatched through the foreign cable companies will have to bear the official stamp of the censors, as soon as these officials are installed in the local offices. If the present plans of the Ministry of Communications are effective, the censors assigned to the respective companies will be established in the cable offices and will inspect all messages lodged for dispatch.

There is still the possibility, however, that through the negotiations of the Companies with the Nanking Government, the censorship will be applied only to those messages passing between the various stations in China. Instructions on this vital point are now awaited from Nanking.

It has long been the desire of the Ministry of Communications to establish a system of censorship over messages passing through the foreign cable offices, and the apprehension felt over the increasingly difficult situation arising at Canton is believed to have prompted the Nanking Government to hasten the plans for an effective censorship of all telegraph messages emanating from China and, particularly, Shanghai.

Civil War

When it was pointed out to one official that such censorship was only applied when one country was at war with another, he said that as there was virtually a state of civil war existing in China to-day, the Nanking Government considered themselves within their rights in applying rigid censorship to messages which might be furthering the ends of their enemies. Just how far that censorship would extend, he was not in a position to state until the Ministry of Communication had announced its intentions.

All the three companies are now awaiting the decision from Nanking. Capt. J. J. Bahnson, General Manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, in a statement issued to a representative of "The Shanghai Times" said; "So far there is no censorship in the cable offices, but censorship is desired by the Chinese Government and is at present under consideration. The scope of the censorship is not yet defined."

Mr. Shen Fu-hai, Chief of the International Telegraph Bureau, which comes directly under the Ministry of Communications at Nanking, informed a representative of this paper that there was to be no discrimination in the censorship of incoming and outgoing telegrams, so far as he had been instructed from Nanking, but in the absence of definite instructions from the Ministry of Communications the censorship could not be commenced immediately.

Cable Companies Deny Censorship As Rules Applied

No Telegrams Can Be Sent Without Chop Of Censors

While representatives of the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific Cable Companies denied yesterday that censorship had been established in their offices by the government, information received here last night from Nanking stated that the following procedure for the censorship of all incoming and outgoing telegrams at both the Chinese and all foreign telegraph and cable companies will go into effect immediately.

All telegrams and cablegrams will first be inspected by government censors and will not be despatched or delivered until the censors have attached their seals thereto.

Any telegram which in the opinion of the censor concerned would prove detrimental to the interest of China or is contrary to law and might prove against public interest will be confiscated and be forwarded to the Ministry of Communications.

No commercial telegrams in codes by bona fide Chinese firms will be accepted unless the same are signed by and chopped with the seals of the managers of the business houses concerned. Duplicates of such commercial telegrams, however, will also be submitted to the censors for reference. Other code telegrams will be submitted to the censors for approval.

All foreign commercial code telegrams must be accompanied by written statements from the consular authorities concerned certifying to the genuineness of such messages or be chopped with the official seals of the foreign consulates.

Whenever necessary, the censors may request the addresses of the senders of the telegrams for reference.

Nanking Begins Censorship Of China Telegrams

With the growing gravity of the political situation, censorship on telegrams was enforced in the three local foreign telegraph offices yesterday by order of the national government.

Upon instructions from the Ministry of Communications, the International Telegraph Bureau despatched at 3 p.m. yesterday Mr. Chen Wen-teh, as chief, Messrs. Tu Ta-jen, Chen Nien-chun, Shao Chung-yuan, as censors, to the Great Eastern; Mr. Pan Cheng-chun, as chief, Messrs. Sung An-lan, Chu Yuan and Wu Chung-hwei, as censors, to the Great Northern; Mr. Sun Hsi-chen, as chief, Messrs. Shao Pao-chun and Shih Liang-pi as censors to the Commercial Pacific telegraph companies.

CENSORS

D.I. Ross.

For inquiry and report please.

H.R. 19/3/31

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

RESTRICTION ON TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN CHINA.

COMMERCIAL telegrams in code language exchanged between places within China are no longer subject to any restrictions.

W. D. PROCTER,
Divisional Manager, China.

Shanghai, October 27, 1930.

7855

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Restrictions on Telegrams exchanged between Places within China.

COMMERCIAL telegrams in code language exchanged between places within China are no longer subject to any restrictions.

J. J. PAHNSON,
General Manager in the Far East

7854

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

RESTRICTION ON TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN CHINA.

COMMERCIAL telegrams in code language exchanged between places within China are no longer subject to any restrictions.

W. D. PROCTER,
Divisional Manager, China.

Shanghai, October 27, 1930.

7855

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Restrictions on Telegrams exchanged between Places within China.

COMMERCIAL telegrams in code language exchanged between places within China are no longer subject to any restrictions.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in the Far East

7854

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Restrictions on Telegrams Exchanged between Places Within China.

IN accordance with regulations laid down by the Chinese Government, commercial telegrams in code language EXCHANGED BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN CHINA are subject to the following restrictions:

1. They must not contain military or political news.
2. When handed in by the Chinese Public:—
   (a) In the case of well-known commercial firms telegrams must bear the seal of the firm and must also be signed and certified by the Manager. A specimen of the seal and signature must first be forwarded to the telegraph office. The telegraph office may demand the code book for inspection.
   (b) In all other cases the sender must attach a translation and produce the code book.
3. When handed in by the Foreign Public the telegrams must be sealed and certified by the respective Consulates. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office, in which case the telegrams need not be sealed and certified. The telegraph office may demand the code book for inspection.
4. The code book may also be demanded from the addressees for inspection.

W. D. PROCTER,
Divisional Manager, China.

Shanghai, 3rd July, 1930.

263

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Restrictions on Telegrams Exchanged Between Places Within China

IN accordance with regulations laid down by the Chinese Government, commercial telegrams in code language **exchanged between places within China** are subject to the following restrictions:—

1. They must not contain military or political news.
2. When handed in by the Chinese Public:—
   (a) In the case of well-known commercial firms telegrams must bear the seal of the firm and must also be signed and certified by the manager. A specimen of the seal and signature must first be forwarded to the telegraph office. The telegraph office may demand the code book for inspection.
   (b) In all other cases the sender must attach a translation and produce the code book.
3. When handed in by the Foreign Public the telegrams must be sealed and certified by the respective Consulates. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office, in which case the telegrams need not be sealed and certified. The telegraph office may demand the code book for inspection.
4. The code book may also be demanded from the addressees for inspection.

J. J. BAHNSON
General Manager in the Far East.

261

Extract from the Morning Translation of May 20, 1931.

CHINESE CENSORSHIP AND FOREIGN CABLE COMPANIES.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

With reference to the report published in yesterday's newspapers to the effect that Mr. Sung Foh Hai ( ), Chief of the Cable Department of the International Telegraph Bureau, had made arrangements with the Great Eastern, Great Northern and Pacific Telegraph Companies for Censorship Officers to function in the offices of these Companies, it is now learned that the Cable Companies have not given their approval to the scheme.

Reg.
File.

JRK.
D/. May 21.

Extract from the Intelligence Report of 5.5.31.

Censorship of radiograms

In compliance with a confidential order issued by the C.E.C. of Kuomintang at Nanking, the Organization Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters detailed two representatives on April 4 to the Head Office of the Chinese Radio Administration, 565 Min Kuo Road, City, to censor all radiograms despatched and received with the object of checking all messages bearing on the present political situation. This action is believed to be the outcome of the recent coup d'etat which is alleged to have taken place in Canton.

& S. B. D. 2398.
6 - 6 - 31

Extract from the Afternoon Translation dated
May 22, 1931.

Chinese Censors and Foreign Telegraph Companies

The China Times publishes the following report :

In accordance with the regulations governing censorship of cables of foreign telegraph companies as promulgated by the National Government, the censorship officers are now functioning in the offices of the Great Northern Great Eastern and Pacific Telegraph Companies. The following are the restrictions : -

(1) Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

(2) Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

(3) Commercial telegrams in code handed in by Chinese well-known commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded before hand to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity, the censors may still demand to see the code book used. Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code used.

(4) Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the Foreign Public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the fine in question may be lodged with the telegraph office in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

(5) In case of necessity the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial code telegrams.

(6) Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are excepted from censorship.

Extract for file.
22.5.21.

VERY Poor Copy

T.U.P.
Report being
compiled on
this matter
20.5.3'

The China Press and other local
newspapers publish the following report:-
[illegible] to the report
[illegible] yesterday's newspapers in the matter
[illegible] on behalf of the
public department of the International Telegraph
Bureau, had [illegible] with the Great Northern
Great Northern and Pacific Telegraph Companies for
[illegible] efforts to [illegible] in the matter of
those companies, it is now learned that the cable

VERY POOR Copy

Report Being
Cancelled
19.5.41.

~~[illegible]~~.

The Sin San Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

On receipt of a reply from the Great Northern, Great Eastern and Pacific Telegraph Companies giving their approval of the order of the Ministry of Communications, the International Telegraph Bureau yesterday detailed Censorship officers to function in the offices of these companies.

D-2400

F.O. 228/5700
C.R. REGD.
D.D. 2
28. 5. 31.

May 27 31.

Dear Steptoe,

With reference to your letter dated May 20, 1931, the addresses, No. 45 Green Yard, Scott Road, and No. 254 Peking Road, do not exist and the whereabouts of the persons named A.K. Wu and D. Harvard cannot be traced.

Green Yard is now enumerated from Nos. 1 to 10 - the old numbers were 212-222 - and all the houses are occupied by employees of the Y.M.C.A. There is a house No. 45 in Venhwa Terrace off Scott Road. This is a new building, and has been occupied only about a week.

Yours sincerely,

W. J.

R. . . Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B. . Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D.D. 2400

S. 2. 31 5 3 Station

Date May 27, 1931

Subject (in full) Attached letter.

Made by D.S. Moore. *Forwarded by* W Duncan D.S.P.

Sir,

Re the attached letter from Mr. N. Steptoe which is the outcome of the arrest in England of one Sing Chi Liao, a member of the International Seamen's Club at Rotterdam.

Enquiries show that (1) No. 45 of either Green Yard or Scott Road does not exist and that A.K. Wu is unknown in that locality. Green Yard is enumerated from Nos. 1 to 10 (old enumeration 212-222), all the houses being occupied by employees of the Y.M.C.A. No. 5 house is occupied by one Ng Yao Chun and his wife Yang Soo Zai, a doctor. No. 45 Venhwa Terrace off Scott Road is newly constructed and its first occupant, Eu Fah Daung, only took possession about a week ago. Also convering (2), there is no such number as 254 Peking Road and the person D. Harvard is unknown to the Municipal Police.

W.B. Moore
D. S.

HR

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2400.
Date 20 - 5 - 31.

Dear Givens,

I have received information that a certain Chinese named SING CHI LIAO who is a member of the International Seamens' Club at Rotterdam, has been arrested b the authorities at Home and certain letters of an incriminating nature were found on him addressed to:

1) A.K.[illegible],45 Green Yard, Scott Road, Shanghai, and

2) O.Harvard, [illegible]4 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Can you possibly trace these addresses and let me have a report on the two persons in question if they exist.

D-2407

Form No. 2
G. 21,5[illegible]-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANG[illegible]
C. & Section 2. Station.
No. S. I. D. 2107.
Date July 6, 1931.
ate 7-7-31

Subject (in full) Departure o[illegible] R. I. Bodnek. Soviet Official.

Made by D. S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D B Ku S.I.

The undermentioned Soviet citizen left Shanghai for Changchun on July 5, 1931 by the s.s. Dairen Maru.

R. I. Bodnek. Reported to be Vice-Director i/c of the Commercial Department of the MEHTEXPORT, USSR. He is native of Riga, 35 years of age, married, and holds passport No. 200864/21055 issued by the People's Commissariat of Interior, Moscow on April 5th, 1931.

On May 15, 1931 he applied to the local Japanese Consulate for a visa to enable him to proceed to Japan on a business tour. For reasons, so far unknown, this was not granted.

While in Shanghai he resided at 455 Rue Lafayette, apt. No. 17

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg.
Please file. Copy sent Usual authority.
7:7:31

Copy sent to Mr. S.
7/7

No. 2
20

File No.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI
S.C. & I. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2407.
Date May 21, 1931.
Ge 22 - 5 - 31.

Subject (in full) M.I. Todnek, Soviet Citizen.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* [illegible] 1083

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that Mr. M.I. Todnek who arrived in Shanghai in the beginning of May 1931 holds the post of Vice-Director in charge of the Commercial Department of the United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R. (Soyuzneft). He resides with Mr. A. Libnoff, manager of the local branch of the "Soyuzneft," at 455 Rue Lafayette, F.C.

It is reported that both Mr. Todnek and Mr. Libnoff intend to leave for Japan in the near future.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.

Officer i/c [illegible]

Reg. Please file. Copies have been detached for the usual authorities.

F.W.G.
22: 5: 31.

x Sec - 6
D 1955

BODNEK, R. I. - Soviet

Vice-Director of Commercial Dept. of NEFTEXPORT, USSR.
Holds passport No. 200264/21055
In Shanghai resided at 455 Rue Lafayette, Apt. 17.

SMP: No. S.D. D 2407

D — 2459
4
2461

July 4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2459
Date 6. 7. 31

Date ..... 1931.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

S. I. Collison, Legal Department

We cannot trace having received a copy of Court extract No.S/29418, Station Louza No.3796C, which deals with the judgment rendered on June 11 last when the accused Tsang Ts Ji was ordered to be handed over to the "Soo Zung Bandit Suppression Force" for trial. Will you kindly forward a copy of the extract for our file.

Remark sheet No.2.
Sheet No.1. was sent to Mr Swire on the 3.6.31.
H Bollaert
S.I.

D. S. I.,
C.& S.B. Registry.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

Mr Quiros. Asst (Spec. Branch).

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for ~~Thursday~~ June 11th 19 31

Register No. S/[illegible] Station No. 3796. C. Station [illegible] F.I.P.No.? Procurator [illegible] Judge Mr. [illegible]

Sheet No. 2

Proceedings

Mr. Paul Y. Yu appeared for the Police.

Accused:- My name is not 'Sung Zau Yoong' and this is not my photograph. I did not know that the Kiangsu Provincial Government had issued a Warrant for my arrest.

Wit: Rep: Yong Pang Sung:- I have the relative of the accused in Court to day.

Witness Sung Yoong Ming:- The accused is my Nephew. I did not know that he was a Communist. He was the Principal of the school before.

Accused:- I dont know that witness

Mr. Yu:- As the case against the accused has been proved the Police will not object to the handing over of accused to the Rep: of the Kiangsu Authorities.

Decision. Accused to be handed over to the 'Soo-Zang' Bandit Suppression Force for trial.

A.R.Parker.

Copy

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Thursday June 11th 1931.

Louza Station.

Sheet No.2

Proceedings. Mr. Paul Y. Ru Appeared for the police.

Accused:- My name is not 'Zung Zeu Yoong' and this is not my photograph. I did not know that the Kiangsu Provincial Government had issued a Warrant for my arrest.

Witness Zung Yoong Ming:- The accused is my Nephew. I did not know that he was a Communist. He was the Principal of the school before.

Accused:- I don't know that witness.

Mr. Ru:- As the case against the accused has been proved the police will not object to the handing over of accused to the Rep: of the Kiangsu Authorities.

Decision. Accused to be handed over to the "Soo Zang Bandit Suppression Force for trial.

D.P. Kuh 3/7

To O/C S.B

This copy of the Court proceedings was obtained on July 2. 1931. There is nothing on file to show whether the recording Officer Court sent a copy of the proceedings relating to the conclusion of this case.

D.B. Ku D.I. 3/7.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

5 copies

F.I.R.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Tuesday, 2nd. June 1931

Stn No. 87966

Register No. 5/29418 Station Louza Procurator _____ Judge Mr. Chow

Accused Tsang Ts Ji ( ) Age 30. Secretary.

Application Application is made for the custody of the accused on a charge of being member of a gang of communistic bandits, operating in the vicinity of Kong Ying, Kiangsu.
Compt:-Wong Ping Sung, Inspector of Bandit Suppression Force.

Proceedings Mr. [illegible] appeared for the Police.

Mr. Su:-[illegible] arrested [illegible]. He is identified by the Chinese authorities as they all [illegible] he is a communist bandit [illegible] committed many crimes at Kong Ying, Jiangsu.
The prosecutrix has brought no expert witness & no evidence so I ask the Court to remand the case for further inquiries.

Wit. Wong Ping Sung:-I received information that the accused is a communist bandit who committed many crimes at Kong Ying & he is identified by another man arrested at Kong Ying last year, & when he knew that he was wanted he fled away to Shanghai.

Wit. Tsang Ti Chang:-I know the accused, he is a communist & a bandit. He belongs to a very [illegible] party, & if they do not get it they [illegible] then kill the [illegible].

Wit. Tsang Tsung-Ching:-I know accused, I belong to the same family as the [illegible] of accused. His real name is Sung Zau Yoong, [illegible] con'. The accused is a communist & a bandit & has committed many crimes.

Wit. Jau Yen Fae:-I do not know accused I only helped to arrest him.

Accused:-My name is not Sung Zau Yoong & I have no uncle named Loo Kwei Soong. I know nothing about communists & bandits & I have never committed any crimes at Kong Ying.

Mr. Su:-I ask the Court to remand the case for the appearance of Loo Kwei Soong.

Decision Remand till 11-6-31 a.m. for trial

J.H.

H.R. 3/6

F. 22 E

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

ARREST REPORT.

C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2459.
Date 2 - 6 - 31.

CRIME REGISTER No. .....

"A" ..... Division

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Louza ..... Police Station.
1st June. 31.
..... 19

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	Tsang Ts Ji.(曾子祺) alias. Zung Zau Yoong.(鄭邹勇) Loh Yue. Secretary. 917. E.Hanbury Rd. Native of Anwhei.
Arrested by	Inspt Wong Ping Sung. Bandit Suppression Force.
Date and place where arrest took place.	1-6-31. Foochow Rd.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 8-30.a.m. 1-6-31. Inspt Wong Ping Sung of the Bandit Suppression Force of Kong Ying, Kiangsu, brought to this station one named Tsang Ts Ji, whom he had arrested on Foochow Rd. The Inspt stated that the man had been identified by an informer who accompanied him as one of a band of robbers operating in the vicinity of Kong Ying. He also produced a letter adressed to the local City Authorities instructing that assistance be given to the Inspt in effecting the arrest of several men named therein, one of who was the accused. As it was stated that this band were part of a communistic army, the Special Branch were informed and a statement was later taken from the accused by L.S.Golder. In this the accused stated that he resided at 917. E.Hanbury Rd. and acted as secretary of of a school at that adress. Prior to making this statement he had stated that he worked at a school at 23. E.Hanbury Rd, but on being taken to that address the female principal and other occupants stated they did not know him.

Name of investigating officer.	
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

F. 22 E

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. .....

.....*Division*

.....*Police Station.*

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

.....*19*

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	
Arrested by	
Date and place where arrest took place.	
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Two other persons living in the same alleyway were asked whether they had seen the accused before, they stated that they had not. The female principal of the school has been know to the undersigned as living at the same adress during the last two years. The accused will appear before the S.S.D.Court on 2-6-31. when the above named Inspt will make application for his custody. So far the accused has not been able to prove that he is a permannnt resident of the Settlement.
Name of investigating officer.	D.S.Coyne.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

F.10F
G. 90m-1-31

O.C. Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2459
Date 3. 6. 31.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Louza Police Station.

2nd. June. 19 31.

Diary Number:--		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9-0. to 11-0.a.m. 2-6-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	S.S.D.Couty.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities. 1-6-31.

Between the timesstated the accused appeared before the S.S.D.Court and was remanded in custody till 11-6-31.

T. Coyne.

D.S. 83.

(Loh Yeu
Tsang Ts Ji alias Zung Zau Yoong alias
Anwhei. D.S. 118 E.M. Golder.
Louza 1-6-31 C.D.I. Kuh.

My name is Tsang Ts Ji (張子祺) I am a native of North Gate, Dung Zung Hsien, Anwhei, aged 30, single and employed as a clerk in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau (尊孔學校) Confucius School, No 917 Hanbury Road, where I reside.

At the age of eight I began to study in the Anwhei Middle School at Dung Zung (桐城) I took up the study of Chinese classics and English and continued to study until I was 23 years of age . During my period of schooling I resided at home with my parents, Tsang Kung Loong (張廣龍) my father and Tsang Zau Sze (張趙氏) my mother.

I have a very fair knowledge of the Chinese language and can read and write a little English , but am at present out of practice in the la ter language. My father paid all my school fees and when I left at the age of 23 I continued to live with my parents in Dung Zung (桐城) In the year 1930 I asked permission to come to Shanghai and eventually left for this city on Febraury 22nd arriving here by steamer on February 25th. Mt father did not wish me to leave home as he operates a rice shop in Dung Zung and is in a fair way of business. I came to Shanghai at the advice of one Tsong Zing Nyoeh (章靜玉) aged about 27, native of Shanghai, I met this man in my native place some years ago and kept in touch with him. Early last year he wrote to me and told me that he had obatined a position as a teacher in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau school (尊孔學校) and asked me to come to Shanghai and take up the position of clerk for the school. On arrival in Shanghai on February 25th 1930 I went straight

to the Tsung Yoong Yah Yau, met Tsong Zing Nyoeh and took up position as clerk for which I was to receive a salary of $15.00 per month. Since my arrival in Shanghai I have resided permenantly with Tsong at No 917 Hanbury Road. My duties in the school are to keep the letters and such correspondence that the school undretakes in proper order. I have three friends in Shnaghai who I have known for many years namely:-

(1) Wong Wai Yah (王 蔚 猷) aged 25 , native of Anwhei. residing in the Chinese City and employed in the Ching Hwa Iron Works, near the West Gate, Nantao. I met this man in my native place when I was attending the Anwhei Middle School.

(2) Tsang Yah Ming (張 大 明) aged 32, native of Anwhei. residing on Avenue Road. This man is employed as an assistant in a piece-goods shop but I do not know the address. I have not seen this man in Shanghai and only have his address through his parents who gave it to me before I left Anwhei in 1930.

(3) Tsong Zing Nyoeh (宗 靜 玉) with whom I am living.

The persons residing at the Tsung Koong Yah Yau School are as follows:- Tsong Zing Nyoeh (宗 靜 玉) a teacher(aforementioned) Koo Tsung (顧 宗) wife of the operator of the school who at present in the South Sea Islands and an old Amah whose name I am not aware of.

On the morning of my arrest I left my residence [redacted] No 917 Nanbury Road and was intending to visit Wong Wai Tah (王蔚廷) in the Chinese City. I left the house at about 6 a.m. and was proceeding South along Fokien Road when I was arrested and taken to Louza Police Station. So far I do not know the reason for my arrest I have never been in the hands of the Police before . I have never been a mem- of the Communist Party nor had any dealing with its mem- bers. I have never seen the man who arrested me until this morning on Fokien Road.

(This is my true statement.)

Signed. Tsang Ts Ji ( )

(Loh Yeu
Tsang Ts Ji alias Zung Zau Yoong alias
Anwhei. D.S. 118 E.M. Golder.
Louza 1-6-31 C.D.I. Kuh.

My name is Tsang Ts Ji (张之祺) I am a native of North Gate, Dung Zung Hsien, Anwhei, aged 30, single and employed as a clerk in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau (尊孔学校.) Confucius School, No 917 Hanbury Road, where I reside.

At the age of eight I began to study in the Anwhei Middle School at Dung Zung (桐城) I took up the study of Chinese classics and English and continued to study until I was 23 years of age . During my period of schooling I resided at home with my parents, Tsang Kung Loong (张赓就) my father and Tsang Zau Sze (张赵氏) my mother. I have a very fair knowledge of the Chinese language and can read and write a little English , but am at present out of practice in the latter language. My father paid all my school fees and when I left at the age of 23 I continued to live with my parents in Dung Zung (桐城) In the year 1930 I asked permission to come to Shanghai and eventually left for this city on Febraury 22nd arriving here by steamer on February 25th. My father did not wish me to leave home as he operates a rice shop in Dung Zung and is in a fair way of business. I came to Shanghai at the advice of one Tsong Ying Nyoeh (曾静玉.) aged about 27, native of Shanghai, I met this man in my native place some years ago and kept in touch with him. Early last year he wrote to me and told me that he had obatined a position as a teacher in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau school (尊孔学校) and asked me to come to Shanghai and take up the position of clerk for the school. On arrival in Shanghai on February 25th 1930 I went straight

to the Tsung Yoong Yah Yau, met Tsong Zing Nyoeh and took up position as clerk for which I was to receive a salary of $15.00 per month. Since my arrival in Shanghai I have resided permenantly with Tsong at No 917 Hanbury Road. My duties in the school are to keep the letters and such correspondence that the school undretakes in proper order. I have three friends in Shnaghai who I have known for many years namely:-

(1) Wong Wai Yah (王蔚猷) aged 25 , native of Anwhei. residing in the Chinese City and employed in the Ching Hwa Iron Works, near the West Gate, Nantao. I met this man in my native place when I was attending the Anwhei Middle School.

(2) Tsang Yah Ching (沈大靖) aged 32, native of Anwhei. residing on Avenue Road. This man is employed as an assistant in a piece-goods shop but I do not know the address. I have not seen this man in Shanghai and only have his address through his parents who gave it to me before I left Anwhei in 1930.

(3) Tsong Zing Nyoeh (曾靜之) with whom I am living.

The persons residing at the Tsung Koong Yah Yau School are as follows:- Tsong Zing Nyoeh (曾靜之) a teacher(aforementioned) Koo Tsung (顧貢) wife of the operator of the school who at present is in the South Sea Islands and an old Amah whose name I am not aware of.

On the morning of my arrest I left my residence at No 917 Nanbury Road and was intending to visit Wong Wai Tah (王衛德) in the Chinese City. I left the house at about 6 a.m. and was proceeding South along Fokien Road when I was arrested and taken to Louza Police Station. So far I do not know the reason for my arrest I have never been in the hands of the Police before . I have never been a mem- of the Communist Party nor had any dealing with its mem- bers. I have never seen the man who arrested my until this morning on Fokien Road.

(This is my true statement.)

Signed. Tsang Ts Ji (曾子濟)

F. 22 E.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. .....

"A" ..... Division

Louza ..... Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

1st June. 31.

19

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	Tsang Ts Ji.(曾之禨) alias. Zung Zau Yoong.(鄭朝傭) Loh Yue. Secretary. 917. E.Hanbury Rd. Native of Anwhei.
Arrested by	Inspt Wong Ping Sung. Bandit Suppression Force.
Date and place where arrest took place.	1-6-31. Foochow Rd.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 8-30.a.m. 1-6-31. Inspt Wong Ping Sung of the Bandit Suppression Force of Kong Ying, Kiangsu, brought to this station one named Tsang Ts Ji, whom he had arrested on Foochow Rd. The Inspt stated that the man had been identified by an informer who accompanied him as one of a band of robbers operating in the vicinity of Kong Ying. He also produced a letter addressed to the local City Authorities instructing that assistance be given to the Inspt in effecting the arrest of several men named therein, one of who was the accused. As it was stated that this band were part of a communistic army, the Special Branch were informed and a statement was later taken from the accused by D.S.Golder. In this the accused stated that he resided at 917. E.Hanbury Rd. and acted as secretary of of a school at that address. Prior to making this statement he had stated that he worked at a school at 23. E.Hanbury Rd, but on being taken to that adress the female principal and other occupants stated they did not know him.

Name of investigating officer.	
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

F. 22 E.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. .....

.....*Division*

.....*Police Station.*

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

.....*19*

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	
Arrested by	
Date and place where arrest took place.	
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Two other persons living in the same alleyway were asked whether they had seen the accused before, they stated that they had not. The female principal of the school had been know to the undersigned as living at the same address during the last two years. The accused will appear before the S.S.D.Court on 2-6-31. when the above named Inspt will make application for his custody. So far the accused has not been able to prove that he is a permanant resident of the Settlement.
Name of investigating officer.	D.S.Coyne.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

(Loh Yeu
Tsang Ts Ji alias Zung Zau Yoong alias
Anwhei. D.S. 118 E.M. Golder.

Louza 1-6-31 C.D.I. Kuh.

My name is Tsang Ts Ji (張之祺) I am a native of North Gate, Dung Sung Hsien, Anwhei, aged 30, single and employed as a clerk in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau (孝孔學校.) Confucius School, No 917 Hanbury Road, where I reside.

At the age of eight I began to study in the Anwhei Middle School at Tung Sung (桐城) I took up the study of Chinese classics and English and continued to study until I was 23 years of age . During my period of schooling I resided at home with my parents, Tsang Kung Loong (張廣林) my father and Tsang Zau Sze (張趙氏) my mother. I have a very fair knowledge of the Chinese language and can read and write a little English , but am at present out of practice in the la ter language. My father paid all my school fees and when I left at the age of 23 I continued to live with my parents in Dung Sung (桐城) In the year 1930 I asked permission to come to Shanghai and eventually left for this city on Febraury 22nd arriving here by steamer on February 25th. My father did not wish me to leave home as he operates a rice shop in Dung Sung and is in a fair way of business. I came to Shanghai at the advice of one Tsong Ping Nyoeh (宗靜之) aged about 27, native of Shanghai, I met this man in my native place some years ago and kept in touch with him. Early last year he wrote to me and told me that he had obtained a position as a teacher in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau school (孝孔學校) and asked me to come to Shanghai and take up the position of clerk for the school. On arrival in Shanghai on February 25th 1930 I went straight

to the Tsung Yoong Yah Yau, met Tsong Zing Nyoeh and took up position as clerk for which I was to receive a salary of $15.00 per month. Since my arrival in Shanghai I have resided permenantly with Tsong at No 917 Hanbury Road. My duties in the school are to keep the letters and such correspondence that the school undertakes in proper order. I have three friends in Shnaghai who I have known for many years namely:-

(1) Wong Wai Yah (王 蔚 霞) aged 25 , native of Anwhei. residing in the Chinese City and employed in the Ching Hwa Iron Works, near the West Gate, Nantao. I met this man in my native place when I was attending the Anwhei Middle School.

(2) Tsang Sah Ting (張 大 鈞) aged 32, native of Anwhei. residing on Avenue Road. This man is employed as an assistant in a piece-goods shop but I do not know the address. I have not seen this man in Shanghai and only have his address through his parents who gave it to me before I left Anwhei in 1930.

(3) Tsong Zing Nyoeh (曾 靜 如) with whom I am living.

The persons residing at the Tsung Koong Yah Yau School are as follows:- Tsong Zing Nyoeh (曾 靜 如) a teacher(aforementioned) Koo Tsung (谷 崇) wife of the operator of the school who at present in the South Sea Islands and an old Amah whose name I am not aware of.

On the morning of my arrest I left my residence at No 917 Nanbury Road and was intending to visit Wong Wai Tah (王爲哉) in the Chinese City. I left the house at about 6 a.m. and was proceeding South along Fokien Road when I was arrested and taken to Louza Police Station. So far I do not know the reason for my arrest I have never been in the hands of the Police before . I have never been a mem- of the Communist Party nor had any dealing with its mem- bers. I have never seen the man who arrested me until this morning on Fokien Road.

(This is my true statement.)

Signed. Tsang Ts Ji (張子祺)

Despatch from the Shanghai Special District Court.

No. 6950. June 5, 1.

To Commissioner of Police,
S. M. P.

Sir,

I have to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter No.679 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government informing me the arrest of a gang of communists in Kiang-ying and also forwarding a list of names and particulars of those who are at large. I have to request that you be good enough to give instructions to the various police stations to effect the arrest of these persons whose names and particulars are given in the attached list. They are to be brought before this Court when they are arrested.

President Yang Shao Shun.

The following names and particulars are given by a communist named Zing Chi Yuin (孝敬雲) at the Kiang-ying Haien Government.

Name	Age	Native of	Description	Remarks
陸喜林 Loh Tsang Ling	--	Kiangying		Leader of the 14th Red Army.
鄭潮浦 Zung Zau Yoong	About 28,	"	Heavy build, full face dark complexion.	Communist, Committee of Kiangying Govt.
何暄莊 Shang Sien Tsaung	About 30	"	Small features, dark round face.	ditto
趙少鳴 Tsiao Zau Ong	About 21	"	Oval pimpled face	ditto
朱松壽 Tsu Soong Zeu	About 40	"	tall & thin	ditto Warrants on file for the arrest of the 5 above named.
曹小天 Zau Siau Tien	About 30	"	tall, heavy build, student style	Communist, Committee of Kiangying Govt.
陸二康 Loh Er Kaung	About 40	"	tall & thin, pale complexion, small moustache.	Captain of the 1st Branch, Kiangying.
陸林才 Loh Ling Zai	About 37	"	Small features, dark face.	Vice-captain.
徐永昌 Zee Yoong Chong	About 26	"	Medium build, pale complexion.	Captain of the 2nd branch, Kiangying.
錢元 Zien Yuen	25	"	Medium build, very dark face.	Vice-captair.
沈大魁弟 Sung Da Kwe Deu	About 40	"	tall, heavy build, dark face, squirt in the right eye.	Captain of the 3rd branch.
劉金生 Lieu Kyung Sung	About 17/8	"	Medium build, dark face.	Vice-captain.
徐明林 Zee Ming Ling	--	--	--	--
Oo Zaung 和尚	--	--	--	--
Lau Tsang 老幸	--	--	--	--
Sung Ts Faung 沈老方	36/7	Kiangying	Slim build, small features.	
徐海山 Zee Hai San	About 25	Kompo	Medium build, dark face.	
毛炮頭 Mau Peo Deu	"	30 Kiangying	Medium build, very dark face.	
Loong Kyung 龍青	--	--	--	
Siau Kai 小開	About 28	Kiangying	Full face, tall & heavy build.	
Loh Ah Paung 陸阿胖	27/8	"	Tall & heavy build, dark face.	
Ling Zai Laung 林才郎	--	--	--	
Loh Mu Laung 陸木郎	17/8	--	Long face, slim build.	
Teeu Yoong Chong 周永昌	30	Kiangying	Slim build, dark face.	
Loh Tsing Zai 陸昌才	32/3	--	Slim build, right face larger ther left.	

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, May 26, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. No. S. B. D. 2461.
Date 2-6-31

Group Comes Here To Study Mission Work In Far East

Fact-Finding Party Will Stay In Shanghai Whole Month

PLAN FULL PROBE OF CHURCH NEEDS

Religious Investigation Will Cover India, China, Japan

Experts from the New York Institute of Social and Religious Research, who for the past seven months have been conducting a study of missionary conditions in China, India and Japan at the request of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, arrived in Shanghai yesterday for a month's stay.

Members of the China staff here to continue their fact-finding investigation include Mr. H. Paul Douglass, D.D.; Mr. W. A. Anderson, Ph.D.; Miss Josephine E. Budd, M.A.; Mr. Robert W. Bruere, M.A.; Mr. Stanley Ross Fisher, D.D.; Mr. William G. Lennox, M.D.; Mr. Edgar W. Knight, Ph.D.; Mr. T. H. P. Sailer, Ph.D.; Mr. Guy W. Sarvis, M.A., and Miss Anna Seesholtz, M.A.

Work In Japan, India

These men and women, all experts in various educational, religious, medical, sociological or commercial fields, are working under the leadership of Mr. Galen M. Fisher, general director of the fact-finding commission. They have been studying the missionary work and problems of the American mission boards in China, while similar committees have been working in a like manner in Japan and India.

It was explained that this investigation is in the nature of a

Rej.
Please file using the words underlined for under purposes.
27/5/31.

FLASH NO. 1

D-2464

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 24644/
5 3 32.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, March 4, 1932

Thorburn Award Commission Makes Known Its Findings

Payment of $5,000, the full amount of the reward offered by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury for information other than circumstantial of the whereabouts of Mr. John Hay Thorburn, 19-year-old British subject who disappeared last spring from his home in Shanghai, has been made to Mr. W. A. Rettig on decision of the Award Commission of three.

Mr. Rettig, formerly proprietor of a private detective agency in Shanghai, spent more than three months in working on the case, and presented his findings to The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury a short time before the Chinese National Government's second Commission of Inquiry made public its discovery that Mr. Thorburn had been shot and killed by Col. Huang, commander of the First Kiangsu Regiment of Gendarmerie, at Soochow.

The Chinese government cashiered the officer, placed him on trial, and he received a sentence of 11 years in jail which is now being served. The apologies of the Chinese National Government were tendered to and accepted by the British Government.

The award commission which reviewed all claims for participation in the reward offer was composed of Mr. H. Lipson Ward, prominent Shanghai attorney; Mr. R. Calder Marshall, of the British Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. H. French, of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Although these gentlemen served in an honorary capacity, they gave unstintingly of their time and care in sorting claims and hearing evidence, and The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury wishes to take this opportunity to thank them for their assistance for rendering so valuable a public service.

see 1750.

D.b. (Crime)
Information.

for File carefully

O. i/c Sp. Br
MAR 1932

5:3:32

COVERING INDEX TO FILE D.2464 - JOHN HAY-THORBURN

Serial No.	S U B J E C T
1	Willian John Hay-Thorburn, 19 years of age, British subject, missing from home, 315 Rue Bourgeat from 8.30 p.m. 31.5.31. Attached: photograph of W.J. Hay-Thorburn.
2	Enquiries re missing John Hay-Thorburn. Shooting of Railway Police by foreigner alleged to be Russian, but suspected to be a British subject, named William John Hay-Thourburn. Reports made by D.I. Ross on 5.6.31, 6.6.31 and 6.6.31. Foreigner arrested for alleged shooting at Weiting. Report made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang on 6.6.31. Report in Chinese Press re shooting of 2 Chinese Military Policemen by an alleged Russian in Quinsan. Report made by D.S.I. Moore on 12.6.31.
3	Two soldiers of the Chinese Military Police, Li Kue Zang and Sung Li Sung admitted to St. Luke's Hospital, suffering from gun-shot wounds. Statement of Sung Li Sung. Death of Li Kue Zang. Report made by Supt. Yorke on 9.6.31 re statement of Sung Li Sung.
4	Report of Officer i/c S.B. forwarding a bullet said to have been extracted from the body of the soldier who was wounded at Quinsan. Report of Arms Identification Section No. 1585 dated 11.6.31 re mentioned bullet.
5	Report submitted by C.D.C. 271 re inquiries regarding the foreigner who was arrested near Weiting and Chen-I. Supplementary statement of C.D.C. 271 Zah Hwei Dih.
6	Arrest of foreigner at Chen-I. Reports made by C.D.I. Robertson on 19.6.31 and 17.6.31. Expenses incurred by C.D.S.I. Pan Lien Peh re arrest of a foreigner at Chen-I. Arrest of foreigner at Quinsan. Report made by D.S.I. Pan Lien Pih.
7	Report by the Shanghai Times on the John Thorburn Case. Report made by D.S. Golder on 23.7.31.
8	Motor car chit, issued by the Taylor Garage bearing the date 3.6.31, purporting to have been signed by W.J. Hay-Thorburn. Report made by D.S.I. Montgomery on 13.7.31. Supplementary statement of Hsu Ah Foo, chauffeur employed with Taylor Garage. Movements of J. Hay-Thorburn prior to his disappearance. Report made by D.I. Ross on 5.8.31.

Serial No.	S U B J E C T
9	Chit signed by W.J. Hay-Thorburn at Pala-ce Hotel, bearing date of June 1, 1931. Report made by D.I. Ross on 8.6.31.
10	Supplementary statement of Hsieh Hsin-fu, regarding the obtaining by him a handbag and articles of clothing from an unknown boat-woman in Henli. Report made by D.I. Ross 7.8.31. Attached: Statements.
11	Newspapers cuttings and translations from Chinese newspapers re disappearance of J. Hay-Thorburn from June 3, 1931.
12	Article contained in the Sin Wan Pao dated August 8, 1931. Report made by C.D.I. Robertson on 8.8.31. Report made by O. i/c S.B. on 5.8.31. re local Soviet circles are in possession of information confirming that J. Thorburn is dead.
13	D.C. Ringle's letter to A.B.M. General re murder case. Oct 27 1931

F. 201
T.H. 1000 8-31.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

FILE No.

SUBJECT:

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER	12-12-1

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1931

THE CASE OF MR. JOHN THORBURN

Full Story of Murder Told in Documents Submitted to the Commons

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 24.

The following questions and answers in the House of Commons during the week ended November 24 now appear in Hansard. It will be noticed that in reply to a question by Sir B. Falle the Government circulated the full text of the Chinese report on the death of Mr. John Thorburn, which throws a rather different light upon the matter than was given by the telegraphic summary which was issued early in November.

Sir Charles Cayzer asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any claim for compensation from Mr. John Thorburn's relatives has now been received and considered; and what steps he proposes to take to press this claim against the Chinese Government?

Mr. Eden: Mr. Thorburn's father has now requested that His Majesty's Minister should lodge a claim for compensation with the Chinese Government. My right hon. Friend is not yet in receipt of full details, but the request is being considered as urgently as possible.

Sir B. Falle asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will furnish this House with the text of the final reply of the Chinese Government to the representations of His Majesty's Government in the matter of the death of Mr. John Thorburn; and if he will press for an identification of the burial place of the remains of Mr. Thorburn?

Mr. Eden: The text of the reply of the Chinese Government and a summary of the report attached to it, which had been received by telegraph from His Majesty's Minister in China, were published in the Press on November 4. I will circulate in the Official Report the text of the note and the complete report which has now been received. I am in communication with His Majesty's Minister in regard to the matter referred to in the second part of the question.

Hansard then includes the Note from the Chinese Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, which has already been published in full in these columns, and also the full report of the Chinese investigation, of which only a telegraphic summary was made available at the time of the publication of the Note. The full translation is as follows:—

The Joint Military Court held to inquire into the disappearance of Thorburn, having completed the investigation, its Findings and Judgment are respectfully set out as follows:

The Arrest

(1) At about ten o'clock in the night of June 1, 1931, Sub-Lieutenant P'eng Heng of the Gendarmeria stationed at Quinsan was ordered to lead his men out on patrol along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line. He sent on ahead as patrols the three Gendarmes Li Kuo-ts'ai, Shen Li-sheng and Wu I-sen. When they had proceeded to the neighbourhood of Cheng I Railway Station, they saw a suspicious looking person walking hurriedly along the railway track. They challenged him and called on him to halt. He paid no attention.

They advanced to investigate and discovered him to be a foreigner. They then interrogated him. The foreigner however made no reply but fired his pistol and shot and wounded the two Gendarmes Li Kuo-ts'ai and Shen Li-sheng. They fell, but Wu I-sen whilst the soldiers behind were coming up courageously advanced and seized him. At this moment the express train from Shanghai to Nanking came by. The soldiers stepped aside and the foreigner wrenched himself loose and escaped.

He dropped a bag containing a pistol and a clip of cartridges, a knife and a cartridge-belt containing nineteen cartridges, a small bottle of chloroform and a gauze face mask, a long black kerchief, one white shirt and a bunch of keys. When this was reported to the Company Headquarters of the Gendarmerie reinforcements were sent out who continued the search and pursuit until dawn of June 2, when Wu I-sen recognised and arrested the foreigner near the eastern end of the Cheng I Railway station buildings. Twenty dollars in Chinese notes were found on him. These, together with the articles found previously, were sent to the Company Headquarters of the Gendarmerie at Quinsan, where the prisoner was questioned. His photograph was taken and in the afternoon of the same day he was conveyed to the Regimental Headquarters at Soochow to be dealt with.

Held by Military

(2) After the said foreigner had been sent to the Regimental Headquarters at Soochow, Colonel Huang Chen-wu himself subjected him to further examination. The foreigner's behaviour was extremely insolent. When asked whether his name was "Sea-scout Troop" he replied, "Yes." Asked his nationality, he replied: "I live at Shanghai. Send me to Shanghai and you will then find out." Asked for his passport, he replied, "None." When shown the bag and its contents and asked whether they were his, he replied "Yes." When asked why he had shot the Gendarmes, he defiantly refused to reply. Because of the report from the Company Headquarters that a brigand had been arrested and because the foreigner had no passport, had carried two pistols, chloroform and a gauze face mask, etcetera, and because he had bought no railway ticket although he had twenty dollars in notes, and because he had been walking hurriedly on the railway track, the Colonel concluded that the man must be a foreign communist desperado. He consequently intended to send him to the Law Courts for trial. But as the wounded Gendarmes Li Kuo-ts'ai and Shen Li-sheng had already been sent to hospital at Shanghai for treatment, Colonel Huang decided to wait until they had somewhat recovered so that he could ascertain clearly the circumstances in which the foreigner had shot them before sending him on for trial. He therefore had the foreigner detained in the Barracks.

Shot by Colonel

Li Kuo-ts'ai died on June 7, and it was reported that there was no hope for Shen Li-sheng (who died later on June 12). Colonel Huang then decided to send the foreigner to trial. He accordingly summoned the foreigner in the morning of June 8 for a further interrogation. The foreigner, however, still refused to state directly who he was. All he would say was that he lived at Shanghai. After much cross-questioning he at last fully confessed that he had shot the Gendarmes. Asked where the revolver was with which he had shot and wounded the Gendarmes, he replied that he had thrown it into the water. After having questioned him thus far, the Colonel, unable to control his indignation, reviled the foreigner and cursed him as an outlaw. Hearing these words, the foreigner suddenly sprang at the Colonel, whom he took by surprise and struck him fiercely. The Colonel, in the face of the fierce aspect and savage strength of the foreigner, drew his pistol and shot him dead.

(3) After he had killed the foreigner Colonel Huang Chen-wu realised that he had exceeded what was justifiable in self-defence, and being afraid of incurring punishment, he caused to be destroyed all traces of the evidence, including the corpse, and gave strict orders to all his men not to divulge a word of what had passed, in the hope of covering up the matter. Thus it came about that the first investigatoin failed to reveal what had actually happened.

Identification Complete

(4) The facts above set out were subsequently elicited by inquiries pursued at the various Company and Regimental Headquarters of the Gendarmerie. Clues were obtained through strict examination of Sub-Lieutenant P'eng Heng and others. Repeated cross-questioning of Sergeant Liu Chang-wen and others at last resulted in eliciting the facts of the case and in the identification beyond doubt of the foreigner in question as the man Thorburn who had disappeared. Colonel Huang Chen-wu was thereupon cashiered and sent to trial. This Ministry constituted a Joint Military Court before which the accused Huang Chen-wu at first denied his guilt, relying on the destruction of the evidence. But when he was later confronted by the evidence collected he made a full confession of the above facts. As regards the point concerning the identification of the foreigner in question as Thorburn, Colonel Huang was shown the photograph of Thorburn communicated by the British authorities when they were pressing for an investigation, and said it was indeed the man whom he had shot and killed. The facts of the case having been clearly ascertained, judgment was passed.

(5) The findings of the Joint Military Court were to the effect that the said Colonel Huang Chen-wu was according to law to be punished for his crime by being sentenced to a term of fourteen years' imprisonment. It is on record that he has already commenced to serve the sentence of imprisonment.

Seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

REGISTRY
D. 2464/31.
16. 12. 31.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
For information
J. Irvine
O. i/c Sp. Br
15: 12: 31

REGISTRY
S. D. 2464/11.
6. 12. 31.

Col. Huang Serving His Sentence

NANKING, Dec. 3.—The report that Colonel Huang, who was sentenced by the Chinese authorities to 14 years' imprisonment in connection with the death of Mr. John Thurburn, is being retried, was officially denied here to-day.

Colonel Huang, it is stated, is now serving his sentence. —Reuter.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2464/31.
29 11 31.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

13.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, paid a visit to Li Ching Luen, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs on November 12.

It is reported that during the interview Sir Miles discussed the conclusion of the Thorburn case and the date on which signature will be affixed to the document relating to this case.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY
B. D. 2464/31
29. 11. 31.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

14.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

According to information received from diplomatic circles, Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, arrived the other day in Nanking from Peiping by a Ford aeroplane in company with Dr. Wellington Koo.

It is learned that Sir Miles Lampson will effect a settlement of the Thorburn case with Dr. Lee Ching Lung, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and will also exchange views on the continuance of the negotiations over the Sino-British extraterritoriality problem.

It is reported that the interview between Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. Lee Ching Lung will take place after the solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/31
Date 18.11.31.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

11.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Peiping:-

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, will leave Peiping on November 11 for Nanking where he will bring about the settlement of the Thorburn Case with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Another report states that Sir Miles will travel to-day in a Ford aeroplane in company with Dr. Wellington Koo.

(11.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/11
Date 11. 11. 31.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

2.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The editor of the China Times published the following comment on November 1:-

After thorough investigations made by the Chinese Government into the disappearance of Thorburn, it has been found that he left Shanghai for Chenju by train on June 1 and using his pistol, injured two soldiers who succumbed to their injuries. This caused resentment by soldiers on duty there. They caught and sent him to Soochow where he was assaulted and fatally injured. Upon discovery, the Chinese Government arrested and placed the Regimental Commander Wang in custody.

In view of the fact that relations between China dnd Great Britain are closer, we regret the occurrence of this unfortunate case. Although Thorburn was wromg in killing two soldiers, the Chinese soldiers failed to refer Thorburn to their Commander but instead they assaulted and fatally injured him; such acts being a violation of the law. The Chinese Government will certainly inflict severe pubishment on these soldiers. However we hope that both Governments will treat this affair as a usual military and criminal case and will not enlarge it which would simply afford irresponsible persons the chance to provoke instigations.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

4.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

It is reported that after consultation with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will bring about a settlement of the Thorburn case immediately Sir Miles receives instructions from his home Government. Apart from punishing the military official concerned, the Chinese Government will probably give compensation to the family of the deceased.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9464/31
Date 5.11.31

THORBURN CASE CLEARED UP BY CHINESE NOTE

Shanghai Youth Shot Dead by Officer During Interrogation

ALL EVIDENCE DESTROYED

14 Years' Imprisonment For Colonel Huang Who Killed Him

THE mystery of the disappearance of Mr. John Hay Thorburn, the Shanghai youth who left Shanghai at the end of May for Nanking, was involved in a shooting affair with Chinese gendarmes at Quinsan, and after his arrest was never seen again, is cleared up in a Note from the Nanking Government to Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister.

The Note, to which is attached a summary of a translation of the report, reveals that Mr. Thorburn shot and fatally wounded two gendarmes and was arrested near Quinsan on June 2. He was subsequently interrogated by the Regimental Commander, Colonel Huang Chen-wu, who "lost his temper and provoked by the behaviour of the prisoner, drew his pistol and shot Thorburn dead." Col. Huang then destroyed all evidence, including disposing of the corpse and ordered his men to keep silent.

Tried by court martial, Col. Huang was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. Nanking has been orally informed that this settlement of the incident is acceptable to H. M. Government.

Mr. J. H. Thorburn.

NANKING EXPRESSES REGRETS

The first document consists of a Note from Mr. Chinglun W. Frank Lee, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister to China, dated October 20, in which Mr. Lee states:

Sir:—With reference to the case of the disappearance of Mr. John Hay Thorburn, I have the honour to recall that in June last, based on certain reported facts concerning the case, an investigation was made at Quinsan and Soochow by the British Consular authorities, and that the result of this investigation was communicated to this Ministry together with certain papers tending to show that Mr. Thorburn was involved in the shooting affair which occurred near Quinsan on the night of June 1, and was arrested by the gendarmes on the morning of June 2 and taken to Soochow on the same day.

When it was known that the inquiry conducted early in July by the representatives of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs failed to reveal the same facts as found by the British Consular officials, Your Excellency communicated on July 29 to my predecessor, by instruction, a special message from the British Government to the Head of my Government who, as Your Excellency was notified on August 6, immediately ordered General Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War, to make a thorough investigation of the matter.

Gen. Chen's Investigation

On account of the loss of all direct evidence which caused much difficulty at the initial stage of the investigation, General Chen proceeded with his work with especial care and circumspection, which accounts for the fact that his labours could not have been concluded as early as the Government desired.

On September 25, however, when General Chen's investigation had reached a satisfactory stage, my predecessor was able to inform Your Excellency that the arrest of Mr. Thorburn had been established and that the person involved in the affair had been placed under detention.

I have now received a full report from General Chen Yi, a copy of which is attached to the present note. From this report it is evident that the fears of the British Government as to the fate of Mr. Thorburn have been justified. It is with the utmost regret that the Chinese Government has to inform Your Excellency that Mr. Thorburn, after he had shot and wounded two gendarmes who subsequently died, was arrested near Quinsan on June 2 and met his death at Soochow at the hands of Colonel Huang Chen-wu on June 8. The Chinese Government further regrets that it is now clear from the report that Colonel Huang Chen-wu sought to suppress the truth as to what had occurred even from the Government itself.

File
5.11.31

Why He was Not Handed Over

It may be recalled that the shooting affair near Quinsan occurred just at the time when the general menace of subversive activities in this country was at its height and when orders had been given to the gendarmerie to keep vigilance on all suspects in the regions traversed by the Nanking-Shanghai Railway. It was in these circumstances that Mr. Thorburn was arrested after the shooting incident and taken to Soochow. His own violent conduct, the strange articles found among his belongings, and his refusal to reveal his name and nationality, inevitably produced the suspicion that he was bent on some activity dangerous to the safety of the State. It was therefore owing to this state of apprehension and to the initial absence of any means of establishing Mr. Thorburn's identity that he was not handed over to the British authorities after his arrest.

As the report shows, a sentence of imprisonment for fourteen years has been imposed upon Colonel Huang Chen-wu as a result of a trial by court-martial, and I wish to add that the Chinese Government has caused the verdict to be communicated to all the military commanders.

The Chinese Government feels thankful for the help afforded by the British officials in supplying all the evidence at their disposal thereby contributing in no small degree to the eventual elucidation of what had occurred.

In conclusion, I wish to re-affirm the determination of the Chinese Government to uphold the modern conception of justice and see it administered within the Chinese territory and hope that the action taken by the Chinese Government in this case will convince the British Government of the sincerity of China's professions in the matter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Summary of Report

Accompanying the Note is a summary of the report, which reads: "On the night of June 1 three gendarmes patrolling the line met and challenged a suspicious character hurrying along the railway track. As the foreigner disregarded their challenge, they approached to investigate, whereupon the foreigner shot down two of the gendarmes. At this moment the express passed and the foreigner escaped. He dropped a bag containing a pistol and cartridges, a knife, a small bottle of chloroform and gauze face cover, and other articles. He was arrested next day and taken to Soochow where he was examined by the Regimental Commander Colonel Huang. He refused to say who he was except that he came from Shanghai, had no passport, admitted the bag was his, and refused to give any reasons for shooting the gendarmes. Colonel Huang in view of suspicious circumstances believed prisoner to be a foreign communist and intended sending him to the law courts. He desired, however, to await the recovery and evidence of the wounded gendarmes first. On June 7, Colonel Huang learned that one of the wounded men had died and that the other could not recover. He accordingly interrogated Thorburn again on June 8. In the course of this further interrogation Colonel Huang lost his temper and provoked by the behaviour of the prisoner, drew his pistol and shot Thorburn dead. Colonel Huang then realising what he had done, destroyed all evidence, including the corpse, and ordered his men not to divulge anything. In this way the first investigation failed. Subsequently the true facts were elicited from subordinate officers. Colonel Huang was arrested, brought to trial by court-martial and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment."

The Nanking Government has been orally informed that this settlement of the incident is acceptable to H. M. Government."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/31
Date 3.11.31

Nanking Seeking Source Of Post's Thorburn Report

Semi-Official Inquiry Gets Under Way In Capital

LONDON SATISFIED WITH NEW FINDINGS

Satisfactory Basis Now Reached For Final Settlement

(Post Special Service)

NANKING, Nov. 2.—A semi-official investigation was begun here today to determine how news of the contents of the Chinese Government's note to Great Britain on the Thorburn case became available to The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury in advance of any official release by either government.

Meanwhile, although there has been no denial by either government that The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury's report was correct, the utmost secrecy regarding the full version of the note still is maintained.

Note Satisfactory

Shanghai Office:
Peiping Nanking Shanghai Harbin
Dairen Hankow
Branches:
HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN
Capital ... $10,000,000.0
Reserves ... $ 2,400,000.0
Established 1916
Corporation
The Kincheng Banking
金 城 銀 行
Authorized Capital $10,000,000.0
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.0
Reserve Fund 2,250,000.0
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of banking business transacted. Safe deposit boxes to rent. Terms on application.
Shanghai Branch:
12 SZECHUEN ROAD
Head Office: HONGKONG
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
The Bank Of East Asia
Limited
東 亞 銀 行
Clubs and Hotels

11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/31.
Date 2. 11. 31.

Strong London Comment On Thorburn Case And "Extrality" Surrender

Lord Lloyd Says That Protection Of Consular Jurisdiction Should Not Be Abolished Until Parliament Has Approved

"NEWS CHRONICLE" POINTS OUT HOW CHINA ENDANGERS HER CAUSE

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The newspapers to-day again give prominence to the Thorburn case and there is very pungent criticism of what is regarded as the inability of the Chinese Government to maintain law and order. In a letter to the "Times," Lord Lloyd, the former High Commissioner of Egypt and the Sudan, referring to the agreement which it is understood Sir Miles Lampson negotiated with Dr. C. T. Wang, the former Chinese Foreign Minister, cites the Thorburn case as a reason why extrateritoriality rights should not be abolished, at any rate until Parliament has been given an opportunity to review the whole question.

The comments of the papers on the Thorburn case are based upon the Chinese report of the official investigation into Thorburn's disappearance. It is understood that this report states that Thorburn, when halted by troops in Soochow, drew his revolver and shot two soldiers. He was then over-powered and after being paraded through the streets of Soochow was killed. The disposition of the body, it is stated, still remains a mystery.

"Abominable Murder"

The "News Chronicle" states that the alarming feature of the abominable murder is not merely that such an outrage should be possible, but that it is so difficult to suggest any really adequate measures for the protection of the lives of British nationals against such attacks.

"The best that can be hoped for," says the paper, "is that Chinese nationalists, with the menace from Japanese before their eyes, will realise in time the peril to which such murders expose their cause and may be strong enough to make them impossible in the future."

In his letter to the "Times," Lord Lloyd cites the general understanding that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, has recently negotiated a treaty with the Chinese Foreign Minister under which Britishers will be finally deprived of the protection of Consular Jurisdiction.

He declares it to be the unanimous opinion and the urgent plea of British communities in China that no such treaty should be concluded until its conditions have been submitted to, and approved by Parliament.

A Remote Prospect

Lord Lloyd, in support of his contention, quotes the Thorburn case and says the prospect of any stable and effective Central Government being established in China is extremely remote.

He also attributes the difficulties with Japan to the absence of a Government in China which is able to maintain order and protect the interests of foreigners and, finally, points to the fact that the Foreign Minister, with whom Sir Miles Lampson has been negotiating in Nanking, has now resigned from the Central Government.—Reuter.

S.I. for information and pass to Reg. Office. A.K. 2/11

2:10:'31.

2.0

3573

John Thorburn's Death Confirmed In Nanking Note To Great Britain

Chinese Authorities Admit Correctness Of Original Report That British Youth Was Done To Death And Body Destroyed

BRITISH AUTHORITIES HERE DECLINE TO ISSUE ANY STATEMENT

According to messages from Nanking and London received here yesterday, the National Government, in a Note to the British Government, confirms the killing of John Thorburn by Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of Soochow on June 2 and the disposal of the body. The report of the findings of the commission which investigated the mysterious disappearance of the 19-year-old British youth have been awaited for many weeks, but it was known shortly after his disappearance that Thorburn was dead. Confirmation of the stack of evidence adduced to prove his murder was not forthcoming until the National Government presented its Note to the British Minister to China. Local Britis
declined to make any statement

The full text of the note has not yet been made public and it is understood that this publication rests with the British Government. According to well-informed circles locally, the Note says that the Chinese military officials and sol-

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK.—The plague of "wolf children" which menaced the streets of Russia some years ago has its counterpart in New York.

They comprise a mob of vicious panhandlers who slink unmolested out of darkened doorway to pounce upon passersby.

They are not typical beggars suffering from some affliction and rattling tin cups. They are able bodied men, unkempt and ragged, usually in a stupor from the effects of "smoke," a cheap raw alcohol drink.

In their way, they are petty racketeers. They edge up to a pedestrian, demanding a dime for a cup of coffee. They are persistent in their efforts, walking beside their victim for blocks, whining for money. If the money isn't forthcoming, they become vilely abusive in their denunciation.

These panhandlers are increasing daily in New York. Their number must run into thousands already. Policemen keep them on the move, but they rarely arrest one. Arrest would do no good unless some one swore out a complaint.

For several years I have walked

2574

THE [illegible] CASE ALLEGEDLY SETTLED

[illegible] Reported Case Now Nearing Completion

BASIS AFFORDED FOR A SETTLEMENT?

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The negotiations which have been proceeding for some time between the British and Chinse Governments with reference of the fate of Mr. John Thorburn, a British subject, are approaching completion. Reuter's Agency learns that the Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in China, which is understood to afford a basis for the settlement of the affair.—Reuter.

2562

2464/11.
29. 10. 31.

THE THORBURN CASE

Chinese Reply Received in London

OFFICIAL RETICENCE

"A Considerable Advance" but—

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Oct. 26.

I am informed that the tenor of the reply of the Chinese Government to the British Government's demands for a further Report on the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, as the result of the second investigation ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek, has been communicated to the Foreign Office here. The nature of the proposals has not been disclosed and officials are very reticent on the subject. Although the reply, in certain material respects, represents a considerable advance on the Chinese Government's original attitude, there appear to be questions of vital importance to be settled before it can be considered that a satisfactory outcome has been reached. This seems to account for the guarded view taken in Whitehall.

History of the Case

The following is a chronological record of the history of the case:—

June 1. Mr. John Thorburn left Shanghai in search of adventure.

June 2. Believed to have been arrested by Chinese gendarmes.

June 3. Reported in the Chinese press that a foreigner challenged on the railway line near Weiting, on the night of Junt 1, fired and wounded two soldiers, making good his escape. He was arrested on the following moruing and sent to Soochow under escort.

June 9. Mr. A. L. Scott, of the British Consulate, visited Soochow to make enquiries regarding Mr. Thorburn's disappearance.

June 10. Last credible evidence of Mr. Thorburn's having been seen alive.

July 16. Official report by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to British Government disclaiming all knowledge of Mr. Thorburn or the arrest of any foreigner.

July 21. Meeting of the China Association passes a resolution urging the British Government to adopt measures to secure exhaustive investigation.

Telegram with 2,300 signatures of Shanghai residents despatched to London demanding suitable action in the case.

July 23. Mr. Sheng, the original investigator appointed by the Chinese Government into the case died as the result of a ricsha accident.

July 25. Mr Henderson instructs Sir Miles Lampson to take the case to General Chiang Kai-shek.

July 28. Sir Miles Lampson arrives in Nanking by aeroplane.

August 10. The "North-China Daily News" announces that General Chiang Kai-shek, as the result of Sir Miles Lampson's representations, has, in the most emphatic language, ordered a new enquiry.

August 12. General Chen Yih arrives at Soochow to conduct a new enquiry, which is expected to be completed in less than a fortnight.

August 14. Reported by Reuter from Nanking that General Chen Yih's enquiry will throw no further light on the case.

August 18. "North-China Daily News" receives semi-official reports from Nanking to the effect that the enquiry is not completed.

August 19. "North-China Daiyy News" receives news that General Chen Yih has returned to Soochow to follow up a new clue.

August 19. "North-China Daily News" announces the receipt of reports from Nanking to the effect that General Chen Yih had returned from Soochow and was preparing his report.

September 7. "North-China Daily News" records a statement from Chinese sources to the effect that the enquiry would be speeded up and that General Chiang Kai-shek was alive to the importance of an early announcement.

October 14. Sir Miles Lampson arrives in Nanking by Air.

October 20. "North-China Daily News" points out the necessity to remove resentment caused by delay in the Chinese Government's handling of the Thorburn case.

Registry
Attach to Thorburn file
H.K. 28/10

2532

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, October 19, 1931

CHANCERY CHAMBERS
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. D. D. 2464/31
Date 21. 10. 31.

THE THORBURN CASE. AFTER 141 DAYS.

By H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

THE British Minister is once more in Nanking. And though it seems probable that the immediate object of his visit is to keep in touch with the Chinese Government during the Sino-Japanese crisis, it is to be hoped that he will also have instructions to press for a report upon the Thorburn case.

It is now 141 days since the young Briton, John Hay Thorburn, disappeared. He was last seen in the hands of the Chinese military at Quinsan and Soochow, and the evidence that has since been obtained from various source leaves little doubt that he was done to death by his captors.

A demand for an investigation was made by the British Authorities, as soon as what in their opinion, was conclusive evidence that he had been arrested by the Chinese military had been obtained. And on July 16, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs transmitted to the British Minister a Report compiled by representatives of the Ministry of War and the Waichiaopu, which denied that the young Briton had ever been in the hands of the military, and quoted several of the witnesses who had been questioned by a British Consular Officer as saying exactly the opposite to what they told him.

* * *

Local Indignation

NOT unnaturally this brazen attempt to evade the issue aroused intense indignation among the British communities in China. The China Association, British Patriotic Societies and individual Britons took up the matter, and cabled strong protests to London, with the result that Sir Miles Lampson was instructed to proceed to Nanking as soon as possible, and to take up the matter in person with General Chiang Kai-shek.

The British Minister on his

Reg. Please file
21:10:31.

34660
2456
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/31.
Date 7.10.31.

CHINA QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

Thorburn Case Produces Another Query

NO CHANGE REPORTED ON EXTRALITY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Sept 15.

The following questions were asked in the House this week:

6. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any further action has been taken by His Majesty's Minister in China in connection with the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn; and, if so, with what result?

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Captain Eden): His Majesty's Minister has not reported any action subsequent to that described in my reply to the hon. Member for Chester (Sir C. Cayzer) on Thursday last.

Extraterritoriality

7. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what is the present position of the extraterritoriality negotiations being carried on with the Chinese Government?

Captain Eden: As stated in the answer returned in this House on June 17 last, the negotiations have reached a stage which enables them to be reported to their respective Governments. Owing to the political conditions in China, there has been no change in the position since that date.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne: Are we to understand that negotiations have, in fact, been interrupted and no date has been fixed for their resumption? If not, is not that desirable in view of the Thorburn case and other cases of a similar kind, which appear to make it undesirable to go on with these negotiations?

Captain Eden: The position is that neither Government has yet completed its examination of the position reached in the negotiations.

File
7.10.31

2372
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/11.
Date 17.9.31

MORE QUESTIONS ON THORBURN CASE

Under Secretary Says Negotiations Not Yet Ended

REPORT EXPECTED AT END OF MONTH

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Replying to a question in connection with the Thorburn case in the House of Commons to-day, Captain R. A. Eden, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that neither the British nor the Chinese Government had completed their examination of the position reached in the negotiations.

He added that the Minister to China had not reported any action subsequent to that described in the statement he made last Thursday, when he informed the House that the inquiry had not been completed, adding, the Chinese Government had reported it was progressing satisfactorily and that its report could be expected before the end of the current month.

Sir Miles Lampson, he continued, had pressed the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs for the report at the earliest possible moment and made known his disappointment at the delay of the Chinese authorities in furnishing it.

John Thorborn, a 19-year-old resident of Shanghai, disappeared on June 2 and has not since been heard of.—Reuter.

Registry
attach to file
NR 17/9

Registry

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & I. REGISTRY.
No. S. B. D. 24644/31
2 9 31

September 2, 1931. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRUTH ABOUT THE THORBURN CASE

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

Soochow, August 31.

Attach to file.

According to a reliable source, the following truthful statement regarding the Thorburn case has been received. At midnight on June 1, two Chinese gendarmes, who were on sentry duty in the vicinity of Tsing Nyi Railway station guarding the line, observed a suspicious looking European whom they questioned. Thorburn shot both these gendarmes and made good his escape under cover of the darkness. A thorough search for the culprit was instituted by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Thorburn was arrested and taken to the gendarmerie headquarters of the First Corps at Soochow. The gendarmerie authorities suspected Thorburn to be a communist attempting to damage the railway line as he had left near the track certain instruments such as monkey wrench, screw drivers etc. Judging from the prisoners clothing and language it was apparent that he was an Englishman, but they tried to force Mr. Thorburn to admit that he was a communist, finally torturing him by stringing him up because he refused to admit the allegation. Mr. Thorburn fainted due to loss of blood from injuries. The following day the Chief of the Gendarmerie Corps who was absent returned to headquarters and was informed regarding Thorburn case. He scolded the officers who conducted the case, but Mr. Thorburn [illegible] was afterward shot and incinerated in order to destroy all proof because the gendarmerie authorities feared serious trouble would arise should Thorburn be set free. The gendarmerie authorities also ordered all the Chinese newspaper men not to publish a word about the matter and forced some of them who had already published certain parts of the incident to contradict their statements. However there was a certain newspaper reporter who witnessed Thorburn being tortured. He can not divulge the particulars because of the existing relations between Britain and China. It is expected however that the persons responsible for Thorburn's death will be punished in accordance with law. It is also reported that Mr. Chen Nyi, who was commissioned to investigate the matter, submitted his report to General Chiang giving the true fact of the case and has asked instruction how to deal with the matter in a proper manner.

KOREAN SENTENCED

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi publishes the following report:-

A Korean named Kim Do Man, aged 27, residing at No. 25 East Jukong Road, Chapei, was arrested by the Japanese Consular authorities on September 1, for violating the deportation order of the Japanese Consular Police and conducting a brothel. He was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment at the Japanese Police Court.

JAPANESE SENTENCED

2347
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
date 16. 9. 31

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Thorburn Case

The statement that the Chinese Government expect to be able to issue a "satisfactory" report on the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn and to submit it to Sir Miles Lampson before the end of the current month, is elicited from the new Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons. It shows that the process of speeding up the report of General Chen Yih has not been as effective as was recently suggested from Nanking. It means, presumably that, in the course of the next fortnight the document will be available for the British Government. Of its character it is impossible to say anything in advance at this stage. There was, it will be remembered, an apparently authoritative suggestion that it left matters where they were. This was, however, promptly denied by other equally authoritative statements, which went so far as to hint that material evidence of value had been obtained, leading to General Chen Yih's second visit to Soochow. It seems to be essential that, after this long delay, some substantial result should accure in response to the British Government's urgent inquiries. The matter may be left there for the moment.

Registry
Attach to file
MR. 1519

2348

QUESTIONS ASKED ON THORBURN CASE

Briton's Disappearance Remains Unexplained By Chinese

VEXATIOUS DELAY IN OFFICIAL REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The question of the disappearance of John Thorburn was again raised in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Charles Cayzer, Conservative member for the City of Chester, who asked whether the additional inquiry ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek had brought to light any fresh information as to the fate or whereabouts of the missing Englishman.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Captain R. A. Eden, replied that the inquiry had not yet been completed. The Chinese Government had reported that it was progressing satisfactorily and that its report could be expected before the end of the current month.

Sir Miles Lampson, he continued, had pressed the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs for the report at the earliest moment and had made known his disappointment at the delay of the Chinese authorities in furnishing it.—Reuter.

Form No. 2
C. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/11.
Date S. 2 Station,
5.9.31.

Date September 5, 1931.

Subject (in full) The Thorburn Case.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* A.B. Lay S.I.

With reference to the attached translation from the Shanghai Nippo of September 2, 1931 regarding the Thorburn Case, Mr. Akahoshi, editor of the Shanghai Nippo, was visited with the object of confirming the report published in the paper.

The editor stated as follows:-

"The report was a copy of a report made by a certain government official, therefore, he believes it to be a correct one regarding the Thorburn Case."

He declined to disclose the name of this official or discuss the matter.

J. Umemoto.
J. D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. C. Crime

The report published in the Shanghai Nippo re Thorburn seems to me to be an exaggerated account of what was published in the North China Daily News.

AR. 5/9.

Regy. file
AR. 7/9

AR 5/9

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 3/9. 193

To S. I (Cpl. Nakagawa or J.D.S. Umemoto)

For inquiry and report as to the source of the information contained in the attached and the truth of it.

S.R. 3/9.

J.D.S. Umemoto.

Report please.

SOR 3/9.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/11
Date 3 SEP 31

Extract from the Morning Translation of September 2, 1931.

TRUTH ABOUT THE THORBURN CASE

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report :-

Soochow, August 31.

According to a reliable source, the following truthful statement regarding the Thorburn case has been received. At midnight on June 1, two Chinese gendarmes, who were on sentry duty in the vicinity of Tsing Nyi Railway station guarding the line, observed a suspicious looking European whom they questioned. Thorburn shot both these gendarmes and made good his escape under cover of the darkness. A thorough search for the culprit was instituted by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Thorburn was arrested and taken to the gendarmerie headquarters of the First Corps at Soochow. The gendarmerie authorities suspected Thorburn to be a communist attempting to damage the railway line as he had left near the track certain instruments such as monkey wrench, screw drivers etc. Judging from the prisoners clothing and language it was apparent that he was an Englishman, but they tried to force Mr. Thorburn to admit that he was a communist, finally torturing him by stringing him up because he refused to admit the allegation. Mr. Thorburn fainted due to loss of blood from injuries. The following day the Chief of the Gendarmerie Corps who was absent returned to headquarters and was informed regarding Thorburn case. He scolded the officers who conducted the case. Thorburn was afterward shot and incinerated in order to destroy all proof because the gendarmerie authorities feared serious trouble would arise should Thorburn be set free. The gendarmerie authorities also ordered all the Chinese newspaper men not to publish a word about the matter and forced some of them who had already published certain parts of the incident to contradict their statements. However there was a certain newspaper reporter who witnessed Thorburn being tortured. He can not divulge the particulars because of the existing relations between Britain and China. It is expected however that the persons responsible for Thorburn's death will be punished in accordance with law. It is also reported that Mr. Chen Nyi, who was commissioned to investigate the matter, submitted his report to General Chiang giving the true facts of the case and has asked instruction how to deal with the matter in a proper manner.

Extract from the Morning Translation of September 2, 1931.

TRUTH ABOUT THE THORBURN CASE

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report :-

Soochow, August 31.

According to a reliable source, the following truthful statement regarding the Thorburn case has been received. At midnight on June 1, two Chinese gendarmes, who were on sentry duty in the vicinity of Tsing Nyi Railway station guarding the line, observed a suspicious looking European whom they questioned. Thorburn shot both these gendarmes and made good his escape under cover of the darkness. A thorough search for the culprit was instituted by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Thorburn was arrested and taken to the gendarmerie headquarters of the First Corps at Soochow. The gendarmerie authorities suspected Thorburn to be a communist attempting to damage the railway line as he had left near the track certain instruments such as monkey wrench, screw drivers etc. Judging from the prisoners clothing and language it was apparent that he was an Englishman, but they tried to force Mr. Thorburn to admit that he was a communist, finally torturing him by stringing him up because he refused to admit the allegation. Mr. Thorburn fainted due to loss of blood from injuries. The following day the Chief of the Gendarmerie Corps who was absent returned to headquarters and was informed regarding Thorburn case. He scolded the officers who conducted the case. Thorburn was afterward shot and incinerated in order to destroy all proof because the gendarmerie authorities feared serious trouble would arise should Thorburn be set free. The gendarmerie authorities also ordered all the Chinese newspaper men not to publish a word about the matter and forced some of them who had already published certain parts of the incident to contradict their statements. However there was a certain newspaper reporter who witnessed Thorburn being tortured. He can not divulge the particulars because of the existing relations between Britain and China. It is expected however that the persons responsible for Thorburn's death will be punished in accordance with law. It is also reported that Mr. Chen Nyi, who was commissioned to investigate the matter, submitted his report to General Chiang giving the true facts of the case and has asked instruction how to deal with the matter in a proper manner.

No. S. B. D. 2404
Date 1 9 8 31

August 10, 1931. Afternoon Translation

[redacted]

THE [redacted] CASE.

The Ahsun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

In connection with Thorburn's disappearance, the British Authorities have sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the result of their findings:-

(1) A member of the Chinese Military Police, surnamed Hsia , states that on June 2 he saw a foreigner arrested after a shooting affray with a foreign youth near Quinsan.

(2) A certain woman of Quinsan described the arrest of a foreign youth whose features resemble those of Thorburn whose photo was shown to her by the British Investigator.

(3) A railway policeman at Quinsan Station declared that in the afternoon of June 2 he saw a foreigner travelling to Nanking by train. Another policeman stated that the said foreigner declared himself to be a British subject.

In addition to the foregoing, there are other proofs such as rumours of his name, ears, etc. having been cut off.

On the day in question at Quinsan, 20 miles distant from Changsha, two Chinese Military Police were engaged in a gun fight with a foreigner, resulting in the death and wounding of both Chinese soldiers and the subsequent arrest of the foreigner.

Extract for file 19/8

J.M.R.

VERY Poor Copy

D. 2464

[redacted]

Extract for file. 8.8.31 HR

The China Times publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a report from its Shanghai Office stating that the

August 8, 1922. Morning Translation

[redacted]

dead body of the miss ng British citizen named Thorburn has been found in Aomori, but the cause of his death is not known.

D.2464.

August 8, 1931. Morning Translation

[redacted]

[redacted]

The China Times reports:-

In connection with the disappearance of a British subject named Thorburn and the publication of yesterday's Nanking telegram to the effect that Thorburn's dead body had been found in Soochow, a reporter of the Far Eastern News Agency yesterday called on Mr. Yang Hsien Tuan, Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, enquiring the truth of the report. In reply Mr. Yang solemnly declared that the news was entirely groundless. He has also requested Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to send a wire to the Nanking Ministry directing it to ascertain the source of this telegram.

Extract for file

The China Times publishes the following letter from the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:-

We were greatly surprised to read a telegram from Nanking published in your paper of August 6 that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in receipt of a report from its Shanghai Office to the effect that the dead body of a missing British subject named Thorburn had been found in Soochow. In this connection, we have to state that this office has received no news regarding this case nor has it forwarded any report to the Ministry. We therefore request you to publish a correction in order to avoid misunderstanding.

W.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
Date 1. 8. 31.

Extract for file

MR. 1.8.31.

[redacted]

The China Times publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

Information secured from the British Consulate states that a verbal protest over the Tientsin case has been lodged by the British Minister to China with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who replied that the district authorities would be instructed to conduct a thorough investigation into the case.

7466

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2464
Date 30.7.31

THE MISSING AMERICAN.

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury publishes the following advertisement in the Min Kuo Jih-

This paper hereby offers a reward of $5,000 for information based on reliable grounds that will lead to the whereabouts of John Thorburn, (dead or alive), an English youth, aged 19, who has been missing since June 1. The paper will keep the name of informer secret and confidential.

The China Times publishes the following correspondence written by "Ping Kuo" ( )to-

John Thorburn, an Englishman, has been missing since June 1 and so far his whereabouts are unknown. The English community suspects that he has been tortured and put to death by Chinese soldiers for having killed Chinese soldiers near the "Hsun Ling" Railway Station owing to his refusal to be subjected to a search. The English residents in Shanghai are not content with the British Minister to China who is conducting the case and are planning to send a telegram to their home government requesting that strong negotiations be opened with China explaining that China is a medieval nation and demanding that negotiations on the abolition of extraterritoriality should be immediately stopped.

Extract for file

M.C.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30 / 7 / 31

THE THORBURN CASE.

The China Times published the following report on July 19th.

The whereabouts of Thorburn, an English youth, so far, have not been located since he was missing on the night of May 31.

Information from foreign sources states that he was arrested at Quinsan and removed to Soochow in connection with the shooting of Military Police at the Weiting Railway Station.

Extract for file.

Upon receipt of a letter from Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, and the British Consul in Nanking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War jointly detailed officers to conduct careful investigations regarding the case at Quinsan and Soochow and have now sent a reply on the results of their searches to the British authorities stating that no foreigners was ever arrested. These Ministries have now instructed the civil and military officials of the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provincial Governments to locate the whereabouts of the missing Thorburn.

N.P.

The China Times published the following comment on July 19th.

For the past month reports on Thorburn case have been published in local Chinese and foreign newspapers.

Thorburn, an English boy of 18 years old, surreptitiously left home and did not return. Simultaneously a case of shooting of Military Police took place and, according to press reports, the culprit was a Russian who, it was also reported, had been arrested.

Extract for file

Consequently, foreign newspapers concluded that the prisoner was Thorburn. Thorburn's family then approached the British Minister to China for assistance. The latter detailed officials to conduct investigations and also requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ask the Ministry of War to act likewise.

N.P.

According to to-day's report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in its reply, states that as a result of investigations made jointly by the officers of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and War, no foreigner by the name of Thorburn has been arrested by members of the Chinese Army.

It is still a matter of doubt whether on the day in question Thorburn was even at the scene of the shooting of the Military Police. Of course, the fact that Thorburn was arrested cannot be definitely proved. The matter is only hearsay. However, the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury of to-day's date publishes a statement to the effect that Thorburn was really arrested by Chinese soldiers and that the reply of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is simply a denial to conceal the real facts. The paper even considers that this question may affect the matter of the abolition of extraterritoriality.

I (the editor) do not know whether Mr. Woodhead consulted with the judge at the trial of the American marine previous to writing his comment on the Thorburn case, because the judge in question also doubted the guilt of the American marine although it was very clear by whom the offence had been committed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30.7.31.

Extract for file

W.P.

THE THORBURN CASE AS COMPARED WITH THE KOREAN OUTRAGES.

The China Times publishes the following article:-

At the present time when the Koreans are boycotting Chinese and when Japan is acting aggressively against China, suddenly another unfortunate affair happens, namely the disappearance of Thorburn. Thorburn is a British resident of Shanghai aged 19. He is missing and so far has not been located. Many Britishers suspect he was arrested and put to death by Chinese soldiers and consequently are clamouring that their Minister to China lodge a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government requesting a thorough investigation into the affair.

This incident has been seldom mentioned in the Chinese press and so our readers know little of the indignation displayed by the Britishers over it, and perhaps many have not yet heard of the case. We can imagine that, while no proof of Thorburn's death is yet to hand, the Britishers have unanimously stood together in this case in such a manner that they intend to satisfy themselves that China is to be blamed. Their indignation is really several times greater than is our attitude towards the massacre of hundreds of Chinese residents who were butchered by Koreans in Korea.

I do not know where Thorburn is at present, whether he is alive or dead, but according to reports published by the local foreign newspapers during the last few days it is evident that he is dead and that he died at the hands of Chinese. A certain foreign paper published a large advertisement offering a reward of $5,000 for information leading to his whereabouts. Other foreign papers are daily publishing correspondence from readers unanimously urging their government to open strong negotiations with the National Government. Yesterday the British community formed a committee which is prepared to support the action of their government, and at the same time a letter appeared in a certain paper stating that the British Government should immediately serve an ultimatum on the Chinese Government demanding the latter to hand over Thorburn within 48 hours, otherwise troops would be dispatched to the Chusan Islands and those latter seized.

July 24, 1919. Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANY

The foregoing comparisons show how the life of a foreigner is valued as compared with that of Chinese. When a foreigner disappears in China, there are certain people who advocate war before it has even been ascertained whether he is still alive or dead. On the other hand, when Chinese are actually killed and shot by foreigners and definite proofs are abundant, the foreigners treat such an event as a matter of no consequence.

Where is justice and where is international morality? Only one difference exists in this world namely the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor. There is no such thing as courtesy, faith, shame, honour, etc., etc. When there is talk of rights, one must first of all possess sufficient power to support the talk.

As above

At the present moment, when the Sino-Japanese negotiations are becoming serious, the case of Thorburn's disappearance serves us with a good example with which to judge others. It is still a matter of doubt whether Thorburn is dead or alive. Supposing him to be dead, then his life cannot be considered of more value than that of the several hundreds of Chinese massacred in Korea regarding which there is abundant proof. Notwithstanding this, the indignation of Chinese is not to be compared with that displayed by the Britishers over Thorburn's disappearance. Why is it that the life of Chinese is held so lightly?

Still Poor Copy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30. X. 31.

Extract for file

H.R.

THE THORBURN CASE.

The China Times publishes the following comment:-

It is still a matter of doubt whether the British youth, Thorburn, is dead or alive since his disappearance. It is the duty of the authorities in the Shanghai Settlements, also in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and the people of all nationalities to locate his whereabouts and find the culprit if Thorburn be really dead.

Such incidents ordinarily are quite common and require no argument. However, the foreign residents in Shanghai regard this case almost exclusively as a serious international problem. Different versions are prevalent, all of which are inspired with placing the blame on the Chinese Government. In reality, it is absurd to place any blame before responsibility has been fixed. The uppermost theme of the foreigners' conversation is that this incident serves to demonstrate that extraterritorial privileges must not be abolished. The motive of creating a great deal of fuss over this trifling incident is clearly seen. The most absurd proposal advanced is that of dispatching warships to seize the Chusan Islands and intimidate Nanking with the common policy. Have the foreigners so soon forgotten the sufferings they received from the Great European War and will it really bring them joy to start another war? Their attitude proves that certain human beings are still too closely allied to the brute creation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & G. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30. 7. 31.

Extract for file

THE THORBURN CASE.

The ChinaTimes publishes the following report:-
With reference to he disappearance of the British subject, Thorburn, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had given its reply to he British Consul on the result of investigations jointly conducted by officials commissioned by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and War. The reply stated "no foreigner was ever arrested or detained by Chinese soldiers."

The local British residents are making a great deal of this little incident and are using it as a plea to retain the existence of extraterritoriality. Mr. Nasser, manger of he "Ai Er Teh" Company, proposes to dispatch a telegram informing the London press of a petition signed by local British residents regarding the Thorburn case. The Shanghai Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30/7/31

July 28, 1931. Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE THORBURN INCIDENT - A CHINESE VIEW.

The China Times publishes the following article:-

In connection with Thorburn's disappearance, a letter written by a Chinese Mr. Chow appeared in a certain foreign evening newspaper on July 23 citing an incident which affected two Chinese in Australia some years ago. The following is the gist of the letter:-

"Two Chinese, brothers, named Ah Wong and Ah Lem respectively, returned to Australia from China where they had been attending school. Although they were born in Australia, they were refused entry by the Australian authorities who were not anxious at that time to have any more Chinese in Australia. In spite of their being in possession of birth certificates and passports, both brothers were forcibly detained and thrown in a damp prison at Port Darwin.

"They were subsequently released pending the decision of the High Court of Australia, but immediately they regained their freedom, they were again arrested by British troops and removed to another place. While passing a bush, they unknowingly aroused the anger of the British soldiers and were driven into the bush where Ah Wong died from the intense heat.

"Ah Lem survived. Fortunately some days later he managed to effect his escape. He then reported the affair to the various Chinese overseas organisations who raised a hue and cry which continued for several months, but the Australian Government made no reply on the plea of lack of evidence. Finally the Australian authorities formally tendered an apology to the Chinese Government with advice to "forget it". This unfortunate affair was ultimately dropped.

"Death is terrible to both Chinese and foreigners. Supposing Thorburn were actually killed by the Chinese, is it not a similar case to that of Ah Wong? Tit for tat is fairy therefore the Britishers had better "forget it".

If the Britishers would but calmly think the matter over after reading Mr. Chow's letter, the Thorburn case would seem ealiapse. I wish, however, to inform Mr. Chow that the life of a foreigner is considered to be of more value than that of Chinese. Several decades ago, in the year Kang Hs of the Tsing Dynasty, the murder of a Japanese Legation Secretary resulted in war started by 8 allied powers. There are always old examples to quote for foreigners when Chinese are affected, but Chinese disputes of matters generally.

At the present time when China is still sound asleep, Mr. Chow's letter will have no effect.

Extract for file

Y.M.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
Date 29.7.31.

Extract for file 29.7.31.

SIR MILES LAMPSON TO VISIT THE NANKING GOVT.

The following report appears in the China Times and other local newspapers:-

Consequent upon the receipt of instructions from the British Government, Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, who is spending his summer vacation at Peitaho, will come to Nanking to ask the National Government to make a thorough investigation into Thorburn's disappearance.

The local British Consulate-General has received a wire from Sir Miles Lampson at Peiping stating that he will arrive at Nanking on Friday the 1st inst.

S. B. Regy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/11.
Date 14. 8. 31

August 14, 1931. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOHN THORBURN MURDERED BY CHINESE OFFICIALS

Extract for Thorburn file

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi publishes the following report:-

On August 13, the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi received an anonymous letter from a certain Chinese severely criticizing the authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council for having handed over Mr. and Mrs. Moulsma on August 12 to the Chinese authorities not being quite certain of their nationality. The Settlement authorities insist that extraterritorial rights enjoyed by the British should not be withdrawn on the grounds that the Chinese authorities are savages and China's laws are unreliable. The letter also accuses the Chinese authorities of barbarity by pointing out, as an example, the Thorburn's case, as follows:-

"Thorburn was arrested at Quinsan on June 30 and immediately handed over to Whang Chun Wu , (this name is phonetically spelled), Chief of the First Gendarmerie Corps at Soochow. Mr. Whang immediately communicated with Mr. Ku Tsung Lung , the Defense Commissioner of Nanking requesting instructions how to deal with Thorburn. About two weeks later the Defense Commissioner of Nanking issued the order to shoot Thorburn. Subsequently Thorburn was executed at the Soochow Gendarmerie Headquarters. Ten soldiers who formed the firing squad at the execution can be easily identified. Thorburn's body was burnt together with his clothing thus leaving absolutely no trace of him. The information reported the other day by a Chinese newspaper to the effect that Thorburn's head was discovered in Soochow is sheer nonsense. Thorburn will never be found. I (the writer of the letter) know further details regarding Thorburn's murder. The public may doubt my information because I sent my letter without signing my name but I thought it unwise to publish my name at present however I am not afraid to lose my life for disclosing a great secrecy of the Chinese Government. However I will stand before the public and give evidence when it is required. I also declare that the surrender of Mr. and Mrs. Moulsma to the Chinese authorities by the Shanghai Municipal Council is not compatible with the sense of humanity and justice."

M.R.

At present, it is impossible to identify the writer of this letter, however, it appears that his information is based at least on some degree of truth.

It is presumed that the day is fast approaching when all the truth regarding the Thorburn case will be brought into the lime light exposing the barbarious action of the Chinese authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/41.
date 21. 8. 37

Extract for file

mk

[redacted]

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegram from Nanking:-

With reference to the disappearance of Tsuruma, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has approached the Ministry of War to conduct an investigation and report on the matter. A few days ago General Chen Kai Wen Minister of War, personally proceeded to Soochow and Chinkiang and made secret enquiries at those places. He reports that only members of the Military Police had been shot dead and that there were no clues to the whereabouts of Tsuruma.

2140
No. S. B. D. 2464/11.
Date 22. 8. 31.

CHINESE TELEGRAM ON THORBURN

Note Sent To Ministry Of Foreign Affairs, 'Shun Pao' States

A British note to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Thorburn case is reported by the "Shun Pao" to have been sent, wherein the British authorities reiterate their findings. A telegram from Nanking announces the dispatch of the note, which it is said, contains the following items:—

1.—A member of the Chinese military police, surnamed Hsia states that on June 2 he saw a foreigner arrested after a shooting affray with a foreign youth near Quinsan.

2.—A certain woman of Quinsan described the arrest of a foreign youth whose features resemble those of Thorburn whose photo was shown to her by the British investigator (Mr. A. L. Scott?)

3.—A railway policeman at Quinsan station declared that in the afternoon of June 2 he saw a foreigner travelling to Soochow by train, while another policeman stated that the said foreigner declared himself to be a British subject.

On the day in question at Quinsan, 20 miles from Shanghai, two Chinese military police were engaged in a gun-fight with a foreigner, resulting in the death and wounding of both Chinese soldiers and the subsequent arrest of the foreigner.

Locally, no information of any sort is obtainable from the British consular authorities upon the Thorburn case, instructions having been issued by the Consul-General that no statement of any sort is to be made to the Press.

Reg. Please file
JJL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
Date 20. 8. 31.

THORBURN INQUIRY REOPENED

General Chen Yih Returns to Soochow

Information from Chinese sources reveals the return to Soochow of General Chen Yih who is stated to have obtained a new clue in regard to the disappearance of Mr. Thorburn.

This move may be looked upon as the direct outcome of the events to which the "North-China Daily News" yesterday referred. It implies that the report which General Chen is preparing is not yet complete and possibly interesting developments may be expected.

Reg.
Please file
19:8:31

2118

BRITAIN INSISTED ON INQUIRY

Prominence Given To Thorburn Case In London

LONDON, July 28.—Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in China, has been instructed to tell Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the Chinese Government, that the British Government insist on knowing what has happened to Mr. John Thorburn, the young Englishman who disappeared at Soochow, and on the punishment of the offenders if he has been killed.

An announcement to this effect was made in Parliament yesterday by Dr. Dalton, the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, in the absence of Mr. Arthur Henderson, states the "Daily Express."

Dr. Dalton said: "The report of the Chinese commission of inquiry states that all concerned, including the local Chinese authorities, deny knowledge of any foreigner having been arrested.

"Sir Miles Lampson has therefore been instructed to make representations to the Chinese Government in the following hsense:—

Government's Duty

"'Independent inquiries have established beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn, who is under suspicion in some quarters of having shot at and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, was arrested and handed over to the custody of military authorities, who have found means to silence the witnesses possessing knowledge of the facts.

"'It is the duty of the Chinese Government in the first place to discover Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts and hand him over to the British authorities in China if he is still alive; and in the second place to inflict suitable punishment on any military authority who may have been responsible for maltreating him or causing his death.

"'His Majesty's Government therefore most earnestly and strongly urge the Chinese Government with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned in the present case of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized State.'

"Sir Miles Lampson has been instructed to convey the foregoing as a special message from His Majesty's Government to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the President of the National Government, adding that he has instructions to raise the question with the highest authority, since his Majesty's Government must insist on proper protection being afforded to British subjects."

2444
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2444
19. 8. 31.

THORBURN INQUIRY NOT COMPLETE

Further Information Compels More Investigations

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 17.

Inquiry at the Foreign Office here reveals the fact that the official report of the second inquiry into the disappearance of Mr. John Hay Thorburn has not yet been received. The result of the investigation made by the Vice-Minister of War, General Chen Yih, has not been forwarded by Sir Miles Lampson, H.M. Minister. Whitehall thus has no official knowledge of the substance of Gencral Chen Yih's findings, which were reported in the Press to correspond with the findings of the first commission of inquiry, denying that any foreigner at all was involved in the shooting incident which, it is alleged, was the reason advanced for the arrest of the young Briton.

Semi-official reports from Chinese Government sources state that the inquiry of General Chen Yih into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn is not complete. It is believed that further information has been received necessitating inquiries which are now being made. The report is therefore not yet fully drafted for submission to the Foreign Ministry.

It will be recalled that, on Saturday, a Reuter message from Nanking stated that the report which was "nearly completed" threw no further light on the case and reiterated the statement that no foreigner had been arrested. On this message the "North-China Daily News" pointed out the serious implications of the adoption by the Chinese Government of so fantastic a report.

Reg
Please file
JHL
19:8:'31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 18. 8. 31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, August 17, 1931

THE THORBURN INQUIRY.
ANOTHER FARCE.

By H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

FOR some days past it has been repeatedly stated in the Chinese Press that General Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War, who had been entrusted by General Chiang Kai-shek with the conduct of the new inquiry into the disappearance of John Thorburn, had returned to Nanking, after spending two or three days in Soochow and Quinsan, and had reported that he had been unable to discover any evidence in regard to the arrest and subsequent fate of the missing Briton.

This report was confirmed, on Friday, by a Reuter message from Nanking, which stated that General Chen Yi's investigation had been nearly completed, and that his report to the Waichiaopu would throw no further light upon the case.

An Incredible Affront

Until this report is officially confirmed I should hesitate to believe that the Chinese Government would be guilty of the crass stupidity of affronting the British Government by such a finding.

General Chiang Kai-shek, it may be recalled, ordered a thorough investigation, and entrusted the task to the most responsible military official available for the task. But there has not been even a pretence of an investigation up to the present. And if a report is issued based upon what General Chen Yi has done up to the present grave doubt will be thrown upon the sincerity of the Chinese Government from the President downward.

No British Participation

It is no secret that exhaustive inquiries into Thorburn's disappearance have been made by a British Consular official, Mr. A. L. Scott, and that he obtained a mass of evidence that "established beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn...was arrested and handed over to a Chinese Military Authority, who found means to silence witnesses with a knowledge of the facts." This quotation is from the statement made on behalf of the British Foreign Office in the House of Commons.

If, therefore, the Chinese Government really desired to elucidate the mystery of Mr. Thorburn's disappearance its first step should have been to invite Mr. Scott to attend the inquiry, and to place [illegible] investigation, was the last man who ought to have been entrusted, without adequate safeguards, to conduct the second.

Not unless Nanking feels that it can safely affront the British Government, will any findings which do not disclose the facts regarding Mr. Thorburn's disappearance be transmitted to H.M's Minister by Waichiaopu. If, however, the Chinese Government is determined to identify itself with a policy of mendacity and evasion, and to let the militarists have their own way, it is, I think, sadly mistaken in believing that it will escape the consequences of affronting a great and friendly Power.

What Should Be Done

I trust that in the event of a reply on the lines now predicted being sent to Sir Miles Lampson he will immediately return it to the Waichiaopu as unacceptable, and that he will be authorized by the British Foreign Office to withdraw from China until the Chinese Government is ready to give proof of its goodwill and good-faith.

In the meantime, in my opinion, no time should be lost in publishing, in the form of a White Paper, all the evidence relating to Mr. Thorburn's disappearance which can properly be divulged by the British Authorities. The case has attracted worldwide attention. And if the Chinese Government is unable to "carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized State" the truth should be given the widest possible publicity in such a form as to leave no doubt regard-

[illegible] have noticed previous correspond-

[illegible] issue of the 13th: I regret that I

Touching Rekceb's letter in your

To The Editor:

MR. REKCEB AGAIN

H. F. P.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, in anticipation for publishing this letter, I am,

blood up.

have your Scotch AI am right?)

they like it as they imagine they

Rekceb's type and furthermore,

do not hurt a man (sic) of Mr.

[illegible] that has caused his foreign friends to give him the cold shoulder and for that reason has developed a hearty hatred for us.

I should imagine that the latter is the case and for that reason we should just continue to treat him with that contempt which he so richly deserves. Further, a word to Mr. "Claymore." Though sympathizing with him (Claymore) I think it was rather bad form on his part to use the epithets he used on Mr. Rekceb. For one thing, "Claymore," old chap, names like that

[illegible] Reg Manfile

[illegible] ground rules are to be used, about what ground rules are to govern, and what team is to be home team.

Let me refer back to last October, when the 4th Marine Baseball team visited Japan.

Did the Japanese use any American Umpires? Not one foreign umpire was used in the 13 games played with the Japanese.

Did we use the American ball? Naturally not.

Did they consult us about ground rules? They did not. It is the privilege of the home team to make rules to govern their own field.

Did they allow the Marines to be home team? Yes, in one game out of the thirteen (13) we were allowed to be home team, and that was when the other team was also playing on a neutral diamond, and the Marines won the toss.

Now, what are the conditions existing here at the present time? The local Japanese practically de-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL 2094
C. & S. D. REG.
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 16. 8. 31.

NO TRACE FOUND OF JOHN THORBURN

Chinese Investigation At Soochow Brings No New Details

CHINESE INVESTIGATOR REVIEWS TROOPS

In confirmation of the report published yesterday in "The Shanghai Times" to the effect that the Chinese investigation conducted by the Vice-Minister of War, General Chen Yih, into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, had been concluded and no trace of the missing youth had been discovered, Reuter's correspondent at Nanking makes the following report:

The further official Chinese investigation into the case of Mr. John Thorburn, which was instituted as the result of the recent representations of the British Government made through Sir Miles Lampson, is nearly concluded. It was conducted by the Vice-Minister of War, General Chen Yih, at Soochow, where, according to various unofficial reports, Thorburn was last seen. His secretary and one or two other members of his staff accompanied the Minister.

While he was at Soochow, General Chen Yih attended a tiffin party in his honour, and he was present at a review of the local garrison.

It is understood that his report to the Foreign Office will throw no further light on the case, nor indeed add anything material to the previous Chinese official report. Like the latter, the Vice-Minister's report mentions a fracas near Soochow between an unknown person (or persons) and some Chinese soldiers, in which two soldiers were shot, the assailant escaping. It also reiterates the statement in the previous Chinese official report that no foreigner had been arrested and subsequently killed.

No Confirmation

Thus there is no confirmation from any official Chinese source of the circumstantial evidence adduced in the report of Mr. Scott, British Vice-Consul (who conducted investigations into the case lasting from June 9 to 16), that a foreigner had been seen at Soochow with his hands tied behind his back in the custody of military police, nor of various unofficial stories about the foreigner in question.—Reuter.

Reg.
Please file.
16:8:31.

2086

RESULT OF THORBURN SECOND INQUIRY

Vice-Minister Of War Ends Mission Without Result

The second Chinese official investigation of the Thorburn mystery has been completed, according to a Chinese report received in Shanghai from Nanking yesterday, which states that General Cheng Yih, Vice-Minister of War, has completed his inquiries at Quinsan and Soochow and returned to the capital to render his report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

General Cheng is alleged to have told press representatives at Nanking that he commenced his investigation by questioning numerous railway guards along the line from Nanking to Quinsan, all of whom denied knowledge of the missing British youth.

Some of them admitted knowledge of the skirmish between railway guards and a gang of bandits wherein two guards were killed. But they denied any knowledge of a Russian or foreigner being involved in that affair.

While in Soochow, General Cheng interrogated military and civil officials, but without discovering any information which might throw light on the mystery.

In Soochow he learned from the military authorities that on the morning of June 2 a gang of railway bandits was active in the vicinity of Quinsan and that instructions were issued to the railway guards to exercise extra precautions.

The guards eventually came into conflict with a gang and sustained casualties after being ambushed.

A report of this incident appearing in the Chinese press of Shanghai implicated a Russian in the shooting, but investigation of this failed to connect Thorburn with the affair in any way.

D.O. (Brune)
Information
H. Lucas
O. i/c S

14:8:'31.

J.T. Keswick
15:8:'31

No. S. B. D. 8464
Date August 8, 1931

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, August 8, 1931

ire Car Firm's Chief Relates Chauffeur's Side Of Story

By HAL P. MILLS

HE scene was Jessfield Park. Hard by the lake a foreigner was ated alone, enjoying the cool eeze of the evening and ap-rently deep in thought. Idly he sed his eyes to note a Chinese n seated nearby steadily gazing him.

Both glanced away, only to glance back. For-eign eyes met the calm eyes of the Oriental. Both, this time, gazed a little longer, a little steadier. The for-eigner, however was itated.

The same thing happened three four times. Finally the for-gner could stand it no longer. hy the blankety-blank was the an peering at him? He rose to d out.

Striding angrily to the surprised inese, the foreigner demanded know why he was staring at m.

The Chinese, well-dressed and viously of the better class, ietly and slowly replied in ex-llent English:

"My friend, do not become ex-ed and nervous. How could you ow that I was gazing at you you were not gazing at me?"

The foreigner suddenly felt hamed. He forgot that he was the Occident and the man be-e him of the Orient. He was nscious only that the man be-e him was a fellow man, courte-s and gentlemanly.

The foreigner rose to the oc-sion—and expressed his regrets. e Chinese smiled and extended s hand.

* * *

"Nearly Crippled"

OMEONE in the Wayside District played a shabby trick on a ggar. The latter is stated to ve noted with envious eye a other beggar, who was reaping harvest of small coins with the aid of a sign which read: Nearly Blind.

The second beg-gar went to an ac-quaintance with a knowledge of Eng-lish and requested a similar sign. A n was made and handed to . Now for the big money. But beggar was surprised and an-when foreigners stared, then ghed. The acquaintance had cked him. The sign read: Nearly Crippled."

* * *

Dibrell Leaves On Dollar Ship

President Grant Sails For America With Passengers, Mail

Commander R. G. Dibrell, United States Navy, and Mrs. Dibrell, were among the passengers who sailed yesterday aboard the Dollar liner President Grant for San Francisco via Yokohama and Honolulu.

Departing for Yokohama were Mr. Robert Wolf, Mr. Benjamin Wolf and Mr. James Gardner.

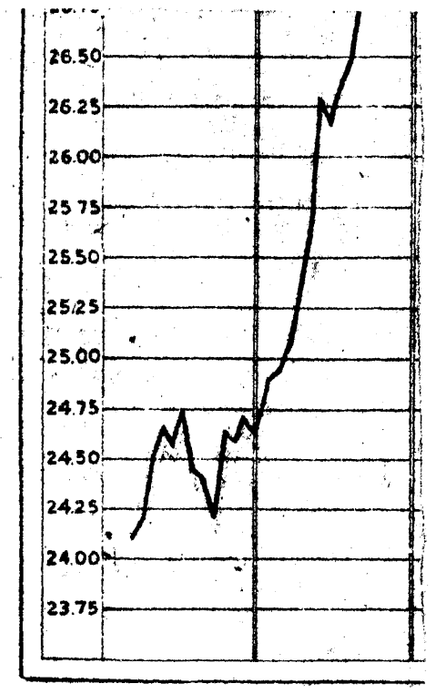
The following were to debark at Honolulu: Miss Grace Fui Len, Miss Anne Fowlkes, Mr. Tiu Kin-fong, Miss Elizabeth Rushton and Mrs. Marion L. Mau.

Other pasengers for San Fran-

Always Two Sides

Pageants In Memory

Passengers arriving on the Nagasaki Maru Thursday were: Mr. P. Nicholson, Mrs. S. R. Norris, Miss B. P. Smith, Mr. R. E. Crosslis, Mrs. W. B. Grove, Mr. A. P. Elsuch, Miss E. M. Fedosseyeff, Mr. A. McL. Duncan, Mrs. H. N. Steppe and Miss Steppe, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Encarnacao, Miss Diana Encarnacao and Master Encarnacao.



Movements of the Shangl market are traced in a conc and useful manner by the A.O.F Average. Sharp fluctuations of dividual stocks often attract much attention that an erroneo impression of the action of general market results. The Am ican Oriental Finance Corp. carefully selected 20 representat stocks, and the compiled aver as charted in the accompany graph reflects the trend of market.

The A.O.F.C. Average has be designed to be of use as an econ mic index so that it may ha value to people who are particularly close followers of t Shanghai Stock Market. Th care has been taken not to ma the "Average" too speculative too sensitive to extraordinary co ditions that have no econom basis. The representative featu is most strongly emphasized, a stocks included in the 'A.O.F Average reflect a wide range Shanghai business and industr activity.

The economic isolation Shanghai is strongly brought c by the charted "Average." Fr the end of February to the mid of July, the Shanghai mark consolidated its sharp gains of t early Spring. The steadiness prices was unique to Shanghai f stocks were falling in the ma

The MER BANK
(Incorpora
SHANGHAI OF
Every description of Bankin
TRUSTEESHIP
The Bank undertakes the ab
A booklet may be obtained
CUSTOM
can be bought at rates to be

d to open
unts, Bearing Interest
Currencies
welcomed by our
EPARTMENT
ne 11089

THORBURN SENSATION STIRS OFFICIALS

Chinese Press Report Of Finding Missing Lad Is Denied

RETRACTION DEMANDED OF CHINESE PAPER

Interest in the Thorburn case was revived in startling manner yesterday with the publication of a report in certain Chinese newspapers, viz, the "China Times" and others, to the effect that John Thorburn's body had been discovered in a decomposed condition in the vicinity of Soochow. The report, purporting to emanate from Nanking, through the Bureau of Foreign Affairs here, was definitely denied by the Chinese authorities.

According to a report appearing in the "Sin Wan Pao," first intimation of the discovery was received by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and transmitted to Nanking. However, according to inquiries made by Reuter's Nanking representative at both the Foreign Office and British Consulate there, no confirmation was forthcoming of the Chinese reports.

First-hand inquiries made by a "Shanghai Sunday Times" representative at the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs yesterday, resulted in all knowledge of the alleged discovery of Thorburn's body being denied by the officials interviewed.

Officially Denied

"Absolutely groundless," is how Mr. T. C. Chao, Chief Secretary of the local office, described the report. How and where the Chinese newspapers got hold of such a report, Mr. Chao was at a loss to understand. "Even if the Foreign Ministry had received such information," declared Mr. Chao, "it could not release such information piece-meal until the matter had thoroughly been investigated, in view of the gravity of the affair."

Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, at present in Shanghai, who has had several conferences with Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, with regard to the Thorburn mystery and its re-investigation, had heard nothing of the discovery reported by the Chinese press, the Bureau official also stated.

A letter has been addressed to the "China Times" by the Shanghai branch of the Ministry formally denying ever having despatched to Nanking the information alleged by the paper in question. The editor of the paper is advised to publish a retraction of the report.

Nanking Inquiries

NANKING, Aug. 8.—Inquiries made here this morning at both the Foreign Office and at the British Consulate fail to get confirmation of reports in the Shanghai Chinese newspapers that the body of Mr. John Thorburn had been found at Soochow. —Reuter.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 8. 8. 31.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE THORBURN CASE

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Orders Another and Thorough Investigation

INSTRUCTIONS FROM NANCHANG

Searching Inquiry Ordered Into Mystery of Missing British Youth

THE "North-China Daily News" is reliably informed, on advices received late last night from Nanking, that President Chiang Kai-shek has issued orders from Nanchang for another and thorough investigation into the circumstances of the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, in the light of the further representations made to the Chinese Government by Sir Miles Lampson at Nanking.

It is understood that the President's orders are of the most definite kind and call firmly for a most searching investigation. This is the outcome of the personal efforts which Sir Miles Lampson has been making since his arrival at Nanking by air from Peitaiho on July 28.

There have been conversations between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang who have discussed the matter at great length. Some difficulty was created by the absence of General Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi, where he has been engaged in personally directing the campaign against the rebel Communist armies. General Chiang Kai-shek was, however, apprised at Nanchang of the British Government's views on the reply sent by the Chinese Government on July 16 to the representations made in June by the British Minister on the subject of Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts.

It will be recalled that Mr. Henderson on July 27 instructed Sir Miles Lampson to point out that an independent inquiry had established beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn, who was under suspicion in some quarters of having shot and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, had been arrested and handed over to a Chinese military authority, who had found means to silence witnesses with a knowledge of the facts. It was therefore the first duty of the Chinese Government firstly to discover Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts and to hand him over to the British authorities if he was still alive, and secondly suitably to punish any military authorities responsible for maltreating him or causing his death.

The instructions ended with a strong request to the Chinese Government "with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilised state."

These instructions have been in discussion between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang since July 28. Communication was established with General Chiang Kai-shek. The result is now seen in the order for the new and more thorough inquiry.

Reg.
Please file
8:8:'31.

2048

Another Thorburn Inquiry

The news that the President of the National Government has ordered another and most searching investigation into the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, shows that Sir Miles Lampson's presentation of the British Government's firm but friendly request to General Chiang Kai-shek has borne fruit. The Chinese Government have acted with prudent recognition of the justice of the contentions, put forward on the basis of the consular investigations, thus deciding to call for a further examination of the case. It is to be hoped that conditions will favour a prompt inquiry, for there seems, on the face of it, little reason for delay as the accummulation of material evidence has been steadily proceeding. No doubt, the British Government and the public behind them will recognise the correctness of the Chinese Government's response to Sir Miles Lampson's latest revelations. There will be every readiness to give the new investigators a fair field and to await their report accordingly.

Extract from the Morning Translation of
August 8, 1931

THORBURN DISCOVERED

The China Times publishes the following telegram from Nanking : -

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a report from its Shanghai Office stating that the dead body of the missing British citizen named Thorburn has been found in Soochow, but the cause of his death is not known.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE THORBURN CASE

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Orders Another and Thorough Investigation

INSTRUCTIONS FROM NANCHANG

Searching Inquiry Ordered Into Mystery of Missing British Youth

THE "North-China Daily News" is reliably informed, on advices received late last night from Nanking, that President Chiang Kai-shek has issued orders from Nanchang for another and thorough investigation into the circumstances of the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, in the light of the further representations made to the Chinese Government by Sir Miles Lampson at Nanking.

It is understood that the President's orders are of the most definite kind and call firmly for a most searching investigation. This is the outcome of the personal efforts which Sir Miles Lampson has been making since his arrival at Nanking by air from Peitaiho on July 28.

There have been conversations between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang who have discussed the matter at great length. Some difficulty was created by the absence of General Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi, where he has been engaged in personally directing the campaign against the rebel Communist armies. General Chiang Kai-shek was, however, apprised at Nanchang of the British Government's views on the reply sent by the Chinese Government on July 16 to the representations made in June by the British Minister on the subject of Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts.

It will be recalled that Mr. Henderson on July 27 instructed Sir Miles Lampson to point out that an independent inquiry had established beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn, who was under suspicion in some quarters of having shot and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, had been arrested and handed over to a Chinese military authority, who had found means to silence witnesses with a knowledge of the facts. It was therefore the first duty of the Chinese Government firstly to discover Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts and to hand him over to the British authorities if he was still alive, and secondly suitably to punish any military authorities responsible for maltreating him or causing his death.

The instructions ended with a strong request to the Chinese Government "with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilised state."

These instructions have been in discussion between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang since July 28. Communication was established with General Chiang Kai-shek. The result is now seen in the order for the new and more thorough inquiry.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. Records
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 1931
J. 8. 31.

Unjust To Blame China For Thorburn, Says Dr. Wang

Mr. Sheng, Foreign Office Man Who Went To Soochow To Investigate, Reported Killed By Truck; Last Piece Of Evidence Obliterated

NANKING, July 31.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, called on Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday afternoon in regard to the case of John Thorburn.

Sir Miles conveyed the British Government's strong protest, together with a request that the Chinese Government discover the whereabouts of young Thorburn and hand him over to the British authorities, if he is still alive, or, if he is dead, that suitable punishment should be meted out to the military authorities responsible.

Dr. Wang's Attitude

It is understood that the attitude adopted by Dr. C. T. Wang is, briefly, as follows:

"Mr. Thorburn is a British subject living in a Foreign Concession—Shanghai. As far as the Chinese authorities are concerned his existence was unknown. When he left Shanghai for an unknown destination, he obtained no passport from the Chinese Government. It is, there, unjust to lay the entire blame of anything that may have happened to him on the Chinese Govrenment."

It is announced that Mr. Sheng, the representative of the Foreign Office, who, together with a representative of the War Office, went to Soochow to investigate the case some weeks ago, died on July 23 as the result of injuries received by his ricsha being hit by a truck. He died of concussion of the brain. Thus any further evidence that might have been obtained from the only Chinese civil official who investigated the Thorburn case is no longer available.—Reuter.

1996

NO FURTHER LIGHT ON THORBURN CASE

H. M.'s Minister's Movements At Nanking Undisclosed

No fresh light was thrown upon the Thorburn case yesterday, either by official or other sources.

The British Consul-General, Mr. J. F. Brenan, questioned with regard to a report allegedly emanating from Nanking wherein Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, was credited with blaming Thorburn for entering Chinese territory without a "huchao," or native pass, declared that he had no statement to make.

According to this report, the Chinese authorities take the attitude that Thorburn ran unnecessary risk when he failed to provide himself with this document which, according to the Nationalist Minister, would have advised the Chinese authorites of his intention to pass through Chinese territory and gained for him a measure of protection.

The report concludes by saying that "the responsible authorities, not having been acquainted with Thorburn's intentions, could not possibly held themselves responsible for his movements."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Data 4 8 31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, July 31, 1931

Reward Of $5,000 In Thorburn Case Still Unclaimed

Mr. John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton has today been missing for 60 days. Where is he?

Is he still alive?

Is he dead and if so where is the body?

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury reward of $5,000 for conclusive proof of his whereabouts still is unclaimed though several individuals have attempted to solve the mystery. The reward still stands. All information will be held confidential by the editor and the name or names of persons applying for the reward will be kept secret.

File

SHANGHAI 1982
C. & S.
No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date 3. 8. 31.

Thorburn Without Huchao, Declares Foreign Ministry

Waichiaopu Defends By Saying Journey Illegal

(Special To The China Press)

NANKING, July 30.—Sir Miles Lampson, the British minister to China, had a lengthy conversation with Dr. C. T. Wang, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday immediately upon his arrival by airplane from Peitaiho. Sir Miles, in the course of the conversation, is understood to have handed to Dr. Wang a memorandum on the Thorburn case.

Replying to the British minister's note today, the Foreign Ministry in a communication is said to have pointed out that according to the regular procedure, foreigners intending to travel in the interior of China must first obtain the necessary "huchao" so that the responsible authorities can notify beforehand the various local authorities through whose territory the traveller is expected to go in order that proper protection can be provided.

Mr. Thorburn, the ministry's reply is reported to have pointed out, failed to observe the required procedure. Moreover, the responsible authorities had not been acquainted with his intentions and therefore could not possibly hold themselves responsible for his movements.

No Lampson Report

(Reuter's Service)

LONDON, July 29.—Questioned in House of Commons today the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hugh Dalton, said that in view of the interest, very rightly and naturally, taken in the Thorburn case, he was sure Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson, would give publicity to any communication received from Sir Miles Lampson, the British minister to China, during the Parliamentary recess.

Dr. Dalton added that no further reports had been expected from Sir Miles Lampson for some days in view of the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek was at present conducting military operations in Kiangsi.

31/7/31.

Regy.
Passed to you
HR. 3/8.

SI, Please pass Wkg.
Wkg.
31:7:10

1990

Thorburn Publicity Is Promised By Dr. Dalton During Commons Recess

Under-Secretary Says He Feels Sure That Mr. Arthur Henderson Will Disclose Any Communication Received From Sir Miles Lampson

SIX BRITISH SUBJECTS DIE WHILE IN CAPTIVITY DURING PAST 3 YEARS

LONDON, July 29.—Questioned in the House of Commons to-day, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that in view of the interest, very rightly and naturally, taken in the Thorburn case, he was sure Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, would give publicity to any communication received from Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, during the Parliamentary recess.

Dr. Dalton added that no further reports had been expected from Sir Miles Lampson for some days in view of the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek was at present conducting military operations in Kiangsi.—Reuter.

Britain's Message

LONDON, July 29.—Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day, said. "Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, left Peiping yesterday morning by aeroplane for Nanking with the object of delivering the message of the British Government personally to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

In the message which Sir Miles has been instructed to convey to the Chinese Government, that Government is urged with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities, in whose hands Thorburn is believed to be, of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized state.

In reply to another question, Dr. Dalton stated that six British subjects had died in captivity in China in the past three years.—Wireless through Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTER SEES DR. WANG

Nature Of Conversation Unrevealed By Local Authorities

Although no official statement was made by local British consular authorities yesterday regarding movements of the British Minister to China, now in Nanking in connection with the Thorburn inquiry, it was learned that Sir Miles Lampson had already conferred with Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir Miles arrived at the capital by air from Peitaiho in the early part of this week for the special purpose of pressing the Nanking Government for a further investigation of the Thorburn mystery which the press and public of Shanghai and Great Britain have demanded in emphatic terms.

Just what form of further investigation the British Minister is demanding of the Nanking Government, cannot be ascertained at present as no information of any sort is being given out by local British officials, Mr. J. F. Brenan, H. M. Consul-General at Shanghai, told press representatives yesterday afternoon that he had nothing to say about Sir Miles' movements.

Two Months Pass

It is exactly two months since John Thorburn (19), British youth, disappeared from his home in the French Concession, supposedly after setting out on foot in the direction of Nanking. The evid-

front. Thus, the rebel troops are being enveloped by the North Army Group, which has formed itself around the enemy in the shape of a large fan.

Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang is in receipt of a telegram from Generals Han Fu-chu and Ma Hung-kuei informing him that three Shantung divisions have been detailed along north-western Shantung to curb any attempted invasion by Shih's units.

It is learned that General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 32nd

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGIS 1930
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 31.7.31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 30, 1931

Wang At Nanking Seen By Lampson In Thorburn Case

British Minister Pays Visit To Foreign Affairs Chief

CONSULATE HERE AWAITS MESSAGE

Future Extrality Plans May Rest On Outcome Of Negotiations

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, made a formal call yesterday afternoon at the offices of Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Nationalist Government, and the disappearance of young John Thorburn was discussed, according to a message received this morning from Nanking.

The exact nature of the discussion was not revealed. The conversation lasted for two full hours, it was stated, before Sir Miles and his Chinese secretary, Mr. Eric Teichman, departed.

Consulate Not Informed

Up to noon today no word was received at the local British Consulate-General regarding the nature of Sir Miles' conversation with Dr. Wang. Whether Sir Miles has made formal demands upon the Chinese government for punishment of Chinese soldiers alleged to have arrested and detained young John Thorburn is still unknown.

Sir Miles has been instructed by his government in London to demand another investigation by the Chinese in the Thorburn case. The instructions from London followed almost two full months of spirited agitation on the part of the local press for justice in young Thorburn's disappearance.

Youth Missing 59 Days

With future extraterritoriality negotiations possibly hanging in the balance, interest in the Thorburn case has intensified this week. This morning Mr. J. F. Brenan, British Consul General here, paced wearily to and fro in his office, as to the latest developments in Sir Miles' visit.

Young John Thorburn will be missing from Shanghai two months tomorrow. He departed on June 1 to seek adventure, was seen at various times near Soochow until about June 10, after which time he vanished. Soochow is less than 60 miles from Shanghai.

List Grows

It was announced by Mr. H. J. Andrews, a friend of the missing youth, that the international list started last week in protest against the inaction in the Thorburn case now bears more than 400 signatures, representing 26 different nationalities.

Those who have not yet signed and wish to do so will find a circular list at the S.V.C. Club in the Administration Building, Foochow Road.

The $5,000 reward offered by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury for information leading to the whereabouts, dead or alive, of Mr. John Thorburn still was unclaimed this morning.

Please pass to Reg. Office.
Seen and passed to Reg. AR 31/7 31:7:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGIST
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 31-7-31.

Thorburn Affair A Test Case For Both China And Britain, Declares 'Times'

LONDON CANNOT SUFFER ITS SUBJECTS TO BE ARRESTED BY MILITARY AND THEN DONE TO DEATH

NOTHING DOUBTFUL ABOUT FATE OF EXTRALITY TALK, SAYS 'TELEGRAPH'

Any Abdication Of Its Duty Would Deeply Discredit British Government In Public Opinion; Lord Palmerston Would Not Have Temporized

LONDON, July 28.—A very indignant leading article on the Thorburn case is published by the "Daily Telegraph" this morning. Remarking ironically that it has taken two months to decide that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, should personally take up the case with the Chinese Government, the paper declares that whatever reply to the British demands may be forthcoming from General Chiang Kai-shek, there ought to be nothing doubtful about the fate of the preposterous diplomatic extrality proceedings which assume Nanking's ability to carry out "the ordinary obligations of a civilized government."

The "Times" states that the Thorburn affair has now become a test case both for the Chinese and British Governments.

Indecisive as the British Government has been in the handling of Chinese affairs, it cannot, declares the "Times," admit that British subjects can be arrested by Chinese military authorities and done to death. That would be an abdication of duty which would deeply discredit it in public opinion. Moreover, it would make it more difficult to carry out the policy of helping China to establish a strong national government.

A Damning Admission

On the other hand, says the paper, "for the Chinese Government to continue to endeavour to hush up the affair in the hope that the British Government will forget it is to admit that it is unable or unwilling to protect foreigners against arbitrary oppression by the military authorities. But to admit that means giving away its whole case for insisting that the Powers surrender their rights of jurisdiction over their own nationals."

As regards extrality negotiations the "Times" considers that the British have been too willing to make the utmost concession to Chinese susceptibilities, and expresses the opinion that future negotiations are bound to be influenced by the failure of Nanking to impose respect for law or treaty rights on the military authorities.

The Lessons Of Thorburn

Before the British Government irretrievably commits itself, it says, the least that public opinion is entitled to expect is that it should most carefully ponder the lessons of the Thorburn case and give consideration to the recommendations of Mr. Justice Feetham.

The present system, concludes the "Times," contains admitted defects and anomalies which should be abolished, but in the Treaty Ports, and particularly in Shanghai, there is a nucleus of stability which is far too important a factor in the orderly progress of China to be jeopardized by a Government unable, or unwilling, to compel its own servants to respect the law, or even to call them to account when they have flagrantly broken it.

The "Daily Express" remarks that Lord Palmerston, who knew the value of prestige in the Orient, would not have waited half as long as Sir Miles Lampson has done.

It adds that Sir Miles Lampson must compensate for Mr. Arthur Henderson's tardiness by acting with double vigour and insistence. —Reuter.

30/7/31.

S.I. Information
Reg.
Please attach to file. H.R. 31/7.

1972

BRITISH MINISTER IS TAKING ACTION

Personal Contact Established With Nanking Authorities

FLEW TO CAPITAL FROM SUMMER RESORT

Personal contact with the Nanking Government has already been established by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, according to local British authorities, and a renewal of the investigation of the Thorburn mystery may be expected almost immediately.

The British Minister reached the capital on Tuesday night by aeroplane from Peitaiho where he was on summer vacation. The urgency of the Thorburn case caused this to be cut short, however, on instructions received from the Home Government, it is believed.

No statement could be made yesterday by the British Consul-General, Mr. J. F. Brenan C.M.G., as to the plans or movements of the Minister apart from the fact that he had reached Nanking. The Minister, it is understood, intends making direct representations to General Chiang Kai-shek in a further effort to solve the mystery of the disappearance of John Thorburn, 19-year-old British youth missing from his home in Shanghai for two months.

Agitation locally for official action in the matter has temporarily subsided since news of the Minister's movements has reached the city, although interest in the case is believed to have been heightened rather than to have diminished, in spite of lack of outward evidence of same.

30/7/31

Le Journal de Shanghai.

dated July 30, 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL [illegible]on.
C. & S. B. REGISTR
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 31.7.31.

The case of Thorburn and its reflections.

Our contemporary The North Chin a Daily News published yesterday once again details in connection with the case of Thorburn. The young Englishman was seen in Soochow on June IO by a witness at about dusk. He was in a pitiful state, wounded, covered with blood, and his hands tied at the back, pushed by soldiers who appeared to be conducting him to a place from which there is no return. (Here follows an extract on the subject from the "North China Daily News").

Despite the negative result of an enquiry conducted by the Nanking Government nobody doubts any longer that the young Thorburn had been arrested by the soldiers of Soochow garrison, was tortured by them and very possibly executed under circumstances which we are ignorant of but which it would be interesting to know.

We think that the officials of Waichiaopu are persons of too much intelligence to believe that the report of the enquiry commission appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the War Ministry, is correct. It is probable that upon learning of the excution of Thorburn by the soldiers, the enquiry commission decided to draw a thick veil on the whole of this affair in order to hide from the world the real situation in China, which official representatives of Nanking Government abroad describe as a country where law is respected, where good order prevails, and where extraterritoriality is to all appearances an anomaly..

Leaders of the Anglo-Saxon nations have since many months now been conducting negotiations on the subject of extraterritoriality. In obedience to certain reasons of opportunism which we shall refrain from discussing, or in support of certain influences, which we shall not comment upon or pass judgment on, they were showing a spirit of acccommodating conciliation to a great extent, Never before were there so many missionaries and foreigners arrested, carried away or massacred in China as within the past two three years, nevertheless the renunciation to special foreign rights in interior provinces, that is to say, logically, where the situation is practically the same to-day as when these rights were granted, continued to be discussed. It would seem as if one was fascinated by Nanking, where the Government had assembled numerous intelligent and educated officials and established a modern administration. What dòed it matter that a few hours away from Nanking the situation was quite different, the capital alone mattered together wi- th the distinguished men who were preparing a future there. The discussions were inclined to treat thenfuture as reality.

When news was received that in Hounan, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Nganhoei, bandits and communists had been arresting or killing missionaries, it was sufficient to deplore these sad incidents.

The case of Thorburn, by its reflections abroad, has brought about the effect of a thunderbolt. The veil which concealed the truth has been thorn apart. It is only 40 kilometres from Shanghai that the military authorities

subjected directly to the Central Government have violated international conventions and ignored the authority of the Nanking Government. Furthermore, this same Government, which, we are certain, is the first to deplore the excesses of the Soochow garrison soldiers, did not, however dare to deal vigorously with the guilty military and attempted to pass the affair by in silence, thinking that the foreign opinion would get tired and would end up by finding other interests. Bad reckoning; the truth has emerged in spite of everything.

The result of all this is that the Anglo-Saxon countries are now talking of showing themselves less inclined to be conciliatory in the matter of extraterritoriality. And really speaking, when one considers that the military are in a position to oppose the Government, and to prevent the functioning of a judicial body by intimidating witnesses, the question naturally arises what will be the fate of foreigners when the abolition of extraterritoriality will have delivered them to the mercy of uncultured, brutal and unscrupulous soldiers.

G.M.

Reg. Please file

30:7:'31

Thorburn case

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30.7.31

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, July 29, 1931

Lampson To Ask Troops Punished

Demand Will Be Filed With Fresh Protest, Officials State

Responding quickly to the orders of the British Foreign Office in London demanding a further investigation on the part of the Nationalist Government in the Thorburn case, Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, landed in Nanking by plane last night.

Sir Miles' holiday at Peitaiho was ended abruptly yesterday when he was instructed to file further protest over the mysterious disappearance of young John Thorburn, 19, British subject, missing from his home in Shanghai 59 days.

Plans Uncertain

It was stated at the local British Consulate-General this morning that Sir Miles' plans are indefinite, but it was considered certain that demands would be made upon Chinese authorities for punishment of soldiers responsible for the detention or possible slaying of young Thorburn.

Sir Miles may make a flying trip to Nanchang to deliver his message personally to General Chiang Kai-shek, or else he may make his demands to Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

New Evidence

Meanwhile further evidence was uncovered in an attempt to corroborate the opinion expressed by previous investigators that young Thorburn was arrested by Chinese soldiers at Soochow.

A man now in this city, whose identity is being kept secret, has described how he saw the youth badly injured, in the company of Chinese gendarmerie in Soochow on June 10. Young Thorburn was bleeding and bound, it was charged, being driven by Chinese soldiers to a boat in the creek for transportation, evidently to Taihu Lake, which is 10 miles away from Soochow.

Great Secrecy

His head and body were cut and bleeding, it was stated. Passersby were threatened when they attempted to approach the youth, it was charged, and the Chinese soldiers were taking great care to insure secrecy in their operations.

The reward of $5,000 offered by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury for information leading to the whereabouts of Mr. John Thorburn, dead or alive, still is unclaimed. A board of awards will decide the virtue of all claims and information received will be held in strict confidence.

Reg. Please file
30.7.31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2444
Date 30. 7. 31.

Lampson Flying To Nanking For Thorburn Probe

Minister To Press For Fuller Information On British Youth

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

PEIPING, July 28.—It is understood here that Sir Miles Lampson left Peitaiho by air this morning for Nanking to take up the Thorburn case personally. He may even go to Nanchang to see General Chiang Kai-shek.

Nanking Landing Questionable

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

PEIPING, July 28.—The French aviator, Count de Sibour, accompanied by his wife, flew from Peiping to Peitaiho this morning with the intention of picking up Sir Miles Lampson and conveying him to Nanking. However, owing to the floods in the capital, the authorities here are doubtful whether they will be able to land in Nanking.

Demand Before Chiang

Decision of the British government to ask the Chinese government "with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized state" has led Dr. Hugh Dalton, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to instruct Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China to place the demand before president Chiang Kai-shek himself.

Sir Miles will arrive with his staff at Nanking next Friday, it was announced by the local British Consulate yesterday. This has necessitated his cutting short his holiday at Peitaiho, where he has been for sometime.

The protection of the rights of British subjects in China has been renewed in the minds of members of the House of Commons as a result of the persistent publicity that has been given the case of John Thorburn, who has been missing from his home in Shanghai for 59 days. Press notices, editorials, petitions of local British subjects all have contributed to arousing the government of Great Britain to request their representative in China to demand action.

The special demands of the British government are that the Chinese Government find Mr. Thorburn and deliver him to British authorities, if he is still living, and then to punish the military authorities responsible for his ill treatment or death, as the case may be.

Considering General Chiang Kai-shek, as the "fount of authority" in China, Dr. Dalton explained their desire to appeal to him for action in the matter.

Dalton Statement

(Wireless Through Reuter)

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. Dalton, replied on behalf of the Foreign Secretary to a question concerning the disappearance of John Thorburn.

He said Sir Miles Lampson had been instructed to make representations to the Chinese Government in the following sense: "Independent enquiries have established beyond all reasonable doubt that Thorburn, who is under suspicion in some quarters of having shot at and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, was arrested and handed over to the custody of military authorities who have found means to silence witnesses possessing knowledge of the facts.

"It is the duty of the Chinese Government in the first place to discover Thorburn's whereabouts in China if he is still alive and, in the second place, to inflict suitable punishment on any military authority who may have been responsible for maltreating him or causing his death. His Majesty's Government therefore most earnestly and strongly urge the Chinese Government with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned in the present case of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized state."

He added that Sir Miles Lampson had been instructed to convey the foregoing as a special message from His Majesty's Government and to add that His Majesty's Government must insist on adequate and proper protection being afforded to British subjects.

Reg. Please file
29:7:31

29/7/31

D 2464

1948
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
Date 30. 7. 31.

Thorburn Case Goes Step Farther

LONDON, July 27.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, has been instructed to take the Thorburn case to General Chiang Kai-shek, since "His Majesty's Government must insist upon the proper protection of British subjects."

This was the announcement made by Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to questions in the House of Commons this afternoon—Reuter.

File

SHANGHAI
C. & ...
No. ... D 2464
D 2464
1931

THE THORBURN CASE

Demand for Surrender of Missing Briton

HELD BY MILITARY

Further Representations Authorised

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 25.

I am officially informed that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, this morning authorized further representations to the Nanking government over the disappearance of Mr. J. H. Thorburn. A demand is to be made that Mr. Thorburn be produced for immediate trial under British law, in accordance with the extraterritoriality provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and China.

From an independent source the British Government has been informed that Mr. Thorburn, alive or dead, is in the hands of the Chinese military.

Local Protests

That the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, and the apparent official indifference to his whereabouts, is actively engaging the attention of Britons everywhere in China is indicated by a telegram received yesterday from Weihaiwei.

This reported that 53 signatures to the protest recently circulated among local British residents had been mailed from visitors to that summer resort.

The list of signatures to the protest is otherwise steadily growing and indignation has obviously transcended the bounds of nationality. A non-British protest, now in circulation, yesterday afternoon had 24 nationalities represented by its more than 200 endorsers.

Government Approached

The telegram sent to London by the China Association after its meeting on July 21 has also had gratifying results, according to word received yesterday from Home. The London executive of the Association has now undertaken to bring the circumstances of the Thorburn case vividly before the people of Great Britain and as an initial effort in this connection has already broadcast the text of the telegram throughout the country.

The Parent Body has also arranged for a number of further questions to be asked in the House of Commons in regard to Thorburn's whereabouts and has approached the Government on the subject. Although no definite action has yet been notified by the Government nor a reply received to the letter containing particulars of the protest and its sponsors it is confidently expected that satisfactory information will be available for transmission to Shanghai at an early date.

SI,
Please pass to
Regy. Office JPS
Regy. Please file
A.R. 24/7

1931

THORBURN CASE NOW PRESSED AT HOME

China Association Acts On Resolution Sent From Shanghai

LONDON, July 24.—The China Association, London, is taking up the case of the missing Englishman, John Thorburn.

The Association has published broadcast the telegram sent by the China Association, Shanghai, after the meeting there on July 21.

The Association has also arranged for a number of questions to be asked in the House of Commons in regard to Thorburn's disappearance and has approached the Government on the subject. No definite action, however, has yet been notified by the Government, nor has a reply to the letter been received.—Reuter.

Strong Representations

LONDON, July 25.—Reuter is authoritatively informed that the British Government is making strong representations to the Chinese Government regarding the detention of John Hay Thorburn whom it has reason to believe was arrested by the Chinese autnorities and handed over to Chinese military authorities following a fracas between him and some gendarmes and who has been detained ever since.

The British Government is demanding that he be handed over to an international (? the British) court for trial as he should have been in the first place—Reuter.

S.L. Please pass to Reg. to file.

Registry
Please file
H.P. 24/7

27:7:31.

D 2464. 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 27-7-31.

FURTHER QUESTIONS ON THORBURN

Interpellations To Be Put To Henderson Next Monday

DANGERS OF GIVING UP EXTRALITY RIGHTS

LONDON, July 23.—The interest taken by the House of Commons in the case of Mr. Thorburn is indicated by the fact that further questions will be put to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on Monday.

The line taken by the Conservatives is that the case illustrates the dangers of relinquishing extraterritoriality or of any measure which would place Europeans under Chinese authority.

The firm line indicated in the replies given by the Government in the House of Commons yesterday is welcomed, and it is stated that every possible step will be taken to keep the question in active being until it is settled satisfactorily.—Reuter.

Reg
Please file.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 27-7-31.

Thorburn Case Brought Up In The Commons

Sir Austen Chamberlain Points Out Bearing On Extrality

CONTINUED PRESSURE

Mr. Arthur Henderson Takes Grave View Of Matter; Assurances Given

LONDON, July 22.—A number of questions regarding the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn were asked in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. H. Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, understood that the Chinese Government's Commission of Inquiry had reported concerning the matter but that the Minister had not yet received the text of the report.

Continuing, Mr. Dalton informed the House that Sir Miles Lampson had made strong representations to the Chinese authorities, expressing, with the full approval of the Foreign Secretary, his grave disappointment at their failure to throw any light on Mr. Thorburn's disappearance and warning them that further delay would confirm the suspicion that they were deliberately procrastinating in the belief that the case would be hushed up and eventually forgotten.

Sir Austen Chamberlain suggested that the Government should keep in mind the bearing of this case on the extraterritoriality negotiations.

Sir Charles William Cayzer, Conservative member for the City of Chester, urged the Government to insist on the immediate appointment of a British representative for any further inquiry into the matter.

Mr. Dalton replied that obviously the British Government could not insist on the Chinese Government appointing a British representative. He emphasized that Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, took a very grave view of the matter, and Sir Miles Lampson, with the Foreign Secretary's full approval, would continue to do everything possible to exercise pressure on the Chinese until the matter had been cleared up.—Reuter.

Reg please file

Encl 25/7/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
25.7.31

HOUSE OF
Caldbeck
THE CONNOISSEUR
PRICE TEN CENTS

Additional Evidence Is Found Thorburn Was Arrested By Gendarmerie

PRIEST TELLS OF VISIT FROM BRITISH YOUTH DURING NIGHT OF JUNE 1 AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST BY SOLDIERS

STRUGGLES WITH CAPTORS AND RECEIVES BAYONET WOUND IN NECK

Appeal Of Local British Residents Received In London; Reply Comes Back Stating Action Will Be Taken; Chinese Comment

"The Shanghai Times" is able to-day to give additional indisputable evidence of the fact that John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai, who has been missing for over seven weeks, was actually arrested in the vicinity of Quinsan by Chinese military police. The evidence has been furnished by a Catholic priest who actually sheltered Thorburn on the night of June 1 and, later, saw him seized by Chinese police and taken off to Quinsan. The evidence also shows that Thorburn broke away from his captors and dashed down the railway line where he was intercepted and again arrested after a struggle, during which he was wounded in the neck by a bayonet carried by one of the soldiers. What happened to Thorburn after his second arrest is a mystery which the entire foreign community of Shanghai is anxious to solve, with or without the aid of the Chinese authorities.

This further proof of Thorburn's arrest has come from a reliable source. The report gives details of the arrest as actually witnessed by our informant, a Catholic priest, who has since been unable to ascertain what happened to Thorburn after he was taken away by the Chinese police in the direction of the Quinsan railway station.

Arrives Wet Through

It will be recalled that Thorburn left Shanghai, presumably by train, for Quinsan and Henli on the morning of June 1. He was seen at Henli and later in Quinsan at about 4 p.m. On the night of June 1 Thorburn appeared at the abode of the Catholic priest some time after 10 o'clock.

It appears that Thorburn and some of his friends had, on a number of previous occasions, called at the priest's home when in the neighbourhood of Quinsan and Henli. The priest knew Thorburn well by sight and had conversed with him on numerous occasions. On the night of June 1, shortly after 10 o'clock, Thorburn knocked at the door of the

Reg.
Keep file.
24: 7: 31

He was in a bedraggled condition and was wet through. He explained his condition by mentioning something about falling into a canal. No questions were asked and Thorburn's clothes were removed and dried. He was provided with dry garments while this was being done.

Arrest And Escape

Next morning Thorburn took his leave of the priest and was only a few yards away when some Chinese soldiers noticed him and shouted in Chinese "There's that Russian". They immediately seized him and led him off in the direction of Quinsan. He was locked up temporarily in a small house, but somehow managed to break out, and fled once again in the direction of the priest's house.

Pursued by soldiers, Thorburn dashed along the railway line where he was intercepted by another group of soldiers, who seized him. Thorburn struggled violently, but was finally overcome, receiving a bayonet wound in the neck during the struggle. Just how serious the wound was the priest was unable to say, as Thorburn was hurried off in the direction of the Quinsan railway station. That was the last seen of Thorburn by the priest.

Other Testimony

Other witnesses examined by Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, have stated that Thorburn had his arms tied behind his back and was taken by train from Quinsan to Soochow. Witnesses also stated that Thorburn was seen in Soochow, wounded and, an unconfirmed report states, mutilated.

In the light of this fresh evidence it appears beyond question that Thorburn was arrested by the Chinese military at Quinsan and was actually taken to the Quinsan railway station where he was entrained for Soochow.

Another Protest

In the meantime indignation in Shanghai is growing daily. The cabled protest signed by over 2,300 British residents has reached London where Mr. F. H. Crossley, formerly of Shanghai, who has cabled receipt of the protest, will see that it reaches the right quarters.

Still another national society has interested itself in the disappearance of Thorburn. Yesterday the Shanghai branch of the Anzac Society, consisting of local Australians and New Zealanders, forwarded the following telegraphic protest to the British Prime Minister:

Shanghai Anzac Society consisting of Anzacs who fought in Great War and Australians New Zealanders resident China record strongest indignation disappearance John Thorburn (stop) Despite conclusive evidence of arrest obtained by British Authorities Chinese Government deny all knowledge of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REG.S
No. S. B. D. 2464
ate 24.7.31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 23, 1931

Lampson Warns Wang To Probe Thorburn Case

Minister Has Condemned Action By Nanking, Parliament Told

FEELING AROUSED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Dalton Tells Commons Sir Miles Demands Investigation

(United Press)

LONDON, July 22.—Any further delay on the part of the Chinese Government in solving the mysterious disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, 19-year-old British subject who has been missing for almost two months from his home in Shanghai, will confirm the suspicion that the Chinese Government is deliberately procrastinating, Mr. Hugh Dalton, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declared in the House of Commons tonight.

Replying to blunt questions from Sir Charles Cayzer. the Conservative member of Parliament for the City of Chester. Under-Secretary Dalton said that already Sir Miles Lampson. His Brittanic Majesty's Minister to China, has made strong representations to the Chinese National Government at Nanking.

Lampson Warns Nanking

In his representations to Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, Sir Miles Lampson has expressed regret that there has been no further clarification of the disappearance of Mr. Thorburn since the statement of the Chinese authorities that their investigation showed that the young British subject never was arrested nor imprisoned by the Chinese police or military.

Mr. Dalton said that Sir Miles Lampson has warned the Foreign Minister at Nanking that "any further delay will confirm the suspicion that the Chinese authorities are deliberately procrastinating, believing that the Thorburn case can be hushed up and eventually forgotten."

Indignation In England Growing

Through the efforts of British subjects in China, especially in Shanghai, and because of the interest which has been aroused in official circles in England the Thorburn case is receiving widespread publicity in England.

Indignation has mounted since the receipt of cabled reports of the only official statement given out by the Nanking Government last week. Belief here prevails that it would have been impossible for Mr. Thorburn to disappear completely from the earth within only a few miles of Shanghai without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, who enjoy diplomatic recognition by the British Government.

Issue Linked With Extrality

The British press is carrying full and detailed accounts of the Thorburn case, the feeling it has aroused throughout China and criticism of British as well as of Chinese officials.

A very definite connection between the Thorburn case and China's demands for the abolition of extraterritoriality is seen by many British editors.

Anzacs Send Message

The Anzac Society of Shanghai, the newest British organization here. vesterday added its protest to those already sent to London by various other organizations, including St. George's Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. Patrick's Society and St. David's Society. The protest of the Anzac Society was in the form of a telegram to the British Prime Minister. The message follows:

"Shanghai Anzac Society, consisting of Anzacs who fought in Great War, and Australians, New Zealanders resident in China, record strongest indignation on disappearance, of John Thorburn. Despite conclusive evidence of arrest obtained by British authorities, Chinese Government denies all knowledge of his whereabouts. Anzac Society prays that immediate action be taken to safeguard British prestige as the future safety of all Britishers in China is dependent on this."

New Evidence Found

New evidence concerning the arrest of young Thorburn has been uncovered, according to one report made public this morning. The report states that a Catholic priest living near Quinsan has come forward with the story of the arrest of the youth.

The young man, according to the priest, called at his home about 10 p.m. on June 1. He knocked at the door and was admitted. His clothing is stated to have been thoroughly wet. He remarked that he had fallen into the water. The following morning, the report says, the youth left the house but had gone only a short distance when he was seized by soldiers. He broke away after a struggle, ran, but again was seized, being wounded in the neck by a bayonet in the hands of a soldier. The last the priest saw of him he was being hurried off in the direction of the Quinsan railway station.

British Women Protest

It is announced that all British women interested in the Thorburn case will find a list for signatures of protest at the British Women's Association headquarters, 12 The Bund, during morning office hours 9 a.m., to 12 noon.

Reg. Please file
24:7:'31.

1909

Mr. Nazer's Appeal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Last evening I sent off the following wire to Mr. F. H. Crossley, formerly of Shanghai, and well-known to most of the older residents here:—

"Please furnish most of the London papers with the following:—

An appeal signed by 2,300 British subjects in Shanghai earnestly requests the assistance of the London Press in giving the greatest publicity to the case of young Thorburn held without trial by the Chinese Authorities for over six weeks and every indication tortured mutilated or dead. Immediate strong action by the British Government absolutely essential and to secure this your valued help is craved. This request becomes the more urgent in view of the mendacious reply issued 18th by the Chinese Government regarding investigation. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

I am glad to say I received the reply early this morning.

"Telegram received will act"
Crossley.

A. P. NAZER.

Shanghai, July 22, 1931.

22/7/'31.

2464
1890
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Orig. 24.7.37.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, July 21, 1931

800 British Residents Sign Protest On Thorburn Case

1,000 Signatures Expected Before Closing Time Today; Revised Text Of Cable Released

More than 800 British men and women residents of Shanghai at noon today had signed the Thorburn Appeal List, open to British residents for signature at 5 Peking Road. Indications at noon, despite threatening weather, were that fully 1,000 British residents will have signed the list before 4:30 p.m., which is closing time.

As soon as the list has been closed, it was stated today by Mr. A. P. Nazer, sponsor of the plan, the following cablegram will be dispatched to the leading newspaper of London:

Text Of Telegram

An appeal signed by . . . . British subjects in Shanghai earnestly requests the assistance of the London press in giving the greatest publicity to the case of young Thorburn held without trial by the Chinese authorities for more than six weeks and every indication tortured mutilated or dead (stop) Immediate strong action by the government absolutely essential and to secure this your valued help is craved (stop) This request becomes the more urgent in view of the mendacious reply issued 18th by the Chinese Government regarding their investigation (stop).

A representative of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury this morning was permitted to scan the list of signatures. A considerable number of names of outstanding British residents was noted.

Missing Since June 1

The list was opened to British residents as the result of the strange disappearance from Shanghai on June 1 of Mr. John Thorburn, 19, who has been missing for 51 days.

British authorities, from information obtained from various Chinese sources, have reason to believe that the young man was arrested by the gendarmerie near Quinsan, following the fatal shooting of two Chinese soldiers; was taken to Soochow and either was put to death, after being tortured, or is badly injured and is being held a prisoner.

British Rights Denied

Representations were made to the Nanking Government by the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, through his personal [illegible]

nature already have been forwarded to London by St. Andrew's Society, the local branch of the Royal Air Forces Association and the Royal Society of St. George.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

1891

ACTION DEMANDED BY BRITISH

The failure of the Chinese authorities either to produce John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai who has been missing since June 1, or their inability to trace his whereabouts, has aroused the indignation of British residents of this city, and in many other parts of the country, to an extent unparalleled since the ghastly incident at Nanking in 1927. Not only has this recent example of the inability of Nanking to control and effectively administer territory under its own immediate direction evoked the wrath of British residents, but has evoked the strongest feelings of resentment in the minds of other foreign nationals.

Nothing could serve better to indicate the tide of growing indignation against the failure, wilful or otherwise, of the Chinese authorities to produce this missing youth, either dead or alive, than the petition which was opened yesterday in the office of Mr. A. P. Nazer at 5 Peking Road. Nothing could indicate fuller the intense feeling which the mysterious disappearance of this youth has aroused among the foreign community of Shanghai than the response of the British residents of this city to invitation to endorse the telegram of protest which it is proposed to send to Great Britain to-day.

British men and women, of all ages, all walks of life and varying positions, made it a special duty yesterday to append their signatures to the protest which, it is hoped, will stir the people of Great Britain to a fuller sense of the dangers and difficulties which confront foreigners who wander outside the protection of their own sphere of influence in China. And not only British, but foreigners of many other nationalities called at Mr. Nazer's office yesterday. Some were even resentful of the fact that the protest was confined to British residents only. Two American ladies virtually demanded to be allowed to sign the protest, claiming that it was not only the future safety of Britons which was at stake, but the safety of all foreigners resident in China.

Seldom has an incident of this character aroused such indignant feelings among the foreign community as the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of John Thorburn.

To-day there will be a meeting of the China Association for the purpose of framing a suitable protest to be forwarded to the British Government and Press. Already St. Andrew's Society has despatched a telegraphic protest to London, and the local branch of the Royal Air Force Association yesterday afternoon sent a similar message to London. This afternoon the protest signed by British residents will be sent to leading British newspapers. Those British residents who have not already done so have yet time to add their signatures.

The protest sent by the R. A. F. is as follows:—

> "Royal Air Force Association Shanghai composed ex-Service Fliers constrained protest apparent lack effective action regarding secret detention reported mutilation British Subject John Thorburn Chinese Government contrary all evidence stop Most strongly urge extrality negotiations with medieval country dangerous should suspend pending proof willingness ability Chinese Government protect foreigners accordance their declaration stop Please notify all ex-Service Associations."

All British women interested in the Thorburn case will find a list for signatures of protest at the British Women's Association Headquarters during morning office hours—9 a.m. to 12 noon.

SHANGHAI MUNI... 1824
C. & S. B. REG...
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 21.7.31.

Thorburn Petition Has Many Signers

British And Foreign People Show Interest

Mr. A. P. Nazer, who recently announced that he would sponsor a petition for action on the part of British authorities to discover the whereabouts of John Hay Thorburn, 19, British subject who disappeared from Shanghai on June 1, reported yesterday that hundreds of people had signed the petition and exhibited enthusiasm over the idea.

The petition will be sent to all leading London newspapers, and through them, Mr. Nazer hopes the petition will gain audience with London legislative bodies. Mr. Nazer said yesterday that he thought this method would be more effective than directly petitioning the Prime Minister or the House of Commons.

While many foreigners sought to sign the petition yesterday, none but British signatures were allowed. Approximately 700 signed between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Local consular authorities would not be expected to sign, Mr. Nazer said.

Reg. Please file.
21:7:31.

1880

self and could not say if it were true."

* * *

British

"The Stationmaster at Quinsan stated that the foreigner had been put on the train going westward just after 1 p.m. on June 2. He was in the custody of a party of military police. He said the foreigner had an inscription on his handkerchief and he actually wrote the words of this inscription, "Sea Scout Troop" on one of the posts of the station platform. The words were still there on June 10 when they were seen by Vice-Consul Scott, but he was noticed examining them, and when he returned to the station shortly afterwards, they had been carefully erased."

Chinese

"We then called on the Quinsan District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police. They said that a British Vice-Consul and Mr. Wang Ying, of the 'North China Daily News' had been at Kunshan to enquire. They had both informed them that they only heard that two Chinese gendarmes had been wounded; they had not heard that a foreigner had been arrested."

* * *

British

No direct British statement.

Chinese

"We then proceeded to the headquarters of the First Battalion of the First Regiment of the Gendarmerie which is stationed at Quinsan to investigate, and stated there that according to information from British sources there was a gendarme in the Battalion named Hsieh Ju-sung who, on being interrogated by an Englishman, was alleged to have stated that a foreigner had been arrested. Was that true or not?

"A responsible officer of the Battalion thereupon interrogated Gendarme Hsien Ju-sung, who said: 'When Li Kuo-ts'ai and Shen Li-shang had been severely wounded by bandits on the night of June 1, I received orders to escort them to the hospital at Shanghai to be cared for. The day after arrival at Shanghai, a foreigner and Chinese came to the hospital and cross-examined me on what had happened. I told them how the bandits had wounded my comrades,' adding that there was a rumor abroad that one bandit had been captured. I said I did not think it was true, but I did not know whether anything of the sort had happened after I had come to Shanghai to escort my two comrades. It was only after I had returned to Quinsan that I learned that it was sheer baseless rumor.'"

* * *

British

"Sia Zui-soong, "ba tsang" of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police, spoke of the shooting incident and the arrest of a foreigner who was taken to Quinsan where he was detained until the afternoon of June 2, when he was removed under escort."

Chinese

"After that we asked Policeman Yu Lo-li whether or not he had seen a foreigner escorted by gendarmes on June 1 or 2. He said he had not."

* * *

British

"Yen Yoh-li, policemen attached to the first substation in Quinsan, who said he had seen a foreigner wearing long trousers with two red stripes being taken along the street by the military police with his hands tied behind his back, and that he had been put on a train going west just after 1 o'clock on June 2."

Chinese

"We then inquired of the photographer at Quinsan who said that no foreigner had been to him lately to have his photograph taken."

* * *

British

"Li-Li Photograph Shop in Quinsan reported that a photograph of the foreigner had been taken shortly after his arrest but the owner of the shop said he had no copy of the photograph as the negative had been taken away by the military police."

Chinese

No Chinese statement.

* * *

British

Another policeman in Quinsan stated that a foreigner had been arrested and had given his nationality as English.

Chinese

No Chinese statement.

* * *

British

"The wife of the proprietor of the Tsang As-sing dry goods store at Quinsan, who said that about 4 p.m., on June 1, a young foreigner, whom she identified from a photograph as Thorburn, came to her shop and made a small purchase. He was wearing a pair of dark blue trousers with red lines down the outside of each leg. On the following day, she saw the same foreigner with his hands tied behind his back in the custody of the Military Police and she said he had been put on a train."

1881

ACTION DEMANDED BY BRITISH

The failure of the Chinese authorities either to produce John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai who has been missing since June 1, or their inability to trace his whereabouts, has aroused the indignation of British residents of this city, and in many other parts of the country, to an extent unparalleled since the ghastly incident at Nanking in 1927. Not only has this recent example of the inability of Nanking to control and effectively administer territory under its own immediate direction evoked the wrath of British residents, but has evoked the strongest feelings of resentment in the minds of other foreign nationals.

Nothing could serve better to indicate the tide of growing indignation against the failure, wilful or otherwise, of the Chinese authorities to produce this missing youth, either dead or alive, than the petition which was opened yesterday in the office of Mr. A. P. Nazer at 8 Peking Road. Nothing could indicate fuller the intense feeling which the mysterious disappearance of this youth has aroused among the foreign community of Shanghai than the response of the British residents of this city to invitation to endorse the telegram of protest which it is proposed to send to Great Britain to-day.

British men and women of all ages, all walks of life and varying positions, made it a special duty yesterday to append their signatures to the protest which, it is hoped, will stir the people of Great Britain to a fuller sense of the dangers and difficulties which confront foreigners who wander outside the protection of their own sphere of influence in China. And not only British, but foreigners of many other nationalities called at Mr. Nazer's office yesterday. Some were even resentful of the fact that the protest was confined to British residents only. Two American ladies virtually demanded to be allowed to sign the protest, claiming that it was not only the future safety of Britons which was at stake, but the safety of all foreigners resident in China.

Seldom has an incident of this character aroused such indignant feelings among the foreign community as the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of John Thorburn.

To-day there will be a meeting of the China Association for the purpose of framing a suitable protest to be forwarded to the British Government and Press. Already St. Andrew's Society has despatched a telegraphic protest to London, and the local branch of the Royal Air Force Association yesterday afternoon sent a similar message to London. This afternoon the protest signed by British residents will be sent to leading British newspapers. Those British residents who have not already done so have yet time to add their signatures.

The protest sent by the R. A. F. is as follows:—

"Royal Air Force Association Shanghai composed ex-Service Fliers constrained protest apparent lack effective action regarding secret detention reported mutilation British Subject John Thorburn Chinese Government contrary all evidence stop Most strongly urge extrality negotiations with medieval country dangerous should suspend pending proof willingness ability Chinese Government protect foreigners accordance their declaration stop Please notify all ex-Service Associations."

All British women interested in the Thorburn case will find a list for signatures of protest at the British Women's Association Headquarters during morning office hours—9 a.m. to 12 noon.

18/04
S. B. D. 24/64
20.7.31

Shanghai Sunday Times
泰晤士報（星期刊）

When You Think of PAINT
THINK OF CAMPBELL
1265 Bubbling Well Road. Tel. 32626

PRICE TWENTY CENTS

CHINESE AUTHORITIES DENY ALL KNOWLEDGE OF MISSING BRITISH SUBJECT THORBURN

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY ST. PETER'S, ROME

Powerful Bomb Carried Out Of Church Before Heavy Explosion

SMASHES WINDOWS IN VATICAN GALLERY

ROME, July 17.—The discovery of a powerful bomb in St. Peter's, the most sacred Catholic church, has caused a tremendous sensation inasmuch as according to experts its explosion in any case would have seriously damaged the famous cupola of the basilica, which was designed by Michel Angelo, even if a still greater catastrophe had been averted.

The bomb was found after the basilica had been closed to the public. It was wrapped in paper in a confessional directly beneath the cupola and close to the monument of Pope Benedict XV. It exploded spontaneously at two o'clock this morning at an isolated spot in the Vatican gardens whither it had been removed after its discovery by Papal guards.

The force of the explosion, which was heard all over Rome, awakened the Pope from his sleep and smashed a number of windows in the Vatican's picture gallery, but thanks to the precautions taken did no further damage. Clues as to the perpetrators of this barbarous attempt to destroy one of the world's most famous and sacred buildings have not yet been found, though the city is full of contradictory rumours, circles close to the Italian Government, which immediately ordered a strict investigation, claiming that it must have been the work of anti-Fascists who wanted to arouse further ani mosity between the Vatican and the Quirinal.—Transocean-Kuo Min.

Official Statement From Foreign Office At Nanking Says He Was Not Arrested

INVESTIGATION AT SOOCHOW AND QUINSAN BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PRODUCES NOTHING BUT REPEATED DENIALS

REMARKABLE CONTRADICTIONS FROM WITNESSES IN SECOND ENQUIRY

Stationmaster, Chinese Porters, Constable And Residents Who Previously Admitted Seeing Bound Foreigner, Now Deny Statements

In an official statement from the Foreign Office of the Nanking Government to the British Consul-General in Shanghai, the results of the Chinese investigation into the disappearance of John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai, were communicated yesterday morning. It is denied that Thorburn, or any other foreigner, was arrested by the Gendarmerie, or that any foreigner was concerned in the shooting incident in the vicinity of Quinsan on June 1. Allegations that any foreigner had been imprisoned, wounded or beaten, either at Quinsan or Soochow, are denied by the Chinese officials. All knowledge of the whereabouts of John Thorburn are also firmly denied.

The statement from Nanking is, in effect, a general contradiction of the statements previously made to Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, by witnesses examined by him both at Quinsan and Soochow. These witnesses had stated that they had seen a foreigner answering Thorburn's description under arrest at Quinsan and Soochow. At the latter place he was led through the streets with his hands tied behind his back and was subsequently tied to a tree and publicly beaten.

John Thorburn disappeared somewhere along the Shanghai-Nanking railway line between Quinsan and Soochow on June 1. Since that date he has not been found. Reports from various sources indicated that he had been arrested by Chinese military police in the vicinty of Quinsan. All efforts to trace him proved fruitless and the Nanking Government, through the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, was asked to conduct an investigation into this mysterious disappearance. The result of the investigation by Nanking Government officials is as follows:

WERE ALL THESE PEOPLE LYING?

The following points, taken from statements to British Consular investigators by Chinese at Soochow and Quinsan, are of great importance in the Thorburn investigation and compel close attention. Before the Chinese investigation began, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was informed in writing of the substance of the evidence in the hands of the British authorities. The following points were particularly stressed:

1.—Sia Zui-soong, "ba tsang" of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police spoke of the shooting incident and the arrest of a foreigner, who was taken to Quinsan, where he was detained until the afternoon of June 2, when he was removed under escort.

2.—The wife of the proprietor of the Tsang Ah-sing dry goods store at Quinsan stated that at about 4 p.m. on June 1, a young foreigner, whom she identified from a photograph as Thorburn, went to her shop and made a small purchase. He was wearing a pair of dark blue trousers with red lines down the side of each leg. On the following day she saw the same foreigner with his hands tied behind his back in the custody of the Military Police. She said he was put on a train.

3.—A policeman named Yeu Loh-li, attached to the 1st Sub-Station in Quinsan, said he had seen a foreigner wearing long trousers with two red stripes, being taken along the street by the Military Police with his hands tied behind his back. He was put on a train going west just after 1 o'clock on June 2.

4.—Another policeman in Quinsan gave corroborative evidence and stated that the foreigner had given his nationality as English.

5.—When questioned, the stationmaster at Quinsan said that a foreigner had been put on the train going westward just after 1 p.m. on June 2. He was in the custody of a party of Military Police. He also stated that the foreigner had an inscription on his handkerchief and that he actually wrote the words "Sea Scout Troop" on one of the posts of the station platform. The words were still there on June 10 and were seen on that date by Mr. Scott, British Vice-Consul. He was noticed examining them, but when he returned to the station shortly afterwards they had been carefully erased.

6.—The Li-li Photograph Shop in Quinsan when visited revealed further evidence. Here it was learned that a photograph of the foreigner had been taken, shortly after his arrest, but the owner of the shop had no copy of the photograph as the negative had been taken away by the Military Police.

7.—Two porters at the Soochow Railway Station, No.'s 93 and 105, stated they saw the foreigner on the afternoon of June 2 being sent under a Military Police escort to the Military Headquarters.

WERE ALL THESE PEOPLE LYING?

Amateur Bath-House Racketeer Finally Lands In Gaol

Ingenuity, not modesty, was the chief characteristic of Yang, a bath-house thief now "doing time" in the Municipal guest-house on Ward Road, according to the evidence submitted by aggrieved witnesses appearing at Yang's trial.

Apparently Saturday night is "bath night" the world over for those not particularly addicted to self-ablution. At any rate Saturday night was Yang's big night of the week and he made it a practice of visiting a bath-house on Avenue Edward VII where the clientele was more dressy than at most other places. Subsequent events proved that Yang was more interested in the habiliments of his fellow-bathers than in his own cleansing.

For instance, a week ago he suddenly let out a first-class bath-house war-whoop and called for the Riot Squad, the Ambulance Corps, S.V.C. and Chapei Gendarmerie, declaring to an excited multitude that some one had stolen his pants.

He got no satisfaction from the proprietor. But when that worthy's back was turned Yang grabbed a spare pair of the proprietor's and skipped into the street with only a shirt on.

The following Saturday he tried the same trick at another bath-house, this time calling for everybody's help except that of the Pootung Protection Corps. Then, as the excitement commenced to die down, he seized a nifty silk jacket and hit out for the highway with hue and cry after him. This time he was caught.

On trial Yang stated that the bath-house proprietor merely had a grudge against him for using too much soap. In fact, said Yang, he had once hit him over head with a wooden bucket for using too much.

This the proprietor denied, but went one better by telling the court that the jacket stolen had contained $300. Three years for Yang.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT OF ENQUIRY

With regard to the disappearance without trace of the British resident of Shanghai, Thorburn, it is on record that repeated letters have been received from the British Consul-General at Nanking requesting investigation; also that the replies of the various Departments concerned have been communicated to the British Consul-General. Further, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War each sent an official of their respective Ministries to conduct a joint and strict investigation. These two officials have now reported as follows:

In pursuance of our instructions, we at once left for Soochow where we first visited the headquarters of the First Regiment of Gendarmerie occupying the Lao Wu T'uan Barracks. We were informed by the Colonel of the said Regiment that the Regiment certainly had not arrested any foreigner. As regards the matter of the wounding by shooting of two gendarmes at Weiting near Kunshan (Quinsan), the bandits had made good their escape owing to the passing of a train (between the combatants). Not only was no foreigner arrested on that occasion, but no Chinese was captured. We, thereupon, inspected the regimental gaol, where we found only two Chinese prisoners. Both were gendarmes. There was no foreigner in the gaol. We then inspected the military goal. There were four prisons and one prison-hospital and three workshops. We examined them all, one after another, and found that they contained no foreigner.

SOOCHOW MAGISTRATE'S DENIAL

We then went to the District Magistracy of Wuhsien (Soochow). We were informed that on receipt of instructions from the Ministry ordering an investigation, the Magistrate at once wrote to the Headquarters of the First Regiment of Gendarmerie and also ordered the Commissioner of Police to investigate and report. The Gendarmerie headquarters replied that no foreigner whatever had been arrested. The Commissioner of Police reported that he had made investigations and found that there was no truth in the allegation that a foreigner had been arrested.

We then proceeded to the Soochow Railway Station where we interviewed the stationmaster and the assistant stationmaster, and asked them whether on or about the 2nd of June they had seen on the station premises a party of gendarmes guarding a foreigner. They replied that they were very busily engaged every day in the performance of their duties and did not know whether gendarmes had or had not brought a foreign prisoner to the station. Recently Mr. Scott, a British Vice-Consul, had visited the station and inter-

1543

Thorburn Case Goes Before Public Of Britain

St. Andrew's Society Of Shanghai Sends Telegram To Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Deploring Ineffective Policy; Home Newspapers Informed

Intervention by the British Government for the release of John Thorburn, 19-year-old British subject alleged to be in the hands of Chinese military authorities for a period now exceeding six weeks, is being sought by the Shanghai branch of St. Andrew's Society, which has interested itself in the affair for humane and national reasons.

A telegram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, was dispatched from Shanghai by the Society yesterday, as follows:

"John Thorburn, British subject, held six weeks without trial near Nanking by Chinese authorities. Tortured, mutilated or dead. Known to have been alive three weeks ago. Request for Sino-British investigation refused. St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai deplores ineffective policy of Foreign Office and calls for strong, definite action.

"Signed, Committee of St. Andrews Society, S'hai."

Arrangements have also been made to issue this telegram through Reuter's Agency to newspapers at Home for the purpose of calling attention to the plight of young Thorburn whose fate, like his exact whereabouts, continue to remain a mystery.

Thorburn disappeared from his home, 315 Rue Bourgeat, French Concession, on June 1.

Movements Traced

Evidence collected since his disappearance by Consular officials, plain-clothes policemen, and independent investigators points to his having headed in the direction of Nanking, following the railway route. He is believed to have got into difficulties with some Chinese soldiers as a result of a shooting episode along the railway embankment near Quinsan, and to have been taken prisoner and removed to Soochow military barracks.

It has been reported that he was transferred elsewhere, and has been held prisoner since.

Corroborated testimony has also been collected by British Consular officers investigating on the spot that Thorburn was tied to a tree and beaten in the presence of a number of Soochow villagers, while an uncorroborated report was received to the effect that one of his soldier guards stabbed him with a bayonet.

All but definite proof of Thorburn having been held in prison at Soochow was collected by Mr. A. Scott, British Vice-Consul at Shanghai, who remained for over a week in Soochow conducting an exhaustive inquiry. But although the British official returned satisfied that Thorburn was in the hands of the military, he could not trace his whereabouts.

Minister Intervenes

He gathered sufficient evidence however, to prompt the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, to send a representative to Nanking with a request for an official investigation.

This representative, Mr. Frank Aveling, called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, who deputed a representative from the Ministry and another from the Ministry of War to proceed to Soochow and investigate the reports furnished by the British authorities. But Mr. Aveling's attendance at the investigation was refused.

At the present time the Nanking Government representatives are still conducting their inquiry at Soochow, while Mr. Aveling and the British authorities await their report. So far, the Chinese have been more than two weeks on their task, but not a word as to their movements or discoveries, if any, has been received by the British authorities to date.

Reg
Please file
17:7:31.

Encl
16/7/31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S
No. S. B. D. 2464.
9-7-31

British Authorities Laud Press Findings In Thorburn Mystery

Copy Of Reporter's Story Forwarded To Nanking As Material Evidence For Investigators; Father Of Youth Appreciates Paper's Actio

Shanghai yesterday acclaimed The China Press in vestigation of the Thorburn disappearance as a valuable ste toward the solution of the mystery and as added impet to official inquiries now being carried out. Among those wh recognized the importance of disclosures made in yesterday' China Press, as a result of the three day investigation, wer Mr. M. Hay Thorburn, father of the 19-year-old Britishe last seen in Shanghai on June 1, and the British superinten ing consul, Mr. A. D. Blackburn.

Mr. Blackburn, yesterday sent a copy of the China Press carrying intimate disclosures on the disappearance of John Hay Thorburn, 19, believed to have been detained for five weeks by Chinese military authorities, to the British Legation at Nanking.

Disclosures Significant

Mr. Blackburn told a China Press representative that the news story included details of a significant nature. He said that previous information gained by consular investigators and others was largely given by second and third parties. Practically all the testimony introduced into the China Press account of the alleged capture and detention of a foreigner by Chinese soldiers was given by Soochow residents who claimed to actually have seen the young man in the custody of soldiers. More than 50 witnesses were interviewed during the paper's three-day investigation.

Mr. Blackburn said that besides the quantity of added information included in the Press report, certain details differed from those collected by the British office. The consul had learned that the First Battalion held the young man, while the Press gained information from soldiers and townspeople that he was detained at the second Battalion Camp. Eye witnesses also denied the report received by British authorities to the effect that the boy had been mutilated.

Press Probe Welcome

The consular official said that the Nanking government had sent representatives of the War and Fo eign Affairs Ministries to co duct a month's investigation of t case. One week has passed. R ports of their findings will be ma public at the end of the mont

Mr. Blackburn said that the a tion taken by the China Press we especially welcome inasmuch it came at a time when the han of the British authorities we practically tied. He said that t Chinese government at Nanking h not definitely forbidden a Briti investigation of the Thorburn d s-appearance, but that when it was asked to sanction the sending of Mr. Aveling to represent the British government in the inquiry, the Chinese responded that they could conduct their own investigation. Mr. Blackburn said there is no objection to an informal British investigation, but the above response is in effect a refusal to allow a foreign representative to sit with them in consideration of evidence on the Thorburn case. The British government can only await developments brought about by the Chinese investigation, he declared.

Father Appreciative

Mr. Thorburn expressed his appreciation of the step taken by the China Press toward determining the fate of his son. He said that he had not yet given up hope that his son would be returned to him, and that the account in the China Press substantiated beliefs of his that his son was still alive.

"I greatly appreciate the action of the China Press in initiating an

Reg. Please file 8:7:31

1791

Thorburn Now Missing 37 Days; Official "Search" Fruitless

The whereabouts of John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton who disappeared on June 1 after setting out in the direction of Quinsan, are still definitely unknown to British Consular authorities and everyone else desirous of locating him, it was learned during inquiries yesterday.

It is significant, however, that although the committee of inquiry sent to Soochow by the Nanking Government at the request of the British Minister to China have been investigating for more than a week, they have not, so far, communicated to the British authorities any information whatsoever. According to their plans, they will continue to investigate for another three weeks, then return to Nanking and render their report

In the meantime Mr. Frank Aveling, personal representative of H. M. Minister, sent to Nanking to press for this inquiry, is still at Nanking, forbidden to join the Nanking investigators at Soochow.

Whether Thorburn is being held at Soochow, Lion Hill or anywhere else is not the real issue. It has been reported that he is now at Nanking and this report is being looked into, local British authorities stated yesterday.

Wherever Thorburn may be now cannot alter the evidence that he, or someone so like him as to satisfy the most sceptical, was seen in custody of Chinese soldiers at Soochow on or about the time of his disappearance.

This has been borne out, not by one witness, but by scores of witnesses, including railway officials, plain villagers and even soldiers themselves. Responsible British officials collected this testimony.

At Nanking or Soochow, wounded or not, guilty of the Quinsan shooting or not, the British authorities are satisfied that Thorburn was in the hands of the military. Their only doubt at present is where he may be found at this time.

1183

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
& S. E. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2464.
Date 7-7-31.

THE THORBURN MYSTERY

Disappearance Five Weeks Ago To-morrow

NO RESULTS FROM INVESTIGATIONS

To-morrow morning, July 6, there will have elapsed five weeks since Mr. John Hay Thorburn disappeared so mysteriously, and also one week will have elapsed since the National Government commenced its inquiry into his disappearance. So far official Chinese investigations have produced no result, despite the fact that the consular authorities have no doubt that Mr. Thorburn is, or has been, in Soochow or its vicinity.

Special pressure was brought to bear on the Nanking authorities by Mr. Aveling, H.M. Minister's personal representative, recently, and on July 27 he was informed by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that a representative of his ministry had already left for Soochow and that a representative of the Ministry of War was also leaving, and that official inquiries were to commence early last week. No statement has been made regarding the progress of their inquiries.

Prior to this the military police authorities at Soochow had persistently denied that they had any foreigner in custody. Mr. Thorburn left Shanghai on June 1, and on that morning a young foreigner, corresponding to him and wearing garments corresponding to those Mr. Thorburn had taken from home, was seen by Chinese in Quinsan.

The Shooting Incident

That night, about 10 p.m., a shooting affair occurred along the railway line near Weiting, when a man originally described as a foreigner and believed to be a Russian is alleged to have shot and wounded two military police, who subsequently died in hospital in Shanghai. The next morning an alleged Russian was arrested as grave suspicion was attached to him, and taken to the headquarters of the military police in Soochow.

In a statement issued by H.M. Consulate-General and published in the "North-China Sunday News" two weeks ago the following passage occurs: "The incidence in dates strongly suggests that the consular authorities immediately a Chinese interproceed to The left little who had connec- have by mili- that or ly.

Reg.
Please file
6:7:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 3.7.31.
1174

STRANGE HAPPENINGS AT SOOCHOW

Aveling Held At Arm's Length; Thorburn Is Moved?

CHINESE CONDUCTING INQUIRY ALONE

For some reason best known to themselves, the Soochow military authorities are understood to have transferred John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton last seen alive by his parents on May 31, from the military prison at Soochow to other dingy quarters at Shih Tsu Shan, or Lion Hill, about an hour and a half's walk from Soochow.

The transfer was accomplished nearly two weeks ago, according to information reaching the British consular authorities here. Although the report is not quite as reliable as others which have been received by the British authorities, it nonetheless has more than a probability of truth in it, as borne out by supporting evidence of a circumstantial nature.

The reason for the transfer, if transfer there actually has been, is undoubtedly the institution of an inquiry, supposedly of a vigorous nature, by the Nanking Government acting under pressure applied by the British Legation.

This inquiry has already begun but the information as to the manner of its commencement is alone suspicious in character as the Chinese military authorities have refused permission to Mr. Frank Aveling, British Legation representative on the spot under instructions from Sir Miles Lampson, to accompany the committee of inquiry during the course of their investigations.

On June 27 representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of War at Nanking left for Soochow in connection with this inquiry, Mr. Aveling was informed. They had strict instructions to investigate thoroughly the reports in circulation about Thorburn being under detention by the military authorities at Soochow.

At the same time as this information was conveyed to Mr. Aveling he was politely told that his association with the Government's investigators was not desired, for the reason already stated.

"We are, in fact, just as anxious to clear up this affair as you are," Mr. Aveling was told. That, and no more.

File
3.7.31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REG. 1465
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 2.7.31.

THORBURN MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED

British Authorities Unable To Make Statement

There have been no developments in what has come to be known locally as the "Thorburn mystery," according to Mr. A. D. Blackburn, Superintending Consul, of H.B.M. Consulate-General.

The inquiry started by Mr. Frank Aveling, personal representative of Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister to China, is still in progress, according to Mr. Blackburn, who was unable, however, to disclose the nature of any progress made to date by Mr. Aveling.

The despatch to Soochow of Mr. Aveling, it will be recalled, followed closely upon the release to the press of Shanghai by the British Consulate of an official statement of the discoveries made by British Vice-Consul A. L. Scott, specially sent to Soochow to discover what had become of John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton believed to have fallen into hands of the Soochow military authorities.

Mr. Scott's inquiries pointed strongly to Thorburn being held a prisoner at Soochow and on the strength of this information, which was wirelessed to H. M. Minister in Peiping, Mr. Aveling was sent to press the Nanking Government for an immediate official investigation, a joint Sino-British Commission of Inquiry being suggested.

Mr. Aveling has already discussed the matter with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, pressing for an immediate and full investigation. That was in the early part of last week. Since then, no further information has been vouchsafed by the local British consular authorities.

File
2:7:'31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 26. 6. 31.

THORBURN INQUIRY TO BE PRESSED

Mr. F. Aveling Calls Upon Dr. C. T. Wang At Nanking

In connection with the alleged detention of John Thorburn, 19-year-old British subject, by the Soochow military authorities, it is understood that Mr. F. Aveling, representing Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister to China, has already seen Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is pressing for an immediate inquiry.

Thorburn has been missing from his home since June 1, and the local British consular authorities have collected sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption that the missing Briton is being held a prisoner in a Soochow military prison and is, moreover, in bad physical condition at the present time.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 10. 6. 31.

Extract for file 10.6.31.

SHOOTING OF RAILWAY POLICE BY FOREIGNER.

The Shun Pao publishes the following correspondence from Soochow:-

In connection with the recent killing of one and wounding of two of a group of military police while patrolling the railway line between Quinsan and Taing Hoe and the subsequent arrest and detention of a foreigner in the Military Police Headquarters at Soochow, Mr. "Sa Ke To" ( ), the British Vice-Consul in Shanghai, yesterday (June 9) went to Soochow and enquired of the Union Government whether the arrested person was a British subject or not, as an Englishman named "Wei Lin Tai Ma" ( ), age 19, was missing from Shanghai. He was informed by Magistrate Wong that he was awaiting instructions from the Military Police Headquarters. Magistrate Wong promised to notify Mr. "Sa Ke To" as soon as instructions were received. The British Vice-Consul returned to Shanghai the same night.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date 19. 6. 31.

Extract for file. 19.6.

SHOOTING OF MILITARY POLICE AT PAOSHAN.

The Min Pao has published the following letter from the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters:-

The report published by your paper on the killing of members of the Military Police near Paoshing Kyi Railway Station on the night of June 1 does not correspond with the facts. We have received a letter from the Military Police reading as follows:-

"On the night of June 1 a squad of Military Police were patrolling about 3 li to the west of the Paoshing Kyi Railway Station, suddenly some desperadoes opened fire on them and in consequence 2 members were wounded. When the remaining force was in pursuit of the desperadoes, an express train passed and eventually separated the police and the desperadoes who, availing themselves of the opportunity, made good their escape. The police then made a thorough search but no arrests were made. The information published by various newspapers after this occurrence is mostly untrue and the report regarding the arrest of a foreigner is liable to give rise to a misunderstanding".

SHANGHAI
C. & S.
No. S. B. D.2464
Date 22-6-31

DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHN THORBURN

Possibility Of Official Statement By British Consul

An official statement upon the Thorburn mystery is likely to be forthcoming from the British Consular authorities within the next 24 hours, "The Shanghai Times" was informed yesterday, providing certain necessary formalities at present in motion are completed to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned.

The British Consular authorities, who have been making the fullest possible investigation into this affair in the face of many obstacles placed in their path, it is believed, by officials, outside the Settlement have reached the conclusion that the situation demands the full light of publicity and permission of the British Minister at Peiping is being sought for that purpose.

John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton, left his home on June 1 with an obscure intention and wandered along the Shanghai-Nanking railway line in the direction of Quinsan. There, it is believed, he got himself into some sort of trouble with a party of Chinese soldiers whom he met, and there is strong evidence that he was subsequently arrested and taken to Soochow.

Definite denial of his arrest or detention has been given repeatedly by Chinese military officials at Soochow, notwithstanding much evidence to the contrary collected by British Consular officials and others who have carried out investigations on the spot.

Rumours of foul play have been in circulation and the British Consular authorities here are believed to be in possession of certain information which may eventually lead to the exchange of official notes with the Nanking Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 19 - 6 - 31

HOPE FOR THORBURN VANISHING

Conspiracy Of Silence At Soochow Proves Effective

Little hope is held out by the British consular authorities of tracing the whereabouts of John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton, who mysteriously disappeared from his home on the night of May 31-June 1. Practically every possible avenue of inquiry has been thoroughly investigated, and although the evidence that Torburn fell into Chinese military hands continues to pile up, categorical denials that he did so, likewise continue to be received from Chinese sources.

For more than a week, Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul. has been conducting an investigation at Soochow, but little or no light on the mystery has resulted. If anything, the mystery has deepened.

The past 24 hours brought to light one somewhat significant piece of information, however. It was the rumour that the First Regiment stationed at Soochow had been transferred to Kiangsi. It was a party of soldiers from this regiment, it is alleged, who were concerned in the shooting affair near Quinsan on or about June 2, which other rumours connected with the missing man Thorburn.

Notwithstanding the official denials issued by the Soochow military and judicial authorities that any foreigner had been concerned or arrested in connection with that incident, there is very strong evidence that a foreigner resembling young Thorburn was arrested by the Soochow military authorities and is being detained somewhere in Soochow. There is the alternative theory, unconfirmed rumours of which have already been in circulation in Shanghai, that young Thorburn was shot, but whether during the affair with the soldiers or in consequence of his part in that affair, may never be known.

Reg.
Please file
18:6:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 18-6-31

THE THORBURN MYSTERY

Fate of Missing Briton Still Unknown

BELIEVED TAKEN TO SOOCHOW

Still no news has reached Shanghai of the whereabouts of Mr. John Thorburn, the young nineteen-year old Englishman who disappeared from home on June 1, was seen walking along the Shanghai Nanking Railway in the neighbourhood of Quinsan station and, apparently, has completely vanished.

Inquiries set on foot by the British authorities have been, so far, fruitless. Mr. A. L. Scott, who has been investigating the affair at Soochow, has returned to Shanghai. It is understood that the local Chinese officials have received no report either of Mr. Thorburn or of any incident connecting him with the affray in which two Chinese soldiers were wounded, one of them mortally. In fact, the statements of the Chinese officials as recorded in the "North-China Daily News" on Monday have not been substantially varied.

The fact remains that Mr. Thorburn has not been located. It is moreover ascertained, from reports reaching this office, that a foreigner, answering to his description, was seen in custody and so far as can be judged, was taken to Soochow. The denials of the local authorities are therefore taken to be based on information incompletely seized of the facts.

Obviously the matter cannot rest there. Mr. Thorburn's disappearance is seriously exercising the minds of his parents. The British authorities have made most careful investigations and it is probable that they will before long have to take the matter up formally with the Chinese Government. It is expected that a full statement of the facts as they have been elicited will be framed and representations made through the proper channels for steps to be taken in order to clear up the mystery.

Reg. Please file

1092

Mr. Thorburn's Fate

Whatever may be the conditions in the interior of China, it is very difficult to believe that a young foreigner can disappear into the blue within a few miles of Shanghai, without there being any trace of his whereabouts. It is still more difficult to believe in the face of the known facts about Mr. Thorburn's adventure. It is established that he was possessed of some idea of travelling on foot into China. It is admitted that he was seen walking on the railway line between Shanghai and Quinsan. There is a sufficient amount of cumulative evidence, circumstantial and otherwise to justify the theory that he was taken into custody by some Chinese who escorted him to Soochow. The time factor and, other personal details, gave grounds for the strongest presumption that he was in some way or another involved in the incident which led to the arrival at Shanghai of two wounded Chinese soldiers, one of whom subsequently died. Yet in spite of the assiduous inquiries of the British authorities, the information from official Chinese sources at Soochow fails entirely to support these deductions. That would not arouse comment if the Soochow officials could produce evidence of Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts. They apparently cannot. It would seem that the reports which they have received from their subordinates are defective. The matter is hardly likely to be allowed to rest there. It is to be hoped therefore that more insistent inquiries will be made through such channels as will produce reliable and reputable information on the subject.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. T.C.STRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 15. 6. 31.

Extract from the Morning Translation of

June 15, 1931.

Shooting of two Military Policeman by Foreigner

The Sin Lan Pao published the following letter from the First Regiment Military Police on June 14 : -

"Re the shooting of two military police by desperadoes on the night of June 1 while patrolling near Tsing Nee ( ). On the night in question a thick fog set in and nothing could be seen at close range. When the military police patrol of this Regiment reached a place about 3 li to the west of the Tsing Nee Railway Station, some desperadoes suddenly opened fire on them and consequently two policemen were wounded . While the remaining police were in pursuit of the desperadoes, an express train passed and separated the police and the desperadoes, who, availing themselves of the opportunity, made good their escape. The police made a thorough search but made no arrests. These are the true facts of the case. The information published by various newspapers is mostly untrue; moreover, the report of the arrest of a foreigner is entirely groundless and it has incurred suspicion on the part of foreigners. For fear that the truth may still not be known to the public, we hereby request that a correction be published."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 16. 6. 31

Extract for file 166

BRITISH SUBJECT ARRESTED KIDNAPPING.

The Wan Pao, a mosquito paper, publishes the following article:-

The British Consulate at Nanking received a letter from the British Consulate in Shanghai the day before yesterday stating that a British subject, resident of Shanghai named "Ku S Du" (?), age 19, surreptitiously left his home at the end of May, taking with him a pistol. This man is very quick tempered. In a letter left by him he wrote that he desired to enroll with the Chinese army to suppress the Communists. It is not known whether he has reached Nanking or has joined the Chinese army. He is not in possession of a passport nor a pistol licence. The British Consulate at Nanking have transmitted the original letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who in turn requested the Nanking Garrison Commissioner to make investigations.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 17.6.31

New Evidence In Hands Of British In Thorburn Case

Suspicion Persists That Youth Was Taken By Soochow Police

Despite the fact that the Soochow magistrate and gendarmerie officer are still strongly denying that they have Mr. John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton who has been missing from Shanghai since June 1, in their custody, British consular officials here have now more reason than ever to believe their statements untruthful, it was declared yesterday.

The superintending consul, Mr. A. D. Blackburn, informed a representative of The China Press yesterday that local British authorities do not actually know the exact whereabouts of the missing youth but they are positive he is in Soochow, in which city Mr. A. L. Scott vice-consul in the Chinese Affairs office, is continuing his investigations.

Thorburn Seen In Soochow

Whether young Thorburn is alive or dead is not known. British investigations have been carried out ever since the youth's mysterious disappearance, from his father's house, 315 Rue Bourgeat, on June 1, was reported. As a city-wide search was made for him here without success, the hunt was spread further afield.

The first important clue obtained was the statement of the station master of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway's Quinsan station. This official claimed to have seen a foreigner, answering exactly Thorburn's description, in the custody of Chinese gendarmerie in Quinsan. Now, the number of people who have been Thorburn in the gendarmerie's hands have swelled considerably for Mr. Scott has located a few persons who actually saw Thorburn, still in the hands of Chinese military, in Soochow.

Cleared Of Shooting

Mr. Blackburn personally thinks the lad is in Soochow and that the Chinese authorities, for some reason of their own, are deliberately hiding his whereabouts.

At first it was believed that Thorburn was connected in some

New Evidence In Hands Of British In Thorburn Case

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

manner with the strange shooting affray on the railroad track in which two Chinese gendarmes received fatal wounds and have since died from them. This incident happened on the night of June 2, a day after Thorburn disappeared from his home in Shanghai.

Thorburn Cleared Of Charge

However, the commanding officers of the two gendarmerie divisions in the Soochow district informed Mr. Scott that no foreigner was involved in the case, their men being wounded by bandits. British authorities here, knowing that Thorburn was armed with a .45 caliber Shanghai Volunteer Corps revolver, were at first afraid the youth had been arrested in connection with the shooting and dealt with by the Chinese themselves.

The statements of the Chinese officers cleared Thorburn of a particularly serious situation and now allow the youth's consular authorities to have a clearer field to work upon for his recovery irrespective whether he is dead or alive.

Keen On Outdoor Life

Young Thorburn was a quiet lad, very keen on all outdoor sports and life in general. An enthusiastic hockey player during the winter months, he is in the habit of devoting most of his time in summer to tennis or on the river. He was a Sea Scout and a live member try of the Drysdale Amateur Dramatic Club. In 1928, then a boy of 17, Thorburn started training, seriously to train for the International Walking Competition with the English team. After two weeks of gruelling work he was forced to abandon his idea of entering for the race as his legs gave out on him. Thorburn was a lad with a great amount of "go" in him and very popular in the younger set here.

The missing youth was supposed to have joined a boating party up at Henli the day before he disappeared. Instead of doing so, however, he spent the day in Shanghai playing tennis at the Race Course in the afternoon and returning to his father's house to sleep that night. He left the following day after leaving a note to his father merely saying he was going up coun-

Reg.
Please file
16:6:31.

NO LIGHT ON THORBURN MYSTERY

Vice-Consul Scott Fails To Return From Soochow

Officially, there have been no new developments in what has come to be known as the "Thorburn Mystery," which concerns the disappearance on the night of May 31—June 1 of 19-year-old John Thorburn, of 315 Rue Bourgeat, who left his home for an uncertain destination and has not been heard of since.

Some light on the mystery was expected yesterday with the return to Shanghai from Soochow of Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, who went to Soochow early last week in an effort to discover anything which might lead to the solution of the mystery. The missing youth is a British subject.

Inquiries made yesterday found Mr. Scott still at Soochow and his postponed return might possibly be attributed to his having discovered something new in connection with the case, as he was expected to return last Saturday.

One of the most important developments in the case has been the denial by Chinese military authorities that the Quinsan shooting incident of nearly two weeks ago, in which three Chinese gendarmes lost their lives, in any way concerned foreigners. It was feared that Thorburn had, in some way become embroiled in an argument with Chinese soldiers and had made use of a pistol he is alleged to have taken away with him on May 31.

However, the Chinese declare not only that no foreigner was mixed up in that affair but also that they have no foreigner in custody at the present time, this notwithstanding considerable evidence to the contrary collected at Soochow, Quinsan and other points in that vicinity.

1076

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, June 15, 1931

Mystery Deepens In Thorburn Case

Young Britisher Lost In Uplands May Be Dead

Is young John Thorburn, British subject, dead or alive and is he, if alive, being detained by the Soochow authorities?

These questions today are puzzling the local British authorities as the investigation into the whereabouts of the young man, ordered by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, continues at Soochow and Quinsan.

Of the following the British consulate general here is almost certain:

Left Home May 31

Thorburn, who is 19 years of age, left his home here on May 31, leaving a note in which he informed his father that he was "going upcountry."

Thorburn was armed, carrying a loaded pistol and was wearing attire of the machine gun company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, of which he is a member, but which would be better suited for dress parade.

Seen In Custody

On June 2, according to definite information received by the British consulate general from disinterested witnesses, the young man was seen in the custody of the gendarmerie near Quinsan.

The British authorities here, according to Mr. A. D. Blackburn, superintending consul, have reason to believe that Thorburn was seized by the gendarmerie in connection with the shooting of two soldiers on the railway line near Quinsan on the night of June 1.

Taken To Soochow

The consulate general also has reason to believe that the youth was taken to Soochow, where the headquarters of the gendarmerie are located, and that he either is dead or is badly injured and is being held by the gendarmerie.

After the strange disappearance of the youth had been reported to the consulate general and reported in turn to the British Minister, Mr. A. L. Scott, vice-consul of the Chinese Affairs Department, was sent to Soochow and Quinsan to conduct an investigation. At Quinsan Mr. Scott, who still is at Soochow, ascertained from a responsible person that the young man had been seen in the custody of the gendarmerie.

Chinese Denials

Since that time the Chinese authorities at both Quinsan and Soochow stoutly have denied that Thorburn had been or is in custody, or that any foreigner had been connected with the fatal shooting of the two soldiers.

2464

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
ate 15 6 31

SHOOTING BY TWO MILITARY POLICEMEN IN MANCHURIA.

Shuk. 15/6/31

The Min Kuo ... published the following letter from the First Regiment Military Police on June 14:-

"Re the shooting of two military police by desperadoes on the night of June 1 while patrolling near Tsing Nee ( ). On the night in question a thick fog set in and nothing could be seen at close range. When the military police patrol of this Regiment reached a place about 3 li to the west of the Tsing Nee Railway Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2464
15.6.31

June 15, 1931. Morning Translation

S.M.P. 15.6.31

[illegible]

some desperadoes suddenly opened fire on them and consequently two policemen were wounded. While the remaining police were in pursuit of the desperadoes, an express train passed and separated the police and the desperadoes, who, availing themselves of the opportunity, made good their escape. The police made a thorough search but made no arrests. These are the true facts of the case. The information published by various newspapers is mostly untrue; moreover the report of the arrest of a foreigner is entirely groundless and it has incurred suspicion on the part of foreigners. For fear that the truth may still not be known to the public, we hereby request that a correction be published".

M.P.

An English Youth Missing.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

A local English youth named Thornurn, age 19, residing at No. 215 Rue Bourgent, has been missing since June 1 and so far his whereabouts are not known. On the day previous to his being reported missing, Thornburn planned to proceed to Nanli, but later he abandoned the idea and went to the Race Course to play tennis. In the evening he returned home and went to bed. According to public opinion, he proceeded to Mukden by train on the night of June 1, thence planned to walk to Nanli. He has not been seen since June 2, and on the night of June 2 the case of the shooting of two military policemen by a foreigner at Peiling Railway Station took place. According to press reports, the guilty man was a Russian, but it was suspected that it might be Thornburn. Officials of the local British Consulate-General stated that the Station Master at Mukden had seen a foreign youth arrested and detained by the military police and that his attire quite resembled that of Thornburn. In consequence the British Vice-Consul Mr. Scott went to Moukden, but enquiries made at the Military Police Headquarters revealed that no foreigner was concerned in the affair which took place on the night of June 2 and that no foreigner had been arrested and detained. Therefore the real facts of the case are not known for the time being and enquiries are being continued.

as above.

ANGLO-MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
D. 2464.
15-6-31

MYSTERY STILL DEEPER

No Further News of Mr. John Thorburn

QUINSAN INQUIRIES

How the Soldiers Were Shot

SPECIAL TO THE N.C.D.N.

"No foreigner was involved at all in the shooting affair which occurred near Weiting Station on the night of June 1 when two gendarmes were fatally wounded," said Col. Tsing Tsung-ying, Commissioner of Public Safety, at Quinsan, when interviewed yesterday by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" who paid a special visit to that place to make inquiries into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, a 19-year old British subject, who has been reported missing for nearly two weeks.

Asked whether he had received any reports of foreigners being found dead or wandering about in the vicinity of Quinsan, or whether any foreigner had been arrested, Col. Tsing emphatically stated that he had received no reports to this effect and that no foreigner had been arrested. Had any such discoveries been made, he certainly would have been informed and he would have telegraphed at once to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because he had received orders from the Waichiaopu and the Kiangsu Provincial Government to submit, without delay a report if any missing foreigner were found because he understood that the Waichiaopu had received an inquiry from the British authorities concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Thorburn.

A Futile Search

One of the purposes of the "North-China Daily News" representative in pursuing the inquiry was to find a certain English message. It is reported to have been written on the platform of the Quinsan Station. No such message was found, though every nook and corner of the station and points within a large radius of the station were carefully searched.

Accordingly, the investigator went to the headquarters of the First Battalion of the First Regiment of the Railway Zone Gendarmerie, to which the dead soldier belonged, and interviewed the officer in charge. This officer stated that he had read a report of the shooting affair which appeared in the Chinese press (a translation of which subsequently appeared in this journal) but it was incorrect in many respects. In the first place, only three soldiers were involved in the affair. In the second place, no foreigner was involved and no foreigner was arrested, though the report stated that a Russian had fired the shots and that he had been taken into custody.

Chinese in Long Gowns

"I personally interviewed the wounded soldiers before they were brought to Shanghai, where they later died on June 7 and 12 respectively, and took their statements. Both these men, together with the third soldier who was in their company, stated that the shooting was done by a Chinese who wore a long gown: there were eight or nine in all. The soldier who is still alive is absolutely sure of this fact that he is equally certain that it was not a foreigner who fired the shots," the officer told the "North-China Daily News."

"The three gendarmes started out from Quinsan to patrol the railway zone and reached a spot about three or four li to the east of Weiting Station when the shooting occurred on the night of June 1. As soon as they noticed the eight or nine men wearing long gowns, they felt sure that they were tufei, (bandits) so they called upon them to halt and submit to search. Instead of doing so, one of the gang drew a pistol and opened fire, bringing down two of the gendarmes.

Swallowed Up in Darkness

The man started to chase them but it so happened that the Nanking night express was passing at full speed and the gangsters had crossed the line before the train arrived. When the train had passed, the soldier searched for the gang but found that all of them had disappeared in a most mysterious manner in the darkness. Accordingly, no arrests were made."

This statement was confirmed by Col. Tsing, the Commissioner of Public Safety, and the gendarme who gave chase.

1067

Rail Man Says Thorburn Seen In Hands Of Police

British Consular Officials Continue To Look Into Possibility That Lost Youth Is In Custody Of Soochow Gendarmerie

Until a late hour last night the actual whereabouts of Mr. John Thorburn, 19 year old Briton who mysteriously disappeared from June 1 from his father's house, 315 Rue Bourgeat, and has since not been seen, could not be discovered. British consular authorities here, however, continue to work on the theory that the youth is in the custody of Chinese military in Soochow though the latter have disclaimed the rumor that they have a foreigner in their hands.

Mr. A. L. Scott, British vice-consul in charge of Chinese affairs, is still in Soochow investigating the truth of the report about the foreigner in custody. His investigations, according to Mr. A. D. Blackburn, superintending consul of the local British Consulate-General in Shanghai, are pointing more and more in the direction that the rumor is true and that the foreigner in the hands of the Chinese officials is actually Thorburn.

Strange Coincidence

Young Thorburn, it will be recalled, was supposed to have joined a boating party at Henli on the day previous to his disappearance but instead of so doing, he stayed in Shanghai, playing tennis on the Race Course during the afternoon and returning to his home to sleep that night. It is the general belief that Thorburn caught a late train for Quinsan, intending to walk the short distance from that station to Henli, on the following night. He was not seen at all during June 2 by friends in Shanghai.

Thorburn's disappearance was at first believed to have been connected with the strange shooting affray which occurred at a point near the Quinsan Station on the night of June 2. Four Chinese soldiers were doing patrolling duty on the railroad line when a man, whom they believed to have been a foreigner, suddenly appeared before them. When this man was ordered to halt he, it is claimed, pulled out a revolver and opened fire mortally wounding two of the soldiers, Shen Lih-seng and Leo Kuo-tsai, both of whom have since died, before making a getaway. The wounded men were brought to Shanghai and conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital where they passed away.

Arrested Foreigner Seen

According to the British Consular authorities here, the station master at Quinsan has acknowledged having seen a foreign youth, dressed as a Sea Scout, in the custody of Chinese military.

The station master's description of the foreigner corresponds with young Thorburn. The missing youth was a keen Sea Scout and it is quite likely that he was in uniform for he, presumably, was on his way to join a boating party.

Important Point Cleared

Mr. Blackburn informed a representative of The China Press yesterday afternoon that the British Consulate here had received word from Mr. Scott to the effect that the Chinese military officials in Soochow have informed him that there had been no foreigner involved with the shooting affray on the railroad lines on the night of June 2. This is a very important factor in the case as it clears young Thorburn of a particularly nasty predicament.

1066

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury. Saturday, June 13, 1931

Thorburn Mystery Inquiry Launched

Disappearance Of Local Youth Linked With Shooting Affray

Official inquiry into the mysterious disappearance on June 1 of Mr. John Thorburn, 19 year old British employee of Dodge & Seymour, Ltd., and the strange shooting affair on the night of June 2 between Quinsan and Weiting on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has been in progress for several days British consular authorities here revealed today.

Mr. A. L. Scott, British vice-consul, has visited Soochow twice during the past few days in an effort to clear up the mystery of Mr Thorburn's disappearance, which has been linked with the shooting Military and civil authorities, however, deny having arrested a foreigner in connection with the Quinsan affray.

Two Soldiers Killed

The shooting, which resulted in the death of two Chinese soldiers stationed at Quinsan took place after dusk, according to testimony introduced at the inquest here this morning over Shen Lih-seng, one of the dead soldiers. He and three others were patrolling the road between Quinsan when a foreigner appeared, who, when ordered to halt, is said to have opened fire. Shen and a comrade named Lee Kuo-tsai were mortally wounded. The former died last week while Shen passed away yesterday at the St. Luke's Hospital here.

Reports received from Soochow after the shooting stated that a foreigner had been arrested and the British consular officials immediately took steps to investigate. The foreigner, the reports stated, was either Russian or British.

Bullet Stamped "C600"

At the inquest over Shen Lih-seng today, a verdict of death due to bullet wounds was returned by Procurator Quo, sitting as coroner. The only clue that might lead to the identity of the man believed responsible for the shooting was a bullet, taken from the body of the dead man, bearing the stamp "C600."

Kg. Please add to file.

15:6:'31

SHANGHAI [illegible]
C. & S. [illegible]
to S. B. D. 2464.
14-6-31

THORBURN MYSTERY GROWS DEEPER

Soochow Witnesses Say They Saw Foreigner Arrested

SILENCE MAINTAINED BY MILITARY

A conspiracy of silence appears to have been adopted by Chinese military officials at Soochow over the disappearance of John Thorburn (19), British youth residing with his father Mr. W. J. Hay Thorburn, of 315 Rue Bourgeat, who left his home on June 1 under somewhat unusual circumstances and has not returned since.

"The Shanghai Times" inquiries started several days ago following receipt of information to the effect that a youth answering to the description of Thorburn had been seen in custody of Chinese soldiers at Soochow, far from being disproved by recent investigations point more strongly, in fact, to the correctness of the original reports.

In support of this, Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, has been in Soochow since Tuesday, June 9, investigating similar reports and is still at Soochow it was learned yesterday.

Thorburn, investigation shows, left his home at Rue Bourgeat on June 1, without giving any information as to his intended movements. Nothing was heard of or from him for several days, although the police had been notified of his prolonged absence.

Some indication of where to look for him was received from a report to the effect that a young foreigner had been seen walking along the railway track between Shanghai and Quinsan, in the direction of the latter place.

One report, emanating from Chinese sources, endeavoured, by inference and circumstantial evidence, to link up the missing boy with a peculiar shooting incident which occurred near Quinsan when four Chinese gendarmes were fired upon by a foreigner when an attempt was made by them to search and detain him. One of the gendarmes died shortly afterwards. The others who were wounded were transferred to St. Luke's hospital, Shanghai. One of them died of his wound a day or two after arrival. The other died on Thursday evening.

Nanking Also Silent

Whether or not there is any connection between Thorburn's disappearance and the shooting incident is immaterial beside the question of Thorburn's whereabouts at the present time. Also, that Thorburn is alleged to have taken a pistol, an S.V.C. weapon, away with him when he left home on June 1, is also a secondary point for consideration pending discovery of the youth himself.

The father of the missing youth is understood to have paid a personal visit to Nanking to consult the military authorities to see if

Reg.
Please file
13:6:31

they had any information which might lead to the discovery of his son. They had none.

Likewise, Soochow military officials expressed complete ignorance when questioned concerning young Thorburn. No one answering to his description had been arrested by them, they stated. They are understood to have gone so far as to deny having any foreigner at all!

Independent inquiry has revealed several important points which would tend to contradict the assertions of the Soochow military.

Foreigner Seen

In the first place, there is indisputable evidence that a foreigner was seen marching through the streets of Soochow last week in the custody of Chinese gendarmes. Careful questioning at Soochow has also revealed that the foreigner seen marching off in the direction of military headquarters was wearing a pair of trousers of an unusual type which answer the decription of a pair belonging to young Thorburn which are missing from the wardrobe.

Furthermore, in support of the evidence of the arrest of a foreigner by Chinese gendarmes at about the time in question, there is the statement by someone travelling by train from Quinsan to Soochow that a foreigner was removed from the train by Chinese gendarmes at Soochow.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 11 : 6 : 31.

Extract from the Afternoon Translation

of June 10, 1931

Shooting of Railway Police by Foreigner

The Shun Pao publishes the following correspondence from Soochow : -

In connection with the recent killing of one and wounding of two of a group of military police while patrolling the railway line between Quinsan and Tsing Nee and the subsequent arrest and detention of a foreigner in the Military Police Headquarters at Soochow, Mr. "Sa Ko To" (Holt) the British Vice-Consul in Shanghai, yesterday (June 9) went to Soochow and enquired of the Hsien Government whether the arrested person was a British subject or not, as an Englishman named "Wei Lin Tai Ba" ( ), age 19, was missing from Shanghai. He was informed by Magistrate Wong that he was awaiting instructions from the Military Police Headquarters. Magistrate Wong promised to notify Mr. "Sa Ko To" as soon as instructions were revieved The British Vice-Consul returned to Shanghai the same night.

File with Mr. Thomson's letter

11/6.

D.S. (Crime)

Information

J. Gueiro

D. I/C S.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1931

ALLEGED CRIME BY FOREIGNER

Shooting Affair on the Nanking Railway

HELD BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES

A foreigner, stated to be of Russian nationality, was arrested by Chinese soldiers on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, between Quinsan and Weiting stations, on Tuesday morning on a charge of being concerned in the murder of two Chinese gendarmes in the vicinity of Weiting Station on the previous night. The foreigner, who was found in possession of two pistols, is being detained by the Quinsan military authorities pending investigations.

According to a statement made by the military authorities to the Chinese press, the two gendarmes who are alleged to have been murdered by the foreigner were detailed with 14 others, to Quinsan on patrol duty between that station and Weiting. Four left the train at Weiting to patrol the railway zone. At about 10 p.m., when these four men reached a spot about a mile from Weiting, they noticed a tall man walking along the track. They shouted to him and called upon him to stop and submit to search. The man is said to have obeyed and raised his arms but, when two of the gendarmes approached him, they noticed that he was a foreigner. As they attempted to search him, the man, who is said to have held a pistol in his hand, suddenly opened fire on them badly injuring them. The other two soldiers, who had remained standing some distance away, ran up to investigate but the foreigner escaped in the darkness.

Foreigner Arrested

A search was made but, as the foreigner could not be found, the wounded men were taken to the Weiting Station and brought to Shanghai but they died after being admitted to hospital here.

On Tuesday morning, says the report, soldiers stationed on the railway arrested a suspicious-looking foreigner between Weiting and Quinsan and found him in possession of two pistols. He was questioned as to the shooting on the previous night but denied all knowledge of it. He was taken to Quinsan where he is still being detained pending investigations.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

12.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL & S. B. REG. File No. 24644/12
No. S. B. D. Station,
Date 8.8.31.
Date August 8, 1931

REPORT

Subject (in full) Article contained in the Sin Wan Pao dated August 8, 1931

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

With reference to the Article appearing in the Sin Wan Pao and other local Chinese newspapers of August 8, 1931 to the effect that according to a Shanghai telegram received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking from its office in Shanghai, the dead body of the missing English youth Thorburn has been found in Soochow but that the cause of death is unknown, inquiries made at the local office of the Ministry Affairs learn from the Secretary a Mr. Wang that he knows nothing whatever about the telegram. Enquiries at the local office of the "China Times" (which paper also publishes the information) show that the news was received by telegram from the office of the paper in Nanking and beyond that they know nothing about the affair.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

H. Robertson
Officer i/c Special Branch.

8/8 Copy of this report with newspaper translations attached sent to Mr. Blossop in accordance with verbal instructions of the D. C. Service.
H.R. 8/8.

1164

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. I. RECORDS
S. B. D. 2464
6. 8. 31.

Special Branch,

August 5,1931.

D.C.(Crime),

There is an item in the French Police Intelligence Report of August 4 to the effect that local Soviet circles are in possession of information confirming that J. Thorburn is dead, and that three Russians, who have not yet been identified, were assassinated at the same time. The local G.P.U. has started an investigation on this subject under the direction of V.N. Rojelsky alias Raevsky.

O.i/c Sp. Br.

D.C. Yc
Information
5/8

P.A.(Cus)
Copy to Mr Mossop.
5/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AUG 5 1931 SHANGHAI

File

1

CHINESE NAME 龍惠 WAI LOONG

THE BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS BRIDGE, NANKING.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
No. S. B. D. 24644/1.
6.6.31.

15.

Nanking. 5th Jan. 1931.

S. P. Jones Esq.
S. M. P.

Dear Sir.

I arrived here this forenoon and immediately went to the Consulate and found that they had already been in touch with the Foreign Office and Police but so far had no news of either my son or the alledged Russian. I then went with Mr Lee of the Consulate to see Capt. Tang of the Police but he knew nothing either and stated that he did not think anyone arrested at Lunien or Tsaochow would be sent here as they have Courts at Tsaochow high enough to handle the matter I therefore sent you a telegram "No trace either."

I am waiting here until tomorrow and if you have any further news will be glad of you will wire. If I get any I will wire you. yours faithfully [illegible]

SENDING FORM
報 式

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

ACCEPTS TELEGRAMS FOR ALL TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE WORLD.

_____ STATION.

Charges.	—REMARKS—	Sent to
$		Time
By		By

TELEGRAM No. Class Words.

Handed from Date Time H. M.

(NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ABOVE THIS.)

To prevent mistakes, attention is called to the importance of legible writing.

Hay	Thorburn	Bridge /	House
Hotel	Nanking /	Letter	and
telegram	received	Chinese	Authorities
here	say	he	is
detained	in	Military	Police
Headquarters	Nanking	The	name
in	Chinese	is	憲
兵	司	令	部

Givens

I request that the above Telegram may be [illegible] according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Administration's [illegible] printed on the back hereof, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender..... Address.....

Date.....

N.B You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITION of the Contract on back

14.

丙種來報紙
RECEIVING FORM C

中國電報局

本局號數
JOURNAL NO. 6217

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

局
OFFICE

自 From	時刻 Time	簽名 By	—REMARKS—	至 To	時刻 Time	簽名 By
	10.33 H M				H M	

原來號數 TELEGRAM NO.	等第 CLASS	字數 WORDS
27 +39	7W	

發報局 Office from	日期 Date	點	分
NANKINGDT	5.6	H17	50M

SETTLEMENT POLICE SHANGHAI

NO TRACE EITHER

TH RBURN

Memo. No. 340.

Headquarters, Crime Branch,

June 3, 1931.

M I S S I N G.

Name ..... William John Hay-Thorburn

Age ..... About 19 years

Height ..... 5' 10"

Build ..... Slim

Eyes ..... Brown

Hair ..... Brown

Marks ..... Scar on cheek under left eye

Habits ..... Temperate

The original of the above photograph left his home No. 315 Rue Bourgeat, at about 8.30 p.m. May 31, 1931, and has not since returned.

Any information regarding his present whereabouts, please notify Headquarters, Crime Branch.

Copies to all Canadian Officers + Saloons S.S.P. also to Trenton, Kingston, Brockville, P.S. Bureau Shawinigan 22 Copies despatched June 3.

R. C. Aiers

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date 3 - 6 - 31

Special Branch,

June 1, 1931.

D. C. (Crime),

Mansel Hay-Thorburn, No. 315 Rue Bourgeat, reports that his son William John left home about 8.30 p.m. May 31 and has not since returned home. William John Hay-Thorburn is about 19 years old, 5 ft. 10 in. tall, slim build, brown eyes, scar on cheek under left eye, brown hair, temperate habits.

His companions include :

Mr. F.A. Olsen, No. 13 Sun Avenue.

Mr. K.M. Pate, employed in Telephone Co.

Bert Andrews, Traffic Department, B.A.T.

Mrs. W.P. Roberts, Flat No. 6, North side of Boone Road opposite Pearce Apartments.

The last named saw young Hay-Thorburn on the morning of June 1 when he gave her a letter to give to his father. This letter reads as follows :-

"Dear Dad,

I am leaving Shanghai for an indefinite "period on business and do not know when I will "get back. I didn't tell you because I know you "would try to stop me.

"Please tell everyone who enquires that "I have gone away for a business trip up country.

"Cheerio,

"John".

Since W.J. Hay-Thorburn disappeared, his father has found that the former's .45 Webley S.V.C. revolver is missing.

Facts & report to French Police + Consulate. Circulars made + Photos copied.
R Col.

J. P. Givens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2464/13
15, 12, 31

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

Confidential.

29th. October, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 27th. on the subject of the Thorburn case. I note that the source of your information is to be kept entirely confidential.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL.

October 27, 31.

Sir,

Thorburn Case.

I have the honour to forward the following information received by me. I cannot vouch that it is correct, but it has been forwarded through a source which is usually reliable and comes from Nanking:

"Thorburn was murdered in a shocking way (details unknown to informer or if known he will not divulge) about the 4th day after his arrival at Soochow. His body was conveyed to Sz Sz San (Lion Hill) (獅子山) near Soochow where it was burnt on the instructions of a Captain of Military Police named Wong Ching Ziang. (黃振祥) This Captain is said to be a man about 30 years of age and was formerly a cadet in the Whangpoa Military College, Canton. It is reported that he was arrested and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment by Military Court in Nanking for Breach of Military discipline in connection with this murder and is at present in gaol there, where he has made a complete confession."

If you consider this of any value and desire to use it to make enquiries, I shall be glad if you

will keep the source of information eonfidential as I am bound to secrecy in the matter, and the knowledge that this office is the transmitting agency would probably cause serious consequences bot. for my informer and the man concerned, who holds an official position in Nanking.

It was also said that official pressure at the present time would probaoly bring results if the above was questioned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

H.B.M. Consul-General,

Shanghai.

3.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Date June 9, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24643
Date 9.6.31

Sir,

At 3 p.m. on June 8, I called upon Mr. Blackburn at H.B.M. Consulate-General and obtained a clear understanding that any statement taken from Sung Li Sung would not be subsequently used or asked for as a deposition in Court but was required simply to aid Mr. Scott, vice-consul, in enquiries at the scene of the shooting, etc.

At 3.30 p.m. together with Mr. Paul P. Y. Ru, I called upon Procurator Kuo Wei at the Special District Court. After consulting the Chief Procurator, Mr. Kuo Wei decided that he would not attend at St. Luke's Hospital when Mr. Scott and the Police were questioning the wounded soldier, but would act independently if necessity arose.

At 4.20 p.m. together with Mr. Scott I proceeded to St. Luke's Hospital and met Procurator Kuo Wei and his writer leaving the institution. The Procurator had spoken to the wounded soldier but discreet enquiries amongst the male nurses in the ward showed that the interview lasted only a few minutes and not even as much information as contained in the statement taken by S. I. O'Neill was obtained by the Court officials. Subsequently, the wounded soldier in Mr. Scott's presence was questioned but nothing of importance could be learned owing to his semi-conscious state. He is badly wounded in the abdomen and in addition very thin, almost emaciated. There is no reason to believe (the result of enquiries are to the contrary) that he was warned not to reply to the Police or any foreigners. Mr. Ru is in touch with the Procurator's writer in order to confirm the report of the hospital nurses.

Mr. Scott left for Soochow and vicinity to-day, but if the wounded soldier recovers sufficiently to make a

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

coherent statement, this will be done and forwarded immediately for transmission to Mr. Blackburn.

Supt.

D.C. (Crime Branch)

Information

D. C. (CRIME)

Mr Grieve
Asst Spec Branch

34.

Inquest No.4854(Hongkew)held at the Public Mortuary on the 8-6-31 before Procurator Koh Wei on the body of a male Chinese named Li Kue Zang age 20 who died in St.Lukes Hospital at 1 p.m.7-6-31

& S. D. RECS.
No. C. B. D. 2464.
dte 10 - 6 - 31.

Proceedings

S/Inspt.White:-At 1-15p.m.7-6-31 a telephone message was received from St.Lukes Hospt.that a Soldier had just died there. Inquires were made & it was accertained that the deceased with another Soldier were admitted to the Hospt.at 8-50a.m.2-6-31 suffering from gun-shot wounds. It appears that the 2 Soldiers were Military guards on the railway & on the night of the 1st.& 2nd.June they were patroling the line near Lei-ding in the Pudong district when some persons or persons at present unknown opened fire on them & both were wounded.The place is outside the Settlements limits so the Police have not been able to inquiry fully into the case & we do know at present wether it was Chinese or Foreigners who fired the shots. We have communicated with the Chinese Military Authorities but have not yet received any reply.

According to the news papers there are Foreigners involved in it,but that is not yet verified.

There was no bullet found in the body of the deceased,but there is a bullet in the body of the other man but the doctors have not yet operated on him owing to his dangerous condition.

I ask the Court to have the body temporarily detained at the Mortuary

Verdict:-I find that deceased died from injuries received from gun-shot wounds. Body to be temporarily detained pending the arrival of relatives from An-ding.

N.H.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No. 97

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date [illegible] 8, 19 31

Subject (in full) [illegible] Li Kuo Chung.

Made by [illegible] Forwarded by C/I Insp. G Ting.

[illegible]

[illegible] Public [illegible],

[illegible] Kuo Chi produced [illegible]

[illegible] of Li Kuo Ch[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] capital [illegible]

[illegible] 7th June 1931 [illegible] the following verdict:-

[illegible] to injuries received from gun shot wo[illegible].

[illegible] to detained temporarily in the Northern Police Court [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] native town Li Ki[illegible].

I [illegible], Sir,

Yours obediently,

[illegible] I.

A.C. Political Branch.

8:6:31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-[illegible]'31

File No. 96.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Hongkew *Station*,

Date June 7, 1931.

Subject (in full) Death of Chinese Soldier at St. Luke's Hospital.

Made by D.S.I. O'Neill *Forwarded by* A/C.D.I. Knight

Sir,

At 5 p.m. June 7, 1931, accompanied by C.D.C. 16 I visited St. Luke's Hospital where it was ascertained that the Chinese Soldier who had died there at 1 p.m. of even date was one of a party of soldiers who had been in shooting affray near Quinsan on June 1st. Death certificate as follows:-

Cause of Death: "Gunshot wound of abdomen - Rupture of left kidney and spleen" Signed Dr. T.T.Waung,M.D.

The deceased name is Li Kue Zung ( ), age 20, who was brought to the hospital with a companion also sufferin from bullet wounds by other Chinese Soldier at 8.30 a.m. 2/6/31.

A short statement was taken from the second soldier who is seriously wounded.

Arrangement are being made in this station for the inquest to be held on the deceased soldier.

I am,

Copy of statment attached Sir,

Li Kue Zung

D.S.I.

Knight a/c D.I.

S.D. i/c.,

D.D.C."C" R.C

8:6:'31.

A. C. (Special Branch.)

24.

Hongkew

June 7, 31.

Death of Chinese Soldier at St. Luke's Hospital.

D.S.I. O'Neill A/C.D.I. Knight

Sir,

At 5 p.m. June 7, 1931, accompanied by C.D.C. 16 I visited St. Luke's Hospital where it was ascertained that the Chinese Soldier who had died there at 1 p.m. of even date was one of a party of soldiers who had been in shooting affray near Quinsan on June 1st. Death certificate as follows:-

Cause of Death: "Gunshot wound of abdomen - Rupture of left kidney and spleen" Signed Dr. T.T.Waung,M.D.

The deceased name is Li Kue Zung ( ), age 20, who was brought to the hospital with a companion also suffering from bullet wounds by other Chinese Soldier at 8.30 a.m. 2/6/31.

A short statement was taken from the second soldier who is seriously wounded.

Arrangement are being made in this station for the inquest to be held on the deceased soldier.

I am,

Sir,

Li M. Neill

D.S.I.

S.D. i/c.,

D.D.O."C"

Form 40
G. 5 m-1-30

22.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Sung Li Sung (宋利生)
native of Changchow taken by me D.S. Moore
at St Luke's Hospital on the June 7,1931 and interpreted by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

My name is Sung Li Sung, aged 28, native of Changchow (常州) and a member of the 4th Comapny, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police. On June 1st 1931 one Company of the Military Police left their Headquarters at Quinsan on duty as a railway search party and of which I was a member. Later we divided into small parties of four men and my group proceeded towards Chen-I (鎮揚) Station between Quinsan and Weiting (維亭). At about 9.30 p.m. when near Chen-I, I was struck in the chest by bullets fired by "tufei" and fell unconscious. I did not actually see who fired the shots so am unable to state whether he was a Chinese or a foreigner.

中華

上海公共租界巡捕房

錄供單

沈利生供

我名沈利生。年廿八歲。常州人。在崑山充當憲兵營第一團第一營第四連兵士。

於陰年六月二号跟伊連兵士由崑山開營部五處。我六名內。分派四人一班。每班帶同正像沿鐵路巡查。正像站立崑山唯亭之間。巡查時將此正像。我被土匪鎗擊而即昏迷。我兰未看見何人用鎗。故不能說用鎗人是否華人或外國人。

西探摩西

華探長秦寶華 楊練

病人神智太重。不克簽字。

25.

Statement of Sung Li Sung (沈利生)

Changchow D. S. Moore

St Luke's Hospital June 7, 1931. D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

My name is Sung Li Sung, aged 28, native of Changchow (常州) and a member of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police. On June 1st 1931 one Company of the Military Police left their Headquarters at Quinsan on duty as a railway search party and of whihh I was a members.

Later we devided into small parties of four men and my group proceeded towards Chen-I (正儀) Station between Quinsan and Weiting (唯亭). At about 9.30 p.m. when near Chen-I, I was struck in the chest by bullets fired by "Tufei" and fell unconscious. I did not actually see who fired the shots so am unable to state whether he was a Chinese or a foreigner.

Sung Li Sung (沈利生)

Changchow D.S. Moore

St Luke's Hospital June 7,1931 D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

My name is Sung Li Sung, aged 28, native of Changchow (常州) and a member of the 4th Comapny, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police. On June 1st 1931 one Company of the Military Police left their Headquarters at Quinsan on duty as a railway search party and of which I was a member. Later we divided into small parties of four men and my group proceeded towards Chen-I (正儀) Station between Quinsan and Weiting (維亭). At about 9.30 p.m. when near Chen-I, I was struck in the chest by bullets fired by "tufei" and fell unconscious. I did not actually see who fired the shots so am unable to state whether he was a Chinese or a foreigner.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL
AMERICAN CHURCH MISSION
69 SEWARD ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

June 5, 1931.

To Whom It May Concern,

This is to certify that Li Kuo Chai (李國才), a soldier, was admitted here on June 2, 1931, for penetrating Gun-shot wound of the abdomen, damaging his left kidney and spleen, which were removed on the following day. He has slightly improved but is still in a serious condition;

That Shen Li-Shang (沈利賞), also a soldier, was admitted at the same time with a gun-shot wound of the right side of the chest. His condition is very serious. He has also a Penetrating wou nd of the right arm, which, apperently, was inflicted by the same bullet.

E. Y. Kau, M. D.

6.
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date 5 - 6 - 31

Translation of a telegram received from Quinsan by the Railway Police Headquarters, Shanghai North Station on June 2, 1931.

At 11 p.m. the Military Police patrolling the railroad encountered about 3 li west of Chen I Station several persons and exchanged shots, resulting in the wounding of two members of the Military Police.

Subsequently in the vicinity of the spot, one gun was found and one Russian in possession of one pistol was taken into custody and detained at the Military Police Battalion Headquarters at Quinsan.

3.

Extract from the Morning Translation of

June 3, 1931.

Russian Arrested for killing Railway Police

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following reports : -

At 10 p.m. June 1, three railway policemen were fired on by a Russian near the Wei Ding Station between Soochow and Quinshan on the Shanghai Nanking Railway. The Russian was in possession of two loaded pistols, holding one in each hand. On the approach of the Railway Police, he fired causing serious injuries to two of the policemen, after which he made good his escape. As a result of a thorough search, the Russian, who is named "Si Sz Ke Tuh Chu Lee", was arrested between Quinshan and Wei Ding at dawn yesterday.

Both wounded policemen died in the St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, yesterday.

D.1. Koss.

For inquiries & report please

M.R. 3/6/31.

46.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 11: 6: 193 1.

To C. P.

The Db (Brine) gave particulars by telephone on June 10 to Mr Blackburn about the bullet found in the body of the wounded military policemen who do still alive.

I have given Mr Blackburn a copy of the newspaper translation and also a copy of the report made by D.D.C. 27/ and Inquest proceedings.

11/6

Jones
D. i/c Sp. Br.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

File No. 445

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 44/3846
Date 12.6.31.

Date June 12, 1931.

Subject (in full) Report in Chinese press re. shooting of two Chinese Military policemen by an alleged Russian at Quinsan.

Made by D.S.I.Moore. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

With reference to the above, the offices of the papers concerned have been visited, who all state that the report was received from a press reporter, whose name they would not divulge, who covers the railways. The "Shun Pao" stated that they knew Detective Inspector Ross and a Chinese detective of the S.M.P. had visited the scene of the shooting.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

12/6/31.

File
12.6.1931

9.

29.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 666. SHANGHAI.
No. S. B. D. 2464.
8 - 6 - 31.

8th. June 1931.

Sir,

You will have seen the news item in the "North China Daily News" of 4th. June to the effect that a foreigner, stated to be of Russian nationality, had fired on and killed two Chinese gendarmes near Quinsan on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at about 10 p.m. on the evening of 1st. June and that he had been arrested the following morning.

I have strong reasons for believing that the foreigner who was arrested is a British subject named William John Hay Thorburn, aged 19, though whether he was concerned with the alleged shooting is another matter. Thorburn left his home on 31st. May and has not yet returned, and I have therefore the honour to request that I may receive the assistance of the Municipal Police in investigating the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Captain R.M.J. Martin,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Consul-General.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

2.

File No. 14

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date June 6 1931

Subject (in full) foreigner arrested for alleged shooting at Weiting

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang Forwarded by Henry Robertson e.D.

I ~~have~~ made enquiries this morning at the Public Safety regarding the foreigner who was arrested near Weiting for firing at and wounding two soldiers. Col. Chen had no knowledge of the affair and referred me to the Railway Police. Mr. Deng Chu Yu Chief of the Railway Police after telephoning to Quinsan informed me that the soldiers or Military Police who effected the arrest of the foreigner had been transferred to Nanking that they took the prisoner with them and that the prisoner is now detained at the Military Police Headquarters at Nanking (南京憲兵司令部).

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No. 14

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch. No. REC.

REPORT

No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date June 6, 1931.
Cle 6 - 6 - 31.

Subject (in full) Shooting of Military Police.

Made by D. I. Ross *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson CDI

In continuation of a report dated June 5 on the above subject I forward herewith a medical certificate, dated June 5, issued by Dr. E.Y. Kau of St. Lukes Hospital, regarding the result of his examination of the two Military Policemen Li Kuo-zai (李國才) and Sung Li-sung (沈立生). It would appear that the Police were misinformed concerning the true nature of these men's wounds as neither of them received injuries in the head.

D. B. Ross.
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A copy of the certificate was handed to Mr. Blackburn S.B.M. Cons. on June 5.

D.B.R. 6/6

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No. 16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.I. ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date June 6, 1931

Subject (in full) Letter and telegram from Mr. M. Hay Thorburn

Made by D.I. Ross *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson ADI

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch the attached letter and telegram dated June 5 from Mr. M. Hay-Thorburn were shown to Mr. A.D. Blackburn, H.B.M. Consulate-General, on June 6, who stated that the Consul-General did not wish the Municipal Police to prosecute official enquiries regarding this matter outside of Shanghai.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

6:6:31.

Form No. 2
G.5000-11-29

File No. 14.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch No. 1 Station,

REPORT

S. B. D. 2464

Date June 5, 6, 1931.

Subject (in full) Shooting of Railway Police by Foreigner alleged to be Russian, but suspected to be a British ~~subject~~, named William John Hay-Thorburn.

Made by D. I. Ross *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the article entitled "Russian arrested for killing Railway Police", which appeared in the Shun Pao and other local vernaculars on June 3, 1931, enquiries show that at 7 p.m. June 1, sixteen soldiers of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police, left their headquarters at Quinsan (昆山) and proceeded by train to Weiting (唯亭). Here they divided into groups of four, one party proceeding along the railroad towards Chen-I (正儀) Station which is situated between Quinsan and Weiting. About 10 p.m. when about 3 li west of Chen-I the soldiers observed a fairly tall man walking along the track towards them. They challenged him and asked for the password but received no reply. They then ordered him to halt for the purpose of searching him. The man obeyed and raised his arms. Two soldiers named respectively Li Kuo-zai (李國才) and Sung Li-sung (沈利生) approached him and by the light of a flashlamp carried by the first named revealed the man to be a foreigner. As they attempted to search him the man suddenly dropped his arms and fired three or four shots with a pistol which he had in his hand wounding Li Kuo-zai in the chest and Sung Li-sung in the head and liver. The other two soldiers, who were following some little distance behind, on hearing the firing ran up to investigate but the foreigner had made good his escape in the darkness. A search of the spot resulted in the finding of a loaded pistol, reported to be a "Browning" together with a leather ammunition belt containing a number of pistol cartridges and several note-books.

Form No. 2
G.5000-11-29

File No. 11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

A search was then made for the assailant and during the early hours of June 2, a foreigner, who is suspected of having done the shooting, was apprehended on the railway track near Weiting. Upon being searched he was found to be in possession of a loaded pistol and a handkerchief bearing the following inscriptions "Sea Scout Troop". He was taken to Quinsan where he was detained until the afternoon of June 2, when he was removed to Nanking under escort. He is reported to be at present detained in the headquarters of the Defence Commissioner there.

The two wounded men were brought to Shanghai on the morning of June 2, and were admitted to St. Luke's Hospital where they are at present lying in a critical condition.

In connection with this affair enquiries made by members of this office among the villagers of Quinsan disclose the information that at about 4 p.m. on June 1, a foreigner answering to the description of William John Hay-Thorburn, (Memo No.340) and who was subsequently identified from a photograph by the wife of Tsang Ah-sing (張信卿), owner of a dry goods store, arrived in Quinsan walking along the railway track from the direction of Shanghai. He was carrying a small bundle and was wearing a pair of dark blue trousers with two red braids down the outside of each leg. He spoke Chinese fairly well and after purchasing some sweetmeats from the above-mentioned shop he departed in a westerly direction along the railway. He was later seen in the custody of the

Form No. 2
G.5000-11-29

File No. 11.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

Military Police and is identical with the man who was sent to Nanking on June 2.

The unit to which the wounded men belong was transferred to Chingkiang during the morning of June 4.

A pair of red braided blue pants which William John Hay-Thorburn owned and kept in his home at No.315 Rue Bourgeat, are now missing.

D.B.Rw

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B. (Crime)

Information.

Marcel Hay-Thorburn left for Nanking on the morning of June 5 for the purpose of ascertaining definitely if the foreigners being held there is his son.

J.M.Evans

Off i/c Sp. Br.

5:6:'31.

Rw

C.I. Information

J.C. J.C.Evans

D. C. (CRIME)

9.

Special Branch No. 1 XXXX

June 5, 31.

Shooting of Railway Police by Foreigner alleged to be Russian, but suspected to be a British Subject, named William John Hay-Thorburn.

D. I. Moss

With reference to the article entitled "Russian arrested for killing Railway Police", which appeared in the Shun Pao and other local vernaculars on June 3, 1931, enquiries show that at 7 p.m. June 1, sixteen soldiers of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police, left their headquarters at Quinsan (虬) and proceeded by train to Weiting ( ). Here they divided into groups of four, one party proceeding along the railroad towards Chen-I ( ) Station which is situated between Quinsan and Weiting. About 10 p.m. when about 3 li west of Chen-I the soldiers observed a fairly tall man walking along the track towards them. They challenged him and asked for the password but received no reply. They then ordered him to halt for the purpose of searching him. The man obeyed and raised his arms. Two soldiers named respectively Li Kuo-sai ( ) and Sung Li-sung ( ) approached him and by the light of a flashlamp carried by the first named revealed the man to be a foreigner. As they attempted to search him the man suddenly dropped his arms and fired three or four shots with a pistol which he had in his hand wounding Li Kuo-sai in the chest and Sung Li-sung in the head and liver. The other two soldiers, who were following some little distance behind, on hearing the firing ran up to investigate but the foreigner had made good his escape in the darkness. A search of the spot resulted in the finding of a loaded pistol, reported to be a "Browning" together with a leather ammunition belt containing a number of pistol cartridges and several note-books.

A search was then made for the assailant and during the early hours of June 2, a foreigner, who is suspected of having done the shooting, was apprehended on the railway track near Jeiting. Upon being searched he was found to be in possession of a loaded pistol and a handkerchief bearing the following inscriptions "Sea Scout Troop". He was taken to Quinsan where he was detained until the afternoon of June 2, when he was removed to Nanking under escort. He is reported to be at present detained in the headquarters of the Defence Commissioner there.

The two wounded men were brought to Shanghai on the morning of June 2, and were admitted to St. Lukes Hospital where they are at present lying in a critical condition.

In connection with this affair enquiries made by members of this office among the villagers of Quinsan disclose the information that at about 4 p.m. on June 1, a foreigner answering to the description of William John May-Thorburn, (Memo No.340) and who was subsequently identified from a photograph by the wife of Tsang Ah-sing (張阿興), owner of a dry goods store, arrived in Quinsan walking along the railway track from the direction of Shanghai. He was carrying a small bundle and was wearing a pair of dark blue trousers with two red braids down the outside of each leg. He spoke Chinese fairly well and after purchasing some sweetmeats from the above-mentioned shop he departed in a westerly direction along the railway. He was later seen in the custody of the

Military Police and is identical with the man who was sent to Nanking on June 4.

The unit to which the wounded men belong was transferred to Chingkiang during the morning of June 4.

A pair of red braided blue pants which William John Hay-Thorburn owned and kept in his home at No.315 Rue Bourgeat, are now missing.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

4.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/11
Date 10 JUN 1931.

43.

D. C. (Crime)

I forward herewith a bullet which was handed to me at St. Luke's Hospital at 2.15 p.m. June 10. It was given to me by Miss A. Lambert who said it had been extracted from the body of the soldier who was wounded at Quinsan. I had a conversation at the same time with Dr. W.K. Ling who stated that the soldier is sinking rapidly and is likely to die to-night or to-morrow.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S. M. P. CRIME BRANCH
8-50 am
JUN 11 1931
Received from C&S Office
ARMS IDENTIFICATION SECTION

A.I.S. Report No. 15-85

409
500-3-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 12.6.31.
Arms Identification Section,
Date 11-6-31

44

Report No. 1585

Occurrence	Bullet handed to S.M.Police by Miss A. Lambert at St.Luke's Hospital, 2-15 p.m. 10-6-31, said to have been extracted from the body of the soldier who was wounded at Quinsan. (H/Q)	Crime Registry Number.
		Serial Numbers.
Subject	1 Bullet .455 Revolver.	C600.

Date obtained by Police	2-15 p.m. 10-6-31.	Date received for Examination.	8-50 a.m. 11-6-31.

Initial Examination Remarks	The above bullet is apparently Kynoch Ammunition and appears to have been fired by a Webley .455 Revolver.
Previous Records	None.
Further Remarks	Bullet stamped with serial number:- "C600."

Checked by L.A. Ewins D.P.S.

Signed N.E. Barnes D.S.I.

Forwarded to D. C. (Crime).

Seen Lea,
D. C. (C. & S. B.)

F. 409
A.S. 500-3-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Arms Identification Section,

Report No. 1583 COPY Date 11-6-31.

Occurrence	Bullet handed to S.M.P. by Miss A. Lambert at St. Luke's Hospital, 9.25 p.m. 10-6-31, said to have been extracted from the body of the soldier who was wounded at Chiao . (H/C)	Crime Registry Number. Serial Numbers.
Subject	1 Bullet .455 Revolver.	C600.
Date obtained by Police	9.25 p.m. 10-6-31	Date received for Examination. 9.50 a.m. 11-6-31.
Initial Examination Remarks	The above bullet is apparently Kynoch Ammunition and appears to have been fired by a Webley .455 Revolver.	
Previous Records	Nil.	
Further Remarks	Bullet stated to be marked:- "C600." Bullet kept by Prosecutor S.M.P. - to be taken on leaves - 1. later on Exam	

Checked by F.A. Ellis D.D.S. Signed N.T. Bonner D.S.I.

N.C. Bonner 3/11/31. Copy

Forwarded to D. C. (C. & S. B.).

Seen.....
D. C. (C. & S. B.)

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S.B.D. 2464/5.
Date 6. 8. 31.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the supplementary statement of C.D.C. 271 Zah Kwei-ding (石桂亭)
native of _____ taken by me D.C. (Crime Branch)
at H.Q. on the 6th August, 1931 and interpreted by Clerk Huang Ming-fu.
in connection with enquiries in Thorburn case.

I proceeded by railway from Shanghai to Quinsan by the 6.10 p.m. train and arrived at Quinsan at 7.40 p.m.. I was accompanied by Shang Hong Kwei (向洪奎), an Inspector of the Railway Police, Sze Zoen Foh (施善復), a detective of the same Police and an informer. On arrival at Quinsan I made enquiries of 2 railway policemen and several civilians on platform, who all refused to answer questions. We then visited the Station master and said we were from the Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarter Detective Staff sent to make inquiries into a report appearing in the newspapers concerning the arrest of a foreigner by the military police at Tseng Nyi (正儀) down the line and the wounding of two soldiers. He told us that a foreigner, nationality unknown, had been arrested at about 4 or 5 a.m. on June 2 at a place near Tseng Nyi and that he had been told this by soldiers forming an escort to the foreigner who alighted from a goods train arriving at Quinsan from Soochow at about 3.30 a.m.. He said he was on the platform and spoke to the guard (some of the soldiers) (1st battalion) of the 4th Regiment Central Military Police) of whom there were about 10 men. These men were Quinsan Garrison men sent out to look for the person who had done the shooting and had returned on the goods train after the arrest. He also said that the foreigner had his hands tied behind his back and that he was covered with mud from head to foot. After search he was taken away from the Station by the soldiers in the direction of the "City". They were on the Station about a quarter of an hour. He further said he heard a petty officer ask, through an interpreter, if he (the foreigner) was the man who shot the soldiers and he replied that they had

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Card sent to Commissioner of Police 5/8/31.

no right to ask this question. At about 9 or 10 a.m. on June 4 the foreigner was escorted by soldiers from Quinsan by the Nanking train. The Station master wrote the words "Sea Scout Troop" on the card of a friend of mine, which I had in my pocket and which was the first one I could produce (card attached). We then went to the photographers where I asked for the master and spoke to a man who, I thought, was the proprietor. He was about 28 years old, 5' 4" in height and thin and spoke the Quinsan dialect. A second man in the shop was about 30 or more, thin and about 5' 7" in height. I asked both many questions and elicited the following information:

On a date forgotten 3 or 4 soldiers under the command of an officer (petty or commissioned, unknown) came to the shop with a foreigner who they took upstairs and asked that his photograph be taken which was done. They were on the premises about 15 minutes. The following morning the same officer called for the photographs and demanded the negative saying the officer in command of the company desired it. He paid for it and took it away.

I also visited a cigarette stall near the railway station and more or less confirming the above I proceeded to Nanking by the 11 a.m. train from Quinsan, arriving at Nanking at 3.30 p.m.. I could obtain no information there but was advised by several people to try Soochow where he was most likely to have been taken. I returned to Soochow by the 9.10 a.m. train from Nanking on the 9th and arrived at 1.30 p.m.. On arrival we interviewed the Inspector in Charge (name unknown) of

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of_____

native of_____ taken by me_____

at_____ on the_____ and interpreted by_____

* Copy sent to Shanghai 5/8/31.

the Railway Police and he said he had received a report from one of his men of the affair. A* copy of this report is attached. We sat at a desk and this copy was taken from the official book in the railway police office by Shang Hong Kwei (mentioned above as accompanying me) with the permission of the Inspector. I enquired of the posters and others (see report) and they only told me that they had seen the foreigner taken away from the station in a horse drawn carriage and that many person knew he was taken to the military camp, as the soldiers said so.

C.D.C. 271 Zah Hwei-ding.

726 愛西北 佐 章少良

白

鉄路警 [illegible] 後

兵 施善 [illegible]

劉 [illegible] 松滬警備司令部 昆山站長顧惠公

中央憲兵第一團團部駐防崑山在工儀站梢期

李國才 [illegible] 等二兵士

俞子泰 信

二号

大約能未要 [illegible] 白天十二时至一半

Translation of a report submitted by C.D.C. 271

In consequence of instructions received, I left Shanghai for Quinsan on the afternoon of June 7 to make inquiries regarding the foreigner who was arrested near Weiting and Chen-I. At Quinsan I interviewed the Station Master named Koo Wei Kung who told me that the foreigner arrested was about 19 years of age, 5'9" in height, thin and tall, wears navy uniform and red braided black trousers. The foreigner when arrested had on his person $20.00 in banknotes of the China & South Sea Bank. The Station Master could not tell the nationality of the foreigner arrested. On the following day (June 8), I went into the Quinsan City and made inquiries at the Lien Lee Photographer's Shop, as I was told that a photograph of the foreigner was taken immediately after his arrest. The Shop told me that they had no copy of the photograph and that the negative had also been bought by the military people. Subsequently I left for Nanking where I continued my inquiries in a confidential manner. With the assistance of Mr. Van Hwa Ding, liaison officer of the Nanking Police, I made inquiries at the Nanking Garrison Commander's Headquarters. There I was told that the foreigner had not been sent to Nanking but was still detained at Soochow. I therefore left Nanking for Soochow. As a result of further inquiries, I obtained information that the foreigner is detained at the Military Police Headquarters at Zang Sing Jao, outside Chong Men Gate, Soochow. I, however, could not confirm this report as an attempt made by me to make personal investigations at the Military Police Headquarters, Soochow, proved abortive owing to the unreasonable attitude of the members of the Military Police. Porters Nos. 93 and 105 of the Soochow Station witnessed the foreigner being sent under escort to the headquarters of the Military Police.

39.

There were rumours at Soochow and Quinsan that the foreigner had been shot.

The uniform worn by the foreigner bore a sign containing the following English words: "Sea Scout Troop"

Translation of a report submitted by C.I.C. 271

In consequence of instructions received, I left Shanghai for Quinsan on the afternoon of June 7 to make inquiries regarding the foreigner who was arrested near Weiting and Chen-I. At Quinsan I interviewed the Station Master named Koo Sei Kung who told me that the foreigner arrested was about 19 years of age, 5'9" in height, thin and tall, wears navy uniform and red braided black trousers. The foreigner when arrested had on his person $20.00 in banknotes of the China & South Sea Bank. The Station Master could not tell the nationality of the foreigner arrested. On the following day (June 8), I went into the Quinsan City and made inquiries at the Lien Lee Photographer's Shop, as I was told that a photograph of the foreigner was taken immediately after his arrest. The Shop told me that they had no copy of the photograph and that the negative had also been bought by the military people. Subsequently I left for Nanking where I continued my inquiries in a confidential manner. With the assistance of Mr. Van Hwa Ding, liaison officer of the Nanking Police, I made inquiries at the Nanking Garrison Commander's Headquarters. There I was told that the foreigner had not been sent to Nanking but was still detained at Soochow. I therefore left Nanking for Soochow. As a result of further inquiries, I obtained information that the foreigner is detained at the Military Police Headquarters at Zang Sing Jao, outside Chong Men Gate, Soochow. I, however, could not confirm this report as an attempt made by me to make personal investigations at the Military Police Headquarters, Soochow, proved abortive owing to the unreasonable attitude of the members of the Military Police. Porters Nos. 93 and 105 of the Soochow Station witnessed the foreigner being sent under escort to the head quarters of the Military Police.

There were rumours at Soochow and Wusueh that the foreigner had been shot.

The uniform worn by the foreigner bore a sign containing the following English words: "Sea Scout Troop"

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

6.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/6.
Date S.1. Station
21.6.31.

Date June 21, 1931.

Subject (in full) Arrest of a foreigner at Quinsan

Made by D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih
Translated by D.I. Sih Ts-liang

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.D.I.

At 9.30 a.m. June 9, the undersigned accompanied H.B.M. Vice Consul Mr. Scott to Soochow. At 2 p.m. we interviewed the City Magistrate of Soochow named Huang Yung Sung (黃鎔深) in his Yamen, who stated that an instruction had been received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ordering the Bureau of Public Safety and Regimental Headquarters of the 2nd Regiment of the Military Police to investigate and report regarding the arrest of a foreigner, etc., and promised to convey to us any information received from the investigating officer.

On the morning of June 10, we called at the Zui Ying (萃英) Middle School, at Loh San Wan (六三湾) outside the Chong Meng Gate, and interviewed Miss Comp, an American teacher of the school. Through the amah of Miss Comp, Chang Keng Pao (張根宝), a worker of the Chang Yung-tai Paper Box Shop (opposite to the School) and his wife named Chang Yuen Dz were summoned to the school. They stated that at between 3 or 4 p.m. about 6 or 7 days ago, some 12 or 14 military Police having a foreign youth from the Railway Station in their custody, passed their shop en route to the Headquarters of the 1st Regiment of the Military Police at Lau Ng Tuan, upper Sing Jiao, Soochow. They identified the photograph which Vice Consul Mr. Scott shewed them as that of the foreign youth in question.

Later, a laundry woman, on being interrogated, stated that she overheard whilst chatting among soldiers when she was collecting clothing at the Regimental Headquarters, that after arrival there, a company commander had kicked the foreign youth twice with his foot, and that on the foreign youth, who became angry, returning the kick, the company commander stabbed him in the neck with his bayonet.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

According to the No.1 Boy of the Railway Hotel, named Huang Ping-sung (汪炳生), a fellow worker told him that about one week ago a foreign youth under the escort of over 10 Military Police was seen coming from the railway station, en route to the 1st Regimental Headquarters, of the Military Police, Lau Ng Tuan, Upper Sing Jiao, via Ting Ka Hong.

Despite exhaustive enquiries among the station staff and railway police at Soochow, nothing could be elicited in connection with the case.

At 2.10 p.m. June 10 we proceeded to Quinsan and called at the City Magistrate's Yamen. We were received by Secretary Wong (王) who made the following statement : - On the receipt of information regarding the shooting and wounding of military police by bandit and the subsequent arrest of one bandit, representatives were sent to the Military Police Battalion Headquarters, but the latter, however, refused to divulge any information on the condition that this matter which concerned Military should be kept strictly confidential. Several visits were made by the City Magistrate personally to the Battalion Headquarters and the former interviewed the Battalion Commander who however refused to state anything. Consequently a reply was sent to that effect to the order received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs three days ago ordering investigation into the case.

Subsequently we called at the 1st Section of the Public Safety Bureau of Quinsan, and interviewed the Police Constable Yeu Loo Li (尤渠禮). He stated that at 1 p.m. June 2, he actually saw a foreign youth wearing dark-blue trousers with red stripes board the train under the escort of about 10

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No......

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date *19*

- 3 -

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

military police. Vice Consul Mr. Scott then produced the photograph which he stated almost resembled the foreign youth in question. Upon this statement, the Sergeant in Charge reprimanded him, stating "Many men bear the same appearances, you can not talk nonsense. Do you actually remember clearly?" Yeu then admitted that he could not remember clearly as the foreign youth was surrounded by over 10 military police.

We then went to the Chang Huh Shing Cigarette and Exchange Shop and produced the photo to Mrs. Chang Huh Shing (張合興), the female proprietor, who instantly recognised the photo being of the foreign youth in question.

We then went to the Quin Loh Teashop and saw its proprietor named Lieu Ping Yung (劉炳榮) who stated that the Military Police on the 2nd inst, actually arrested one foreigner and escorted him to the Station at 1 p.m. the same day. He added that the foreigner who could speak a little Shanghai dialect admitted being a Britisher and 19 years of age. On the photograph being shown, he identified the man at once.

On June 11, 1931, the Chinese newspapers at Soochow published a letter from the Headquarters of the 1st Regiment of the Military Police at Soochow, stating that on the night of June 1, owing to the dense fog and obscurity of the place, it was impossible during the incident to get a clear description of the bandit so as to ascertain whether he was a Chinese or foreigner, and that the report of the arrest of a foreigner was totally incorrect.

On June 12, we interviewed Col. Huang Tsung Ngoo (黃珍吾) of the 1st Regiment of Military Police at/Upper Sin Jiao (新橋) outside Tsang Meng Gate, and he stated that after the incident

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 4 -

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

nobody was arrested and that the newspaper report was incorrect.

Subsequently we went to the Headquarters of the 2nd Regiment of the Military Police at Sung Ka Temple, Lien Yuen Garden (聯園), and interviewed the Commander King Teh-yang (金德洋), who stated that they heard nothing as their duties were confined to that portion of the railway between Kusieh and Changchow while the portion between Kunsan and Soochow was within the jurisdiction of the 1st Regiment.

On the 13th, the City Magistrate of Soochow, Huang Yung Sung informed us by telephone that he had received replies from the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Military Police which conveyed the same information as that obtained by us during our visit at their respective headquarters. Acting at our request the City Magistrate asked Col. Huang Tsung-ngoo of the 1st Regiment for the sergeant named Hsia Jui-song (謝瑞松) attached to the 4th Company of the 1st Battalion (He was the officer-in-charge of the group of Military Police who were patrolling when fired at by the bandit). Later City Magistrate Huang telephoned to state that according to Col. Huang , the unit to which Sergeant Hsia was attached had left for Nanchang, Kiangsi.

Pan Lien Pih
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please file. A copy has been forwarded to Mr Blackburn.
PLP
22:6:'31

Expenses incurred by C.D.S.I. Pan Lien-peh in connection with enquiry made with Vice Consul Scott at Soochow etc, re the arrest of a foreigner at Chen-i.

June 9th,1931			
Fare for ticket (2nd Class) from Shanghai to Soochow.		$2.50	
June 10th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Quinsan.		$0.90	
June 13th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Shanghai.		$2.50	
June 14th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Shanghai to Soochow.		$2.20	
June 16th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Shanghai.		$2.50	$10.60
Hotel expenses for 7 days @		$1.40	$ 9.80
June 9th,1931	Food	$1.68	
June 10th,1931	"	$0.92	
June 11th,1931	"	$1.35	
June 12th,1931	"	$1.44	
June 13th,1931	"	$0.72	
June 14th,1931	"	$1.00	
June 15th,1931	"	$1.30	
June 16th,1931	"	$1.27	$ 9.68
June 9th,1931			
Miscellaneous expenses including ricsha fee etc, for 6 days.		$4.20	
Newspapers for 8 days.		$1.20	$ 5.40
	Total		$35.48

Expenses incurred by C.D.S.I. Pan Lien-peh in connection with enquiry made with Vice Consul Scott at Soochow etc, re the arrest of a foreigner at Chen-i.

June 9th,1931			
Fare for ticket (2nd Class) from Shanghai to Soochow.		$2.50	
June 10th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Quinsan.		$0.90	
June 13th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Shanghai.		$2.50	
June 14th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Shanghai to Soochow.		$2.20	
June 16th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Shanghai.		$2.50	$10.60
Hotel expenses for 7 days @		$1.40	$ 9.80
June 9th,1931	Food	$1.68	
June 10th,1931	"	$0.92	
June 11th,1931	"	$1.35	
June 12th,1931	"	$1.44	
June 13th,1931	"	$0.72	
June 14th,1931	"	$1.00	
June 15th,1931	"	$1.30	
June 16th,1931	"	$1.27	$ 9.68
June 9th,1931			
Miscellaneous expenses including riesha fee etc, for 6 days.		$4.20	
Newspapers for 8 days.		$1.20	$ 5.40
	Total		$35.48

自六月九日早九点半至六月十六日夜十一点一刻止

随同英副领事 Scott 赴苏州崑山等处调查阅於

六月一日夜间沪宁路钱正儀站附近護路憲兵被匪枪伤

憲兵二名乘中拘獲一西人事时用路費伙食等賬詳列

於左

計開

車票

九日早九点半由沪去苏州二等車票一張計大洋叁元五角

十日下午二点十分由苏州去崑山二等車票一張大洋玖角

十三日下午三点八分由苏州来上海二等車票一張大洋叁元五角

十四日下午五点五十分由沪返苏二等車票一張大洋叁元叁角

十六日晚九点卅七分由苏返沪二等車票一張大洋叁元五角

以上車票共計大洋拾元陸角

旅館房金

共計七天西无大洋壹元四角共合大洋玖元捌角

飯資

九日 火車上早点心及在苏州中飯夜飯共壹元陸角捌分

十日 早点及夜飯 玖角叁分

十一日 早点中飯及夜飯 壹元叁角五分

十晨 早点中飯及夜飯　　壹元零角零
十三日早点及中飯　　柒角玖分
十四日火車上夜飯　　壹元
十五日早中夜三餐　　壹元叁角
十六 早中夜三餐　　壹元玖角贰分
以上八天飯食共計大洋玖元陸角捌分
九日 由沪去蘇火車上茶資玖角
十日 由蘇去崑山協合公司黃塊度及一地士来回共赴茶資拾玖角
又由車站去圖門东吳旅館洋車小洋玖角
十三日 由吳縣公署回东吳旅館又去車站洋車贰角 火車上茶資玖角
十四日 由沪返蘇火車上茶資玖角洋車叁角
十五日 由洋商亞西亞公司去吳縣公署再回旅館車資捌角
十六日 由亞細亞公司回旅館再去車站車資玖角
以上茶資及在蘇州之洋車錢共計肆元玖角（小洋叁十角算一元）
每日購買蘇州當地报紙合計大洋壹角五分共計八天共合大洋壹元贰角
統計共用叁拾伍元肆角捌分
1931年六月十七日 潘達璧謹具

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.S.B.D. 2464. Station,
Date 22 - 6 - 31.
Date June 19m 19 31

Subject (in full) Arrest of foreigner at Chen-i

Made by/ and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

Further to attached report on the above subject I have t state that Mr. Curtis summoned Li Ah-chao to Shanghai by express letter on the evening of June 17. This information was conveyed to Mr. Blackburn who expressed a desire to have Li Ah-chao on arrival taken to his office as he wishes to interrogate him personally.

With reference to the statement made to Mr. Thorburn by an amah named Sung Ah-mei (沈阿妹) in his employ re her having seen Mr. John Thorburn in Shanghai on June 16 this woman was interrogated by the undersigned at 11.15 a.m. June 18 and the followin is a gist of a statement made by her.

"On June 16 at 4.30 p.m. I was walking along Avenue Joffre and on turning into Route de Boissezon I saw a foreigner dressed in a brown suit and white sun helmet, riding in a ricsha coming towards me. As the foreigner approached me he covered the lower half of his face with a white handkerchief and on looking more closely at him I found he was my young master. The ricsha continued on its way and turned into Route Berguson where I lost sight of it. I then reported the matter to Mr. Thorburn."

The Amah's story was conveyed by Mr. Thorburn to Mr. Blackburn who attached little importance to it and although the amah holds to her statement I am inclined to believe it is purely imagination.

In connection with the disappearance of John Thorburn it has been ascertained that the French Police on June 18 sent a Chinese detective who has influential connections in Soochow to the latter city with a view to tracing the

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

the missing man. The French Police have promised to forward any information received by this man to Headquarters.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI,
Further report when information obtained by French detectives available please.

21:6:31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 17: 6: 1931.

To S.I.,

Please arrange unofficially to have Li Ah-chao called to Shanghai, and when he comes here please obtain a full statement from him. It is best that Mr Blackburn be given an opportunity of speaking to Li Ah Chao before the latter returns to Hunan.

WL

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S.I.B. R.C.S. Station
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date June 17, 1931
Date 17 - 6 - 31.

Subject (in full) Arrest of foreigner at Chen-i

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

At 9.45 a.m. June 17 Mr. H. Curtis of British Nationality residing at 225 Dixwell Road came to Headquarters and made the following report.

On June 14 one of Mr. Curtis's employees named Li Ah-chao ( ), who looks after Mr. Curtis's property in Chen-i(正谊) came to Shanghai to see him and stated that a foreign youth had some trouble with the Chinese police at Chen-i and was taken under escort to the Chinese City at Quinsan where on some vacant ground under the hills near the city he was tied to a tree and thrashed by the Chinese Police in the presence of a curious crowd of on-lookers. Immediately after the thrashing the youth was asked if he wanted anything to eat and in reply requested foreign food. Thereupon he was offered Chinese food which he refused. The youth was then taken to the prisom at Quinsan and some few days later was removed to Nanking. Un describing the youth whom he alleges he saw, Li Ah Chao, states he was dressed in Boy-scout style uniform.

Sometime later the father (probably refers to D.I. Ross) of the boy accompanied by an interpreter visited Quinsan in an endeavour to trace his son and interrogated the proprietor of a tea shop. On this becoming known to the police they warned the proprietor that in the event of any trouble arising from the information he had given he would be held personally responsible. In consequence of this threat the people at Quinsan who have knowledge of the matter maintain a discreet silence.

Mr. Curtis states that if it will assist matters he is willing to summon Li Ah-chao to Shanghai but asks that the matter be treated as confidential.

Copy sent to Mr. Blacklaws. at noon June 17. H.R.

Henry Robertson
~~C. D. I.~~
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 2
G. 21,590-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Dixwell Road *Station,*

Date June 17th., *19* 31.

Subject (in full) Information received concerning a Foreigner arrested at Quinsan.

Made by and, *Forwarded by* Inspector Shellswell.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 8.30 p.m. 16-6-31, Mr. H. Curtis residing at 225 Dixwell Road reported at Station that he had received information from his "boy" named Lee Ah Chow, who had recently returned from Quinsan, that he had witnessed a Foreign Youth being flogged by the Chinese Police near Quinsan, subsequent to a shooting affray which recently occurred in that area.

The Foreigner afterwards being removed to Nanking.

Chief Detective Inspector Robertson (Special Branch) informed of above and arrangements made for the informant to see the above named at 9 a.m. 17-6-31.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

R. Shellswell

Inspector i/c.

D.C. (Divs)
Forwarded.
17.6.31 J.O'B.

D. O. "C" Division.

C. P.
Information
Kirk Bowman
D. C. (Divisions)
JUNE 17 1931

D.C.(C)
Seen
17/6

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]
& Section 2, Station,
S. B. D. 24647
Date July 23, 1931
23-7-31

Subject (in full) Re attached report by the Shanghai Times on the John Thorburn case.

Made by D. S. Golder. *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

In the July 23rd issue of the above newspaper, a report appears which sets forth in detail the arrest of John Thorburn as witnessed by a Catholic priest residing at Henli.

Mr. W. J. Mills of the H.B.M. Consulate was interviewed regarding the veracity of the report, he stated that no such report had been made to the Consulate, but that the British Authorities were investigating the matter. Mr. Mills expressed doubt as to the report in view of the fact that 7 weeks have elapsed since the reported occurence took place.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

$2, Further report later please.

24:7:31.

$2, Please prepare a summary in the form of a diary of the action taken by the Municipal Police in connection with the efforts to find Thorburn. The diary should in addition give an outline of the history of the case and important happenings connected with it known to the Police.

29/7/31

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 23: 7: 193 1.

To S2,

Please ascertain if the British Consulate has obtained this information, and if the newspaper report regarding the statement of the R. C. priest, is substantially correct.

WLG

THE HOUSE OF
Caldbeck's
THE CONNOISSEUR
士 晤 泰

Additional Evidence Is Found Thorburn Was Arrested By Gendarmerie

PRIEST TELLS OF VISIT FROM BRITISH YOUTH DURING NIGHT OF JUNE 1 AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST BY SOLDIERS

STRUGGLES WITH CAPTORS AND RECEIVES BAYONET WOUND IN NECK

Appeal Of Local British Residents Received In London; Reply Comes Back Stating Action Will Be Taken; Chinese Comment

"The Shanghai Times" is able to-day to give additional indisputable evidence of the fact that John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai, who has been missing for over seven weeks, was actually arrested in the vicinity of Quinsan by Chinese military police. The evidence has been furnished by a Catholic priest who actually sheltered Thorburn on the night of June 1 and, later, saw him seized by Chinese police and taken off to Quinsan. The evidence also shows that Thorburn broke away from his captors and dashed down the railway line where he was intercepted and again arrested after a struggle, during which he was wounded in the neck by a bayonet carried by one of the soldiers. What happened to Thorburn after his second arrest is a mystery which the entire foreign community of Shanghai is anxious to solve, with or without the aid of the Chinese authorities.

This further proof of Thorburn's arrest has come from a reliable source. The report gives details of the arrest as actually witnessed by our informant, a Catholic priest, who has since been unable to ascertain what happened to Thorburn after he was taken away by the Chinese police in the direction of the Quinsan railway station.

Arrives Wet Through

It will be recalled that Thorburn left Shanghai, presumably by train, for Quinsan and Henli on the morning of June 1. He was seen at Henli and later in Quinsan at about 4 p.m. On the night of June 1 Thorburn appeared at the abode of the Catholic priest some time after 10 o'clock.

It appears that Thorburn and some of his friends had, on a number of previous occasions, called at the priest's home when in the neighbourhood of Quinsan and Henli. The priest knew Thorburn well by sight and had conversed with him on numerous occasions. On the night of June 1, shortly after 10 o'clock, Thorburn knocked at the door of the priest's home and was admitted. He was in a bedraggled condition and was wet through. He explained his condition by mentioning something about falling into a canal. No questions were asked and Thorburn's clothes were removed and dried. He was provided with dry garments while this was being done.

Arrest And Escape

Next morning Thorburn took his leave of the priest and was only a few yards away when some Chinese soldiers noticed him and shouted in Chinese "There's that Russian". They immediately seized him and led him off in the direction of Quinsan. He was locked up temporarily in a small house, but somehow managed to break out, and fled once again in the direction of the priest's house.

Pursued by soldiers, Thorburn dashed along the railway line where he was intercepted by another group of soldiers, who seized him. Thorburn struggled violently, but was finally overcome, receiving a bayonet wound in the neck during the struggle. Just how serious the wound was the priest was unable to say, as Thorburn was hurried off in the direction of the Quinsan railway station. That was the last seen of Thorburn by the priest.

1894

Other Testimony

Other witnesses examined by Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, have stated that Thorburn had his arms tied behind his back and was taken by train from Quinsan to Soochow. Witnesses also stated that Thorburn was seen in Soochow, wounded and, an unconfirmed report states, mutilated.

In the light of this fresh evidence it appears beyond question that Thorburn was arrested by the Chinese military at Quinsan and was actually taken to the Quinsan railway station where he was entrained for Soochow.

Another Protest

In the meantime indignation in Shanghai is growing daily. The cabled protest signed by over 2,300 British residents has reached London where Mr. F. H. Crossley, formerly of Shanghai, who has cabled receipt of the protest, will see that it reaches the right quarters.

Still another national society has interested itself in the disappearance of Thorburn. Yesterday the Shanghai branch of the Anzac Society, consisting of local Australians and New Zealanders, forwarded the following telegraphic protest to the British Prime Minister:

Shanghai Anzac Society consisting of Anzacs who fought in Great War and Australians New Zealanders resident China record strongest indignation disappearance John Thorburn (stop) Despite conclusive evidence of arrest obtained by British Authorities Chinese Government deny all knowledge of

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-b-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24619
Section 2
Date 6. 8. 31.

Date August 6, 1931.

Subject (in full) Chit signed by W.J.H. Thorburn at Palace Hotel, bearing date of June 1, 1931.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross.

According to Mr. Schwartz, manager of the Palace Hotel Buffet, the takings of the bar are collected daily at 11 p.m. after which hour chits are stamped with the next day's date, therefore chit No. 6 bearing the date of June 1, was signed by Thorburn between 11 p.m. and 12 m.n. on May 31.

The figures I 9 on the top left hand corner of the chit represent respectively

I. The Cashier on duty during the evening.

9. The Snack Restaurant.

In connection with this matter Thorburn, according to one of the Chinese cashiers, had dinner on May 31, in the Snack Restaurant in company with a foreign lady who, from her description appears to be identical with Mrs. Roberts.

D.B. Ross

D. I.

The Palace Hotel requests that the original chit be returned to them. I suggest that copy of report and chit be handed to Mr Mossop.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B.R. 6/8

D.B. (Crime),

Subject to your approval, Det. Insp. Ross will hand a copy of the report and the chit to Mr Mossop.

J.H. Irwin
O. i/c Sp. Br.

For please
6/8

S2, For attention please

Done D.B.R. 9/8.

J.H.J. 7:8:'31.

I9 - 1.40 - 0006 June - 1 -31.

W.J. Hay Thorburn

Dodge & Seymour Ltd.

I9 - 1.40 - 0006 June - 1 -31.

W.J. May Thorburn

Dodge & Seymour Ltd.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

I

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S.B.D. 2464/18.
Section 2
Date 5. 8. 31.

Date August 5, 1931.

Subject (in full) Movements of John Hay Thorburn prior to his disappearance.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Ross

I forward herewith a supplementary statement which was taken by me from Hsu Ah Foo (徐阿福), chauffeur employed with Taylor Garage, on the instructions of Mr. Mossop, Crown Advocate.

Provided you agree a copy of same will be handed to Mr. Mossop by the undersigned.

D.B. Lu

D. I.

Done S.B.R. 5/8

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B. (Crime)

Information. Subject to your agreement a copy of the chauffeur's supplementary statement will be given to Mr Mossop.

J. Timms
O. i/c Sp. Br.
5:8:31

Yes please
S.B.R. 5/8

S2, Please hand copy to Mr Mossop as suggested.

O/c. S.B.

Done S.B.R. 5/8

5:8:31.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the SUPPLEMENTARY statement of Hsu Ah Foo (徐阿福), Chauffeur employed with Taylor Garage, native of _____ taken by me D.I.Ross at 9 a.m. on the 5.8.31 and interpreted by D.I.Kuh

The foreigner who engaged the car on the morning of June 1, arrived at the garage on foot. He was wearing a brown coloured jacket and a white topee. He was alone and carried no luggage. The only time I saw him carrying a bag was when he left No.96 Boone Road at about 7 a.m. in company with a foreign woman. It was of a brownish colour.

After engaging the car the foreigner instructed me to go to Boone Road and told me in English, to proceed via the following roads; Burkill, Park, Bubbling Well, Nanking, Szechuen, Peking, Museum, Chapoo to Boone Road. He did not stop at the Palace Hotel or any other place enroute.

When he left No.96 Boone Road and proceeded to Shanghai North Station, he was still dressed in the same clothes.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, July 14, 1931

To C. D. S. Robertson (Asst) A.C.

Officer i/c Information A.C.

Sir

In accordance with instructions received I visited Mr. Blackburn to-day and at his request gave him a copy of my report. He returned the motor-car "Chit" dated June 1, 1931

Mr. Blackburn does not wish the Police to make any inquiries from Mrs Roberts

The remaining "Chits" have been returned to Mr. Thorburn

Senior

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

14:7:31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 8:7: 1931.

To SI,

Please endeavour to clear up the mystery of the pale blue shirt. It is dated June 3rd and purports to have been signed by Thorburn. The remaining chits have been attached to facilitate comparison of signatures.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 13. 7. 31

File No.

Station, S. 1. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date July 13, 1931.

Subject (in full) Motor-Car "Chit", issued by the Taylor Garage bearing the date June 3, 1931, purporting to have been signed by W.J. Hay-Thorburn.

Made by D.S.I. Montgomery *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.I.1.

Inquiries into the above matter show that the attached green motor-car 'chit' was issued by the Horse Bazaar Branch of the Taylor Garage, at about 6 a.m. on June 1, 1931 and the front of the "chit" bears that date, the impression having been faintly made by a stamping clock. Subsequently, the "chit" was stamped three times on the reverse side by the Astor Road Branch of the above garage, whose stamping clock, owing to some irregularity, was incorrectly dated.

It appears that at about 6 a.m. on June 1, 1931 a foreigner who is described as being of slight build, though rather tall, of Portuguese appearance, dressed in brown clothes, presented himself at the Horse Bazaar 126 Bubbling Well Road, and ordered a car. He was allotted Motor Car No, 12104, driven by one Hsu Ah-foo (徐阿虎), (Licence No F. 6374), residing at 3 Kong Ka Jao (康家橋), off Jessfield Road. The foreigner instructed the chauffeur to drive him to 96 Boone Road and on arrival there, alighted and calling for the 'chit', signed it and under the signature wrote "T 46", at the same time writing on reverse side "Come back at 7.00 a.m. W.J.H.T.". After instructing the chauffeur verbally to return at 7 a.m., the foreigner went inside the building.

The driver then proceeded to the Astor Road Branch where he handed the "chit" into the office. There it was placed in the stamping clock and an impression made in the reverse right hand corner. A further inscription was made in pencil "Astor Road Branch IN A.M. 6.22 " (It is to be noted that the times, according to the clock stampsdo not tally with the pencilled notes. This is explained by the clock being out of order and the pencilled notes may be taken as approximately

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-2-

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

correct.)

In order to be at 96, Boone Road in good time the car was dispatched from the garage at 6-50 a.m., the "chit" again being stamped on the reverse side, in the middle, and a pencilled inscription made, "OUT a.m. 6-50". On arrival at the above address the chauffeur waited until about 7-5 a.m. when the foreigner came out carrying a suitcase and accompanied by a foreign woman, who is described as being of slight build. Ordering the chauffeur to drive them to the North Railway Station both persons got into the car and on arrival there both alighted and went inside the Station, telling the driver to wait, which he did on Boundary Road, as his car did not have a Chinese licence.

At about 7.30 a.m. the foreign woman returned alone and ordered the chauffeur to drive her to 315, rue Bourgeat, the residence of Hay-Thorburn, Senior and his son. The chauffeur not knowing the exact location of the house went about 25 yards past the door, where he brought the car to a standstill. The passenger then got out of the car and went to the house and without entering, handed a letter to Mr. Hay-Thorburn Senior and returned to the car immediately. This information is corroborated by Mr. Thorburn who states that the letter was handed to him at about 7.50 a.m. June 1, 1931 my a Mrs. W.P. Roberts, Flat No. 6, 96 Boone Road, The letter is mentioned in the original report of young Thorburn's disappearance, dated June 1, 1931.

From No 315 rue Burgeat, the chauffeur was ordered to drive back to 96 Boone Road and on arrival there handed the "chit" to the foreign woman who wrote on the front "time 15

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-3-

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

past eight", the car then being dismissed and the driver receiving a gratuity. The chauffeur then proceeded to the Astor Road Branch and handed in the "chit" and reported the places visited during the trip. The "chit" was stamped and a pencilled inscription made on reverse left hand corner "In-a.m.-8.20". A note was made at the bottom of the "chit", "North Station, Ru Vallon, Boone Road". It appears that a mistake was made in recording Rue Vallon in place of rue Burgevt.

The inscription "T 46" is the Thorburn's serial number at the French Club where the Taylor Garage can collect motor debts through the club.

Mr. Thorburn does not doubt that the "chit" in question was signed by his son.

S.I. Passed to you vide verbal instructions
for O/c. S.B.
D.S.I. Montgomery. IBR 14/7
Please comply with the
instructions of the O/C. as
addressed to S.I. HR 14/7.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

S.I.

Please return the chit to Mr Stag-Thorburn, who should be requested to allow the Police to retain the chit for one of or it might be kept on the file of the case in the British Consulate. Please hand Mr Blackburn a copy of this report, and ask him if he wishes whose inquiries made from Mrs Roberts.

JHG 13:7:31

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Aug. 9. 1931.

To Reg.

D.C.(C) interviewed on Aug. 9. by undersigned -
Copy of report and déclaration of Hsieh Hsin fu, handed to Mr. Mason on Aug 9.

S.K.Lu
D.I.

FM. 1

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Aug 8 1931

To Dear Mr Mason,

Herewith the Supplementary Statement not of much value I am afraid. I will send someone to see Mr Robertson's Cook & see what we can do at Kenlis in a confidential way.

Yours

L.C.Allen

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT.

File No.

C. & Section, Station,
No. S. B. D. 24624/18
Date August 7-8-31.

Subject (in full) Supplementary statement of Hsieh Hsin-fu (謝信富).

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a supplementary statement taken by me from Hsieh Hsin-fu (謝信富) regarding the obtaining by him of a handbag and certain articles of clothing from an unknown boat woman at Henli.

He was repeatedly asked his object in retaining the property but steadfastly refused to answer. No doubt he was under the impression that after having the property in his possession for such a long time, no enquiries would be instituted.

Yang Ah Sz (楊阿四), his relative, was also interviewed by the undersigned and Clerk Zung on August 6, and corroborated in part the statement made by Hsieh. She also stated that after receiving the bag she placed it under her bed without examining the contents.

D. I. Ross.

D. I.

Suggest that a copy of each of report and statement be handed to the C.A.

Officer i/c Special Branch. D. I. Ross.

D.S. (Crime)

Subject to your agreement the suggestion of Det. Insp. Ross will be carried out.

D. Lyseng
D. I. Sp. Br.
7:8:31

Done / D.I.R. 9/8.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

D 2464

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the SUPPLEMENTARY statement of Hsien Hsin Fu (謝信富)
native of _____ taken by me D. I. Ross
at _____ on the August 7,1931 and interpreted by Clerk Z.O. Zung.

Hsien Hsin Fu, age 42, native of Ningpo. When I obtained the handbag from the old woman, four labels which had become loose through the bag having been immersed in the water fell off into the creek. One of the labels had certain Chinese characters on it two of which I recognised as 'Shanghai.' I did not at any time clean the bag but only put it in the sun to dry. I kept the bag and the other articles in the Rowing club's matshed at Henli for about ten days after which I took them to Shanghai and deposited them with my cousin's sister named Yang Ah Sz (楊阿四), who is employed as an amah with a Chinese family named Poo (浦), at No. 465A Yee Ching Li (延慶里) off Manila Road. I remained in Shanghai for one day after which returned to Henli. I did not tell anyone about my find. On Saturday last, August 1, I was approached at Henli by an unknown foreigner, who questioned me about the handbag but I denied having ever seen it. However, on Sunday, August 2, I came to Shanghai and after obtaining the bag and its contents from my relative I took it to the S.V. Club and on the morning of August 3, I informed Mr. Wang Hsieh Chi (汪協記), caterer to the Rowing Club, about the matter. He ordered me to take the articles to the Rowing Club, which I did on the same date. On the morning of August 4, the matter was brought to the notice of the Captain of the Rowing Club by Mr. Wang.

Thorburn Case.

Accompanied by Mr. R.G. Woodhead, of the Shanghai Power Company, I went to the Shanghai Rowing Club Club-house on Soochow Creek at 5 p.m. on 4th August, 1931. I there saw Mr. Wang Hsieh Chi (汪協記), caterer to the Rowing Club, and a coolie named Hsieh Hsin-fu (謝信富), who acts as caretaker for the caterer's stocks of wines and stores at the Rowing Club's matshed at Henli. The coolie, he stated, had been in his employment for two years.

The coolie, Hsieh Hsin-fu, stated as follows, his remarks being interpreted by Mr. Ling, interpreter to H.B.M. Consulate-General : -

Just before tiffin time, about ten days after the regatta, an old man owning a piece of ground opposite the Club building at Henli, told me that a Chinese woman who works in the fields there and has a small boat had found some foreign clothes in a creek about a li away. I myself went alone about three hours later to the woman's boat and got the clothes and bag from her. She said the things has been in the creek, and when I got the bag, it had water in it. I had a bit of an argument with the woman as she wanted to keep the things but I insisted that they belonged to foreigners at the Club, and eventually took them away and put them in the Rowing Club's matshed at Henli. Ten days later, as the things were getting mouldy, I took them to Shanghai and gave them and the bag to my sister who works as an amah in a Chinese family.

Last week-end a foreigner came out to Henli and asked me about the matter. No one of the Club had asked me before that date: other foreigners, not belonging to the Club, had, but I had not understood their questions.

The day before yesterday (i.e. Sunday) I came into

Shanghai and took the abag and clothes to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Club and yesterday morning told Mr. Wang, who is the caterer to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. I do not know the names of the old man or the woman with the boat. I did not see a foreigner wearing the brown clothes (produced from the bag) come to the Rowing Club's matshed at Henli.
A young Chinese boy belonging to a houseboat borrowed by Mr. Brown but owned by Dr. R.C. Robertson of the Shanghai Municipal Council Health Department (? Lester Institute) told me that he had about the same time, ten days after the regatta, seen a foreigner who looked crazy walking to and fro at the side of the creek and asking for the hire of a sampan.

The coolie was extremely frightened, and though voluble, several times avoided giving direct answers, and on the whole gave me the impression of not telling all that he knew. I took over possessionn of the bag and clothe and had them carried to the Consulate. The bag is a leather 'grip' with two leather handles on top: the lettering on one end had been washed out, but a letter "A" (apparently part of the initials of a person's name) and beneath that the word "Shanghai" could be distinguished. The clothes in the bag consist of one dark brown jacket, one dark brown pair of trousers to match, one Jaeger cholera belt, and one brown shoe. There were no markings visible on any of the garments.

A.L. Scott.
5th. August, 1931
/P.S.

P.S. Mr. Wang, the caterer, promised to obtain the address of the coolie's sister for me. The coolie himself refused to say. The Police would doubtless be able to assist, but the point does not seem a material one.

D-2515

S.B. D.2515

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2515.
27. 1. 32.

January 27, 2.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No.235/FOR/77(C.2), dated December 19, 1931, on the subject of one C.P. Godhard, and to state that the firm in question has been communicated with and informed that no action can be taken by the Metropolitan Police.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner of Police
of the Metropolis,
New Scotland Yard,
London, S.W.1.

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

File No. 18/32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central Station,

Date January 25, 1932.

Subject (in full) Attached file No. C. 5566.

Made by C. D. I. Mason. *Forwarded by* Jas G. Cocanour

Sir,

I beg to report that in connection with the above mentioned file I interviewed the manager of Messrs. Schmidt and Company.

During the interview this gentleman stated that he had no other information regarding Godhard other than that contained in his letter addressed to the Metropolitan Police. He was informed that in the absence of any further information no action was possible by either Police Force.

D.b (Crime Information) J.H. 26/1/32.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Mason.

C. D. I.

D. D. O. "A"

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To D.D.O. "A" Shanghai, Jan 27 1932.

Sir,

Kindly note that file D. 255/32 re C.P. Godhard attached to C 5566/32 is Confidential.

D.D.
C.I.S.B. Registry

Jan 28/32

Jan 29

FM.

Any further communication on the subject of this letter should be addressed to—

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
OF THE METROPOLIS,
NEW SCOTLAND YARD,
LONDON, S.W.1.

and the following No. quoted :—

235/FOR/77 (C.2)

Communications should not be addressed to individuals by name.
POSTAGE MUST BE PREPAID.

SCOTLAND YARD
CIPHER REGISTRY
No. 5566
Date 21/12/32

New Scotland Yard,

LONDON, S.W.1.

19 December, 1931

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter received from Messrs. Schmidt & Co., Sassoon Building, Nanking Road, Shanghai, respecting one C. P. Godhard, and to ask that you will be kind enough to have the writer informed that the matter is not one in which any action can be taken by the Metropolitan Police.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. Archer.

[illegible] Assistant Commissioner

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai,
China.

COPY

SCHMIDT & CO.

Shanghai

Nanking Road, Sassoon Bldg.,

November 28th 1931

Officer in Charge
Police Force
Scotland Yard
London
(England)

Sir:-

Re: C. P. Godhard, British subject

This man was engaged with the Shanghai Municipal Council, Educational Department. His contract with the council was prematurely terminated on reasons unknown to us. He left the Council's service on July 16th 1931. One day previous to this he bought in our shop

1 Leica Camera with accessories at ..... Mex$ 571.20
and paid cash down an amount of ..... " 100. -
leaving a balance of ..... Mex$ 471.20
(which is at the present rate of exchange approximately £ stlg. 29.16/2)

He obtained the goods under false pretences, having produced his Council's Employment Contract as a guarantee, being fully aware, that his services were shortly to be terminated.

It transpires that G. has cheated several other parties here, which have approached the Shanghai Municipal Council, where these claims must be kept in files. We do not wish to take civil actions against G., since the matter is a purely criminal case.

To the Shanghai Municipal Council and H.M.Consulate General of Shanghai G. named as his address

c/o "The English Club" Rue Flamand, Nr. 11,
Bruges (Belgium)

It is rumoured that letters forwarded to this address were non-delivered and returned to their local senders.

Since it is likely that G. has returned to England, we herewith respectfully ask that the necessary actions be taken to get hold of the man.

Yours obediently
SCHMIDT & CO.
(Sgd) ?

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. D. D. 2515.
ate 26. 11. 31.

November 26 31.

Dear Blackburn,

With reference to your letter of November 21 to the address of the Commissioner, C.P. Godhard is believed to have left China for Rotterdam on July 17, 1931. When leaving he requested that letters for him be forwarded to :-

The English Club,
Rue Flamand No.11,
Bruges,
Belgium.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Blackburn, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 2515
Date 25/11/S.31.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station,

Date Nov 25th 1931

Subject (in full) C.Powell.Godhard

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Made by D. S. Moore

Forwarded by

Regarding attached letter from the British Superintending Consul concerning the above named ex-S.M.C. employee.His home address is unknown,but when dismissed from the Council's service on July 16th 1931,he gave as a forwarding address " The English Club",Rue Flamand No 11, Bruges,Belgium and at the same time was given a steamer ticket to Rotterdam for which port he is believed to have departed for on July 17th 1931.

W.B. Moore.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yaw,
Please draft reply.
25:11:31.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2575
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

21st November, 1931.

Captain ...J. Martin,
Commissioner of Police,
S.M.P.

My dear Martin,

We have received one or two complaints against C.T. Codhard who, I believe, was dismissed from the Council's service last July, and as we feel that we should do what we can to assist the injured parties, I wonder whether you can tell me his home address or where he went when he left China.

Yours sincerely,

A.W. Blackhman

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2513 File No.
Date 18.6.31

Dixwell Road Station,

Date 17th June 1931.

Subject (in full) Indecent Conduct of C. P. Godhard, Teacher at The Shanghai Public School for Boys.

Made by D. I. Schmidt. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

Reference D: C. (C. B.) remarks re pistol in possession of C. P. Godhard.

The undersigned interviewed C. P. Godhard at 11.45 a.m. July 17, at his flat in the Pearce Apartments. The following information was obtained:-

C. P. Godhard, until a few days ago was in possession of a S. V. C. Rifle and revolver, same being issued to him by the S. V. C. Office, in the capacity of drill instructor of the cadets at the Public School for Boys.

These weapons have been returned to the S. V. C. armory, quite recently and I am given to understand that Godhard has no other firearms in his possession at present.

H. J. Schmidt
D. I.
Senior Detective i/c.

D. D. O. ~~"C" Division.~~ L.C.

V. C.
(C.B.)

18/6

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2515 File No.
Date 16. 6. 31
Bixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Confidential

Date 15th June 1931.

Subject (in full) Indecent Conduct of C. P. Godhard, Teacher at The Shanghai Public School for Boys.

Made by D. I. Schmidt. Forwarded by R. Shellswell Insp

D. C. (C. B.)

Sir,

At 7.40 a.m. July 15, 1931, a telephone message was received from Mr. Hore, the A/Headmaster of the Public School for Boys, N. Szechuen Road, requesting a foreign detective to call at his office at 9 a.m.

The undersigned attended and was told by Mr. Hore, that the conduct of one of the Foreign teachers, a Mr. C. P. Godhard, has been disgraceful and indecent lately, and that he had received complaints from parents of boys attending school, and that he (Mr. Hore) was going to suspend this teacher, but being afraid that this man might cause trouble, he (Mr. Hore) requests the protection of an Police officer.

Mr. Hore, then called in this teacher (C. P. Godhard) and in the presence of the undersigned, explained to Godhard the complaints received and suspended him from further duties, also instructing him to leave the school grounds immediately and not to have any further contact with the school boys, pending instructions from the Municipal Educational Board.

Mr. C. P. Godhard, took his accusation and suspension calmly and left the school premises, without causing any trouble whatsoever.

Mr. Hore, the Acting Headmaster, at the request of the undersigned, then submitted further information regarding this matter, as follows:-

Information Lacking 16/6

C. P. Godhard, British, (Australian), was engaged as a teacher for the Public School for Boys on Feb. 1931, on a three years agreement. Lately several members of foreign teaching staff, had received information from their pupils re the conduct of C. P. Godhard. It appears that he (Godhard) was in the habit of inviting

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Sheet No. 2. **Dixwell Road** *Station,*

REPORT

Date **15th June** *1931.*

Subject (in full) **Indecent Conduct of C. P. Godhard, Teacher at The Shanghai Public School for Boys.**

Made by **D. I. Schmidt.** *Forwarded by* _____

school boys to his rooms at the F. Y. M. C. A. and there he misbehaved himself by his indecent manners.

This matter was being investigated by the A/Headmaster, with a view of obtaining more facts, when a few days ago the parents of a Russian school boy named "Dobrenko" furnished further information.

This boy, aged 14, was invited by Godhard to visit his rooms at the F. Y. M. C. A. while there Godhard played a gramaphone, undressed the boy, took off his own clothing and both danced around the room, while Godhard committed indecent acts during this performance.

The management of the F. Y. M. C. A. heard something about this and Godhard was subsequently expelled from the "Y".

Mr. Hore, then took immediate action as already stated and the matter is at present in the hands of the Municipal Educational Board.

C. P. Godhard, resides at present at the "Pearce Apartments" Flat 41, Boone Road. It seems that Godhard at times has abnormal lapses and as it is believed that he has a pistol in his possession, observation may prevent acts, which an unbalanced mind is capable of doing.

Mr. Hore, has given me to understand, that the parents of the boy (Dobrenko) do not wish any publicity re this unfortunate occurrence, and has asked me to treat this matter strictly confidential, pending the outcome of the investigation by the Municipal Educational Board.

H. J. Schmidt

D. I.

D. D. O. "C" Division. **Senior Detective i/c.**

J.O.T.

R. Leonard
D.D.O.C.

D-2523

4417
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
N. D 25223
30/8/32

A

EUGENE Pick, who claimed to be a former military adviser to the Nationalist Government, was released from Amoy Road Gaol on Saturday after serving a term of imprisonment for swindle and false representation in connection with an arms deal.

REGD
D.C./C.S.B

30/8/32.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch S.2. Station.
No. D 2528.
Date May 10, 1932.
Date 11/5/32

Subject (in full) E. Kojevnikoff's (Eugen Pick) letter to Mrs. E. Babakishvily.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.B. Ru. A.I.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memo of May 4 on the subject of the attached letter dated May 2, 1932 (No.50) from Eugen Kojevnikoff alias E. Pick to Mrs. E. Babakishvily, No. 4 Astor Terrace, Shanghai, I have to state that there is no indication that it is written in cypher, although of course, it is quite possible that certain words or phrases may have some hidden meaning known to the above two persons only.

Mrs. E. Babakishvily is, according to our information, an old friend and paramour of E. Pick and is a woman of loose morals. They are co-proprietors of a boarding-house at No.4 Astor Terrace. The fact that Mrs. Babakishvily is a Georgian may account for the "green Persian passport", mentioned in the letter, as many Georgians are Persian subjects.

As far as it can be ascertained the identity of other persons mentioned in the letter is as follows :-

1. "DASHKA" D. Samoilova alias Antsichkina, a well known shop-lifter; she was formerly a paramour of one Tsagarelly, a Georgian known to the police as a shady character, who was an intimate friend of Pick.
2. "Samson" is a nickname of one Shepshel Perzovsky alias Pentgovsky, a known criminal.
3. "The American who owes some money" to Mrs. Babakishvily is Mr. Joseph Peterka, Czechoslovakian by birth, believed to be a naturalized American. He was formerly employed as a cook on some ship which called in this port recently. On account of illness he remained in Shanghai and has been residing at Mrs. Babakishvily's boarding-house since March 9, 1932.
4. The identity of "the American from Peking" has not yet been established. Although it is reported that Pick was at one

C.P.
Other efforts have been made to find hidden meaning & nothing suspicious found. Original has gone back to Good.
KMB
DC
11 MAY 1932

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT

-2-

Date.....*19*

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

time connected with certain agents of the American Intelligence Service, both in Shanghai and in Peking, it is very unlikely that he would mention any of these persons by name in a letter which, he knew, would be subject to censorship. It is more than likely that the reference to an "American from Peking" is a mere bluff on the part of Pick.

HR

G. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B. (Crime)
Information.

J.P. Graves
O. i/c Sp Br.
MAY 11 1932

File
JPG
12:5:32.

Special Branch S.2. xxxxxx

May 10, 32.

E. Kojevnikoff's (Eugen Pick) letter to Mrs. E. Babakishvily.

D.S. Prokofiev.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memo of May 4 on the subject of the attached letter dated May 2, 1932 (N .50) from Eugen Kojevnikoff alias E. Pick to Mrs. E. Babakishvily, No. 4 Astor Terrace, Shanghai, I have to state that there is no indication that it is written in cypher, although of course, it is quite possible that certain words or phrases may have some hidden meaning known to the above two persons only.

Mrs. E. Babakishvily is, according to our information, an old friend and paramour of E. Pick and is a woman of loose morals. They are co-proprietors of a boarding-house at No.4 Astor Terrace. The fact that Mrs. Babakishvily is a Georgian may account for the "green Persian passport", mentioned in the letter, as many Georgians are Persian subjects.

As far as it can be ascertained the identity of other persons mentioned in the letter is as follows :-

1. "DASHKA" D. Samoilova alias Antsichkina, a well known shop-lifter; she was formerly a paramour of one Tsigarelly, a Georgian known to the police as a shady character, who was an intimate friend of Pick.
2. "Samson" is a nickname of one Shepshel Perzovsky alias Pentgovsky, a known criminal.
3. "The American who owes some money" to Mrs. Babakishvily is Mr. Joseph Peterka, Czechoslovakian by birth, believed to be a naturalized American. He was formerly employed as a cook on some ship which called in this port recently. On account of illness he remained in Shanghai and has been residing at Mrs. Babakishvily's boarding-house since March 9, 1932.
4. The identity of "the American from Peking" has not yet been established. Although it is reported that Pick was at one

time connected with certain a ents of the American Intelligence service, both in Shanghai and in Peking, it is very unlikely that he would mention any of these persons by name in a letter which, he knew, would be subject to censorship. It is more t an likely that the reference to an "American from Peking" is a mere bluff on the part of Pick.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 1 .

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, May 4 1932.

To S2,

For inquiry and report on the following points:

1, possibility of Nicko letter being in cipher.

2, significance of reference to green Russian passport.

3, identity of persons whom reference is made, such as Samson, Dashka, the American Sunkist and the addressee of the letter.

WLG

May 2, 1932.

50

Congratulate you with the holiday and myself with a banana. If Russian priest will come to you or your lodgers to serve sermon then tell him that Jewish priest brought for his people in Gaol 7 lbs. of unleavend bread. Our priests only promised but did not send anything. Lucky there is a certain man among this gang of Shanghai Britishers only one respectable person, who as before on Christman and so now on Easter sent a little fruits. You of course celebrated all Easters?

Now! if your American owes you some money, then let him borrow from "China Finance", Hankow Road, and American Consulate should guarantee it. Only in such way he can pay you.

In any case you can demand money from the Consulate, and they are obliged to give them to you or to guarantee your loan from a bank. Keep away from Samson and it will be better if you will let a room to Dashka . If that American from Peiping is sending letters ask him not to write on my name. Write him and ask for his address.

If you have empty rooms then make advertisement in a Japanese newspaper . There are two newspapers near Range Road. Try to let rooms to somebody except Russians. I feel myself better. My regards to all.

E. Kojevnikoff (Pick) Ja 9.

P. S.

Your green Persian passport keep in safety as it may be useful. In event if you will see the lawyer that gives me a pain in tommy then ask him if he removed my documents from Court and also my Latvian passport.

E. Kojevnikoff

SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
G. B. D. 2523
Date 6. 12. 31.

PICK APPEAL DISMISSED

Man Who Impersonated Military Advisor to Nanking Government

The appeal of Eugene Pick against the Shanghai Special District Court's decision sentencing him to a year's imprisonment in connection with charges brought against him by R. K. Raphael was dismissed by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court yesterday.

Pick and another foreigner, M. Levitsky, were charged with impersonation of military advisors to the Nanking Government, Levitsky being further charged separately with forging a seal and fraudulently using the same on a contract in a manner likely to cause injury to the complainant.

The trial occupied many sessions of the Court and aroused considerable interest in the foreign community. On August 29, Pick and Levitsky were sentenced to a year's imprisonment each while a Chinese by the name of Wei Shao-lan, who was charged with aiding and abetting the two foreigners in the offence, was sent to prison for six months.

File HH 5:12:31

2392
B. D. 2523.
2393

Why Pick And Levitsky Got Year's Imprisonment

Written Judgment Is Delivered By First District Court Setting Out Reasons For Conviction Of Foreigners In Famous Arms Case

A written judgment has been delivered by the First District Court giving reasons for the conviction of Eugene Pick and Maurice Levitsky on charges of posing as military advisers to the Chinese Army in an arms deal involving $1,800,000. Both accused were sentenced to a year's imprisonment each after a lengthy trial. Wei Siau-lai, a Chinese accomplice, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for aiding and abetting the other accused in an attempt to extort $69,000 from one Sze Tzoh-zung.

The Judgment

The full text of the judgment, translated into English from the Chinese, follows:—

Reasons.—(1) Re: Charge of False Representation. The accused Levitsky and Pick represented themselves as military advisers to the National Government. Both Raphael and Carroll have testified to this effect. Even Ralf, who introduced Pick in the transaction, stated: "When Pick came to see me he told me that he was a military adviser to the National Government." On June 17 Pick stated in court: "Raphael bought firearms for the Canton Government, and as we were military advisers to the National Government, we tried to get evidence in order to lay an information." On July 4 he, however, stated: "When I said I was military adviser to the Chinese Government, I meant that four years ago I was under Tang Seng-chi in the capacity of an adviser." All these tend to prove the fact that the accused have falsely represented themselves to be military advisers. The Government appoints advisers in order to get advice on Government affairs, and they are, therefore, engaged for discharge of public functions according to law. As the accused openly without authority make use of such official title, they should be dealt with according to Art. 166 of the Criminal Code. Wei Siau-lai admitted being a private secretary to Chang Fah-ying. As this is different from making use of an official title without authority, he should not be found guilty of the same offence.

Gas Masks and Barbed Wires

(2) Re: Charge of Attempted Extortion. Levitsky and Pick in the name of Chang Fah-ying made an agreement with Raphael. Raphael and the accused have produced such agreement for examination. Levitsky contended that such agreement was made between Raphael and Chang Fah-ying and that as he was employed in his firm, he retained it when he saw same. He denied having concluded any agreement in his name. Upon being cross-examined in this Court, Wei Siau-lai stated: "Tsigaraly introduced me to Levitsky and Pick. On the 24th, I went with Levitsky to see Raphael. He introduced me as Chang Fah-ying's secretary. I heard them talk about the purchase of pistols and rifles, but not the gas masks and barbed wires. It was said that the Canton Government wanted to buy these things and that the goods were to be delivered at Canton. Levitsky came out and told me that the guarantor must be Tsu Ts-yau and that as soon as Tsu agreed to it he would engage a Chinese lawyer and open negotiations with him. He also said that as they bought firearms for the Canton Government and Tsu Ts-yau acted as guarantor, it would be possible for him to extort money from them. Levitsky and Pick also spoke about the share they would get out of the profit. I told them I would not get any commission. I went twice altogether." Such a statement made by a joint accused unfavourable to himself describing vividly how they planned and attempted to extort money, should be accepted and based upon to prove the facts of the case. Sze Tseh-zung stated: "On the 13th Levitsky came to ask me to demand $69,000 commission from Raphael and the parties concerned. I went first to Tsu Ts-yau's place telling him that Canton was in rebellion and that as the firearms were bought

added after the agreement had been typed. However, the typist of Raphael and Co., stated that he typed part of the agreement and that the amount, place of delivery and date were all left blank. Thus it seems that a number of words were added in the agreement later and, therefore, it is difficult to conclude that the words "guaranteed by" were added by the accused. Furthermore, on June 9 Raphael wrote to Chang Fah-ying stating: "I am sure the agreement can be signed to-morrow. Nicholas Tsu (Tsu Ts-yau) and P. Heath and Co., shall officially sign as witnesses and guarantors." Thus when Tsu Ts-yau signed on the 10th he not only agreed to be witness but also agreed to accept responsibility as guarantor. Therefore, the words "guaranteed by" in the agreement cannot be regarded as forged.

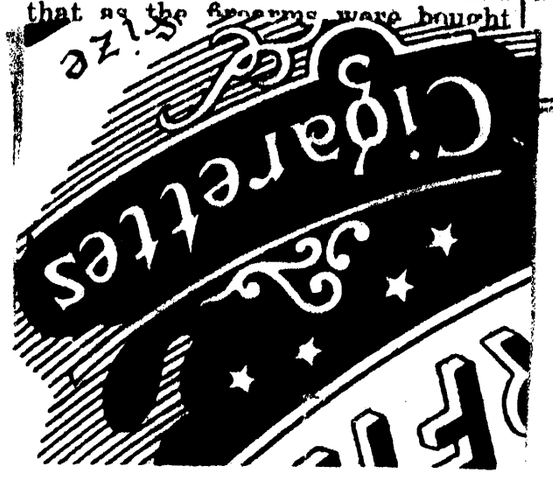
(3) Re: Charge of Forging Bill and Chop. Levitsky went to the Mei Tai Printing Shop to have a chop made bearing Raphael's name. He went to get the chop on the 16th and stamped it on the bill which he carried with him. He also borrowed the "duplicate" chop from Mei Tai and stamped it on the top of the bill. He paid for the chop and then left it there. He was soon arrested outside of the shop by detectives and found in his possession were the bill, the draft copy of the bill and receipt for what he paid for the chop. Woo Tse-ziang, manager of the Mei Tai Printing Shop, D. S. I. Bebenin and D. S. Harvey all testified in court to the above effect and the bills, receipt, etc., were produced in court for examination. Accused admitted his own handwriting in the draft copy of the bill but contended that he only made a copy of it. However, in the draft a number of corrections were found. We can, therefore, conclude that it was a draft, not a copy accused had made and that accused should accept responsibility for forging the chop and documents.

In view of the reasons mentioned above, Levitsky should be dealt with according to Art. 42, 370 sec. 1 and 3, 39, 74, 166, 224, 234 sec. 1 and 70 sec. 3 of the Criminal Code; Pick should be dealt with according to Art. 42, 370 sec. 1 and 3, 39, 66 sec. 2 of the Criminal Code; and Wei Siau-lai for aiding and abetting shall receive the punishment prescribed for the offence reduced by one-half according to Art. 44, sec. 3, 370 sec. 1 and 3 and 39 of the Criminal Code.

JUDGE HYUI KYA-SHIH.

August 29, 1931.

Reg. File Hdg 23:9:31



27.824
& S
S. B. D. 2595.
26. 8. 31.

THE PICK CASE

Editor
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—I read the following in the local papers which have related the "Pick Case":

"Upon the opening of court yesterday, Pick announced that he had dismissed Mr. Paul Premet as one of his counsel and charged that the attorney refused to return to him certain document necessary to his defence unless the sum of $170 was paid on account of interpretation and balance of fees."

I give you below the text of the letter I received from Pick a few hours before the last hearing:

"Amoy Gaol, August 20, 1931, 2 p.m.

"Mr. Paul Premet,

"I have decided to have no lawyer: therefore send to the court at 9 a.m.: (1) my file, (2) photos, etc. . . .

"I give up your assistance not because I do not trust you, but I consider it will be better for me and worse for Raphael.

"(Signed) KLIGE PICK.

"P. S. at the same time I renounce to attorney Farnklin Chu."

From that letter, every one see that Pick did not charge me at all that I refused to return some documents on account fees being unpaid.

The truth is that Pick thought at the last hour that it should be better not to be defended: Perhaps he is true.

PAUL PREMET.

Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1931.

Reg
File
Ffly
26. 8. 31.

No. S.B.D. 2593
Date 17. 8. 31.

Third Accused Testifies In Arms Dealing Trial

Chinese Gives Evidence Against Pick And Levitsky, Another Charge Of Attempted Extortion Is Added To List

The trial of Eugene Pick and Levitsky before Judge Hyui in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday was featured by the evidence of Wei Siau-lai, third accused and associate of his companions in the dock, who testified against them. After several witnesses were called the case was adjourned for a week.

Pick and Levitsky who were originally charged with false representation and counterfeiting a chop of Mr. R. K. Raphael, complainant in the case, yesterday were further charged with attempting to extort money from Mr. Nicholas Hsu, a witness. Wei was charged with aiding Pick and Levitsky in the alleged attempted extortion. He was defended by Mr. Y. T. Van while Mr. Franklin Chio appeared for Levitsky, Mr. Paul Premet for Pick and Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate prosecuted.

The prosecution arose from an alleged deal in arms involving $180,000. It was alleged that Pick and Levitsky posed as representatives of the purchasing department of the Chinese military authorities who, they said, wanted to buy the arms which were to be supplied by Mr. Raphael.

Pick previously told the Court that he had reported to Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, regarding an arms deal with the Canton clique and that he was referred to the Superintendent of Customs.

At the outset yesterday Judge Hyui said he had received a reply to his letter from the Customs stating that Pick had reported to them that a deal in arms was going on in the office of Mr. Raphael. The reply further stated that the Customs did not authorize Pick to make any inquiries about the matter.

The Chinese accused was then called. He made the following statement: When he met the other two accused he was told that they were going to carry on certain dealings with Chinese. Both prisoners visited him at his home. Levitsky introduced him to Mr. Raphael as Levitsky's secretary. While in the office of Mr. Raphael he overheard certain negotiations regarding arms and ammunition. Mention was made of a number of rifles and Mauser pistols. The prices were discussed. He gathered that the shipment of arms was destined for Canton.

Continuing, accused said that on his second visit to the office of Mr. Raphael the topic of conversation included General Chan Fah-ying, a brother of General Chan Fah-kwei. The conversation took place in the presence of Mr. Carroll. He told Levitsky, with whom he left the office, that he was reluctant to take any part in the dealings. He was later told by Pick that he would benefit as there would be dinners with plenty of food and champagne.

Guarantor Wanted

Witness went on to say that he was told by the other prisoners that they would go to a lawyer to make Mr. Nicholas Hsu pay their commission for the arms deal, after the contract was signed. Mr. Hsu was alleged to be a witness to the contract.

Reverting to his second visit to the office of Mr. Raphael, witness said his companions in the dock asked Mr. Raphael to get a guarantor of the contract and Mr. Raphael replied that he had many Chinese friends from whom Nicholas Hsu was subsequently chosen. He heard Levitsky remark to Mr. Raphael that the first thing to do would be to get the guarantors, failing which witnesses to the contract would have to be secured. He did not hear that General Chan Fah-ying would not sign the contract if there were no guarantors. The other accused told him they would be witnesses to the contract and asked him to print cards for General Chan Fah-ying. He said they also told him that he was too young to pose as the general, and that an older man would be required. He could not say who subsequently masqueraded as General Chan Fah-ying.

Witness declared that he did not represent himself as an officer and was not promised any remuneration. Mr. Raphael, recalled, said that Pick and Levitsky and other crooks went to his office to try to take advantage of of him and his friend.

Witness To Contract

Mr. Nicholas Hsu was asked by the judge how many times he had dealings in arms and replied that he was asked by P. Heath and Company to sign as a witness to a contract for arms.

Witness went on to relate how on a Saturday evening Pick and Levitsky went to his home with a lawyer and asked for a comission of $9 per rifle and threatened him by saying that it was a dangerous deal and that as guarantor of Mr. Raphael they would have to look to him for the commission if they did not get it from Mr. Raphael. They then asked him to request Mr. Raphael to pay them the commission saying that he was responsible as guarantor. He replied that he thought the deal was with Nanking when they remarked that Canton was mentioned on the contract. As a rejoinder he said, they told him that he could not escape his responsibility as the deal was with Canton.

Mr. Sze, a Chinese lawyer, next stated that he was given a power of attorney by Levitsky to collect a commission of $69,000 from Mr. Raphael. He said Levitsky told him that the deal had already been completed and that the money involved had been paid. Witness said he thought the deal was with Nanking and was surprised when going over a copy of the contract to find that Canton was mentioned. At the instance of Mr. Levitsky he said, he also saw Mr. Nicholas Hsu. Asked by Mr. Paul Premet whether he went to see Mr. Nicholas Hsu at the suggestion of his client or on his own initiative, witness replied that he went under instructions.

Levitsky then stated that he was introduced to the Chinese accused in Mr. Raphael's office and asked the last witness to verify the signature of Mr. Nicholas Hsu on the contract by calling on Mr. Hsu. He denied going with the lawyer to get his commission from Mr. Hsu. He declared that the Chinesee accused was assisting Mr. Raphael to supply arms to kidnappers and communists.

Gas Masks Again

Although Mr. Raphael denied having sold gas masks, Levitsky continued, documents in the possession of Mr. Paul Premet would show otherwise. Mr. Premet then produced a gas mask and admitted that he had the documents mentioned by Levitsky.

A Russian witness, who was next called, said he introduced the Chinese accused to Levitsky after the latter had asked him for an interpreter. He was subsequently told by the Chinese that he would not do business with Levitsky and consequently would not call on Levitsky again.

16815
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. C. No. 2523.
31-7-31

ARRESTED AS ACCOMPLICE

Chinese in Court in Connection with Charges Against Pick, Levitsky

With reference to the case in which Eugene Pick and M. Levitsky were charged in the Shanghai Special District Court with falsely representing themselves as the military advisers to the Nanking Government and with forging a seal and fraudulently using the same on a contract in a manner likely to cause injury to the complainant R. K. Raphael, the Municipal Police arrested, on Wednesday morning, an important Chinese witness in the case named Wei Shao-lan, residing at No. 33 Min Teh Lee Alleyway, off Rue Bourgeat, French Concession.

The arrested man was arraigned before Judge Hyui, who had tried Pick and Levitsky, yesterday morning on a charge of being concerned with Pick and Levitsky in attempting to defraud the complainant R. K. Raphael of over $1,000,000 worth of arms. Accused made some startling statements and alleged that the real intention of Pick and Levitsky was not to defraud R. K. Raphael, but to extort a huge sum of money from some rich Chinese who agreed to act as guarantors for the complainant and who attached their signatures to the contract whereby the arms supposed to have been ordered from abroad would be shipped to the rebel leaders in Canton.

With Other Accused

Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, told the Court that, when Pick and Levitsky visited the complainant firm to "negotiate" regarding the purchase of over $1,000,000 worth of arms, they were accompanied by accused who was introduced to the complainant by Levitsky and described as the secretary to Gen. Chang Fa-ying who Pick and Levitsky stated was a younger brother of Gen. Chang Fa-kuei and represented the Chinese Government. After the arrest of Pick and Levitsky, counsel stated, the police conducted extensive inquiries regarding accused's whereabouts in order to bring him to book for trial with the two other accused. However, efforts made by the police to locate accused failed until 9 a.m. on Wednesday when Sub.-Inspr. Bebenin accompanied by a Chinese detective, acting upon information received, proceeded to the French Concession and arrested accused in his house at No. 33 Min Teh Lee Alleyway, off Rue Bourgeat.

Complainant corroborated and stated that accused had, together with Pick and Levitsky, visited his office four or five times, his first visit to his office being on May 24. At first, complainant said, he did not suspect accused as being concerned with the two other accused in attempting to defraud him as he was well-dressed and looked like a well-to-do Chinese. Subsequently, when Pick and Levitsky were arrested by the police, he gave to the police information concerning accused's description and this had led to accused's arrest.

Questioned by the Court, accused vigorously denied the charge and made a lengthy statement regarding his connection with Pick and Levitsky. He said he was formerly employed by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway when he became acquainted with a Russian named Tsikareli who also worked on the railway. Subsequently, he and Tsikareli lost their jobs and came to Shanghai.

Acts as Interpreter

On May 24, accused said, Tsikareli visited his house in the French Concession and asked him to act as an interpreter between certain foreigners and Chinese in arranging a business transaction. Being jobless and badly in need of money, he agreed and then Tsikareli took him to No. 24 Rue des Soeurs where he was introduced first to Levitsky and then to Pick. The latter took him to the complainant's office in Canton Road and, whilst there, he "heard" that Levitsky introduced him to the complainant and described him as the secretary to Gen. Chang Fa-ying.

"I never introduced myself to the complainant and described myself as a secretary to Gen. Chang Fa-ying as alleged by the police and, if the Court does not believe me, the complainant, Mr. Raphael, will testify to this effect," accused told the Court.

Continuing, accused stated that, when he heard that he was being described by Levitsky as a secretary to Gen. Chang Fa-ying, he was greatly surprised as he had never held such a job before, so he remained silent all the time when negotiations regarding the purchase of arms were going on between Pick and the complainant. When they left the complainant firm, he refused to go there again, but, several days later, Pick and Levitsky called at him and asked him to visit the complainant firm once more. He refused, but Pick and Levitsky called at his house again and again until he finally consented. However, he paid only two visits to the complainant firm and not four or five visits as alleged by the complainant. Accused denied having any knowledge of the signing of the contract between Pick and the complainant or of the forging of the complainant's seal by Levitsky.

Allegation of Blackmail

In conclusion, accused alleged that the real intention of Pick and Levitsky in entering into a contract with the complainant regarding the purchase of over $1,000,000 worth of arms was not to defraud the complainant who was a foreigner and who was not a man whom one could easily defraud. The real intention of Pick and Levitsky was, accused alleged, to get some wealthy Chinese to act as guarantors for the complainant in the arms transaction and, when the wealthy Chinese attached their signatures to the contract whereby the arms supposed to have been ordered from abroad would be shipped to the rebel leaders in Canton, they would extract a huge sum of money from the Chinese by threatening to report to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the contents of the contract. The Chinese, being afraid of being arrested by their Government, would give in and settle the matter in whatever way Pick and Levitsky desired.

On account of this, accused stated, Pick and Levitsky, during their negotiations with the complainant, insisted that the latter should find one or two leading Chinese merchants to act as his guarantors. At first, accused alleged, the complainant suggested that he should invite Mr. Koo Shing-yi, a leading merchant of Nantao and a member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to act as his guarantor, but to this Pick disagreed. The complainant then suggested Mr. Nichola Chu, to which Pick agreed, so Mr. Chu's name appeared on the contract. Accused further stated that Pick had promised him a sum of money if their scheme was successfully carried into effect.

Sub.-Inspr. Bebenin having given his evidence of arrest, the Court remanded the case *sine die*, accused being ordered to be kept in custody, pending his trial with Pick and Levitsky.

Reg.
Please file
31:7:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2523.
Date 26.7.31.

Double Forgery Suggested In Arms Deal Trial

Levitsky Denies Having Ordered Counterfeit Chop Of British Complainant; Declares He Was Agent Of Mr. Raphael; Hearing Adjourned

A declaration that there had been a double forgery was made by Mr. R. K. Raphael, British complainant, at the adjourned hearing before Judge Hyui in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday of the prosecution against Eugene Pick and Levitsky. Accused were again remanded indefinitely on charges of posing as representatives of the Chinese military authorities. Levitsky faces the additional charge of making a counterfeit chop. Prisoners were arrested following a deal in arms involving more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, said the police would produce three detectives to give evidence in connection with the second charge against Levitsky.

Wu Tse-hsiang, proprietor of the Mei Tah Printing shop where the forged chop of Mr. Raphael was alleged to have been made was called first. He related how Levitsky visited his establishment and ordered a chop for delivery the same day. As the chop was for the hong of Mr. Raphael his suspicions were aroused and he informed Mr. Raphael.

Accused's Denial

Levitsky pointed out that the Mei Tah Printing shop supplied all the stationary of Mr. Raphael. It was inconceivable he said, that he should go to them to make a forged chop of Mr. Raphael.

Levitsky went on to say that he saw the proprietor of the Mei Tah Printing shop in the office of Mr. Raphael in several occasions. The last time he saw the printer there he had ordered some visiting cards with his name as agent for R. K. Raphael and Company underneath. Continuing he said, this was done with the consent of Mr. Raphael, and that it had been arranged for him to go to Dairen to look after a shipment for Mr. Raphael.

On the day of his arrest Levitsky said, he met Mr. Raphael on the street and they spoke about a contract for the supply of arms. Mr. Raphael he said, remarked to him: "We are all in China to make money." He then promised to take the contract the next day to the office of Mr. Raphael who he said told him to go the printer and get his cards. He called at the Mei Tah printing shop, but the owner was out and he was told that the cards were locked up in a drawer and that he could return that afternoon for them.

Copied Specification

Before leaving the shop Levitsky said, he saw a specification of a table and was told that Mr. Raphael had ordered 100 of it to be printed. Upon noticing that the specification related to arms he made a copy of the specification of a piece of paper for future reference.

On returning to the shop in the afternoon Levitsky continued he met the proprietor who told him that his cards had been sent to Mr. Raphael. The proprietor he said, also told him that he could take the specification he had seen in the morning to Mr. Raphael and inform Mr. Raphael that the 100 forms would be finished the following day. The speaker, he said, then folded the specification and gave it to him. After putting it in his pocket he took out his copy of it and tore it up. The printer he said, also gave him the stamp with the name of Mr. Raphael's hong and told him that Mr. Raphael had ordered it. He replied that he was not going again to see Mr. Raphael that day and asked the printer to take the chop himself.

Levitsky then denied that he had ordered the chop and pointed out that it was not found on him at the time of his arrest and declared that it would be ridiculous for him to order it from the printer of Mr. Raphael.

Police Witness

The first police witness called was Detective Sub-Inspector V. C. Bebenin of Central Station. After receiving a report on June 16 he said, he went in the afternoon with Detective Sergeant Harvie and a Chinese detective to the Mei Tah printing shop. They were told by the proprietor that a foreigner who ordered the chop would return at 4 p.m. for it. At that time they did not know who the foreigner was. They concealed themselves and at 4 p.m. were told that the foreigner had arrived. The other two detectives remained in the shop while he waited outside to prevent the foreigner from escaping. After a few minutes he saw Levitsky coming out. He immediately stopped and searched Levitsky and found a certain document in his pocket and small pieces of paper. By this time he was rejoined by the other detectives who told him that the foreigner had left the chop in the shop after making an impression of it on a document.

Military Equipment

After the other two detectives had given evidence Mr. Raphael was re-called. He said that Levitsky had never suggested to him the purchase of gas masks, military telephones etc. He wrote a letter from his home to General Chang Fah-ying assuring the recipient that he would get guarantors for the supply of arms if there was a proper endorsement from Nanking. The letter, witness declared, proved that the words 'Guaranteed by" on the contract must have been put in by one of the accused. The chop of Chang Fah-ying witness declared, was also a forgery. The words "Guaranteed by" and the stamp of Chang Fah-ying he said, were forged because after chopping the contract Chang must keep the letter as he was supposed to chop the contract on the strength of it. It was stated that Levitsky called at the home of Mr. Raphael in the evening for the letter which was never delivered to Chang Fah-ying.

Levitsky was then questioned by the Court and emphasized that the letter was handwritten and not typed as it should be in his opinion, if it was a document on the strength of which the contract would be signed He admitted that General Chang Fah-ying had never seen the letter.

Further Adjournment

"Why should he want this letter?" Levitsky asked, "He has got the contract from Mr. Raphael for $2,000,000 worth of arms."

Before adjourning the proceedings Judge Hyui stated that no answer had been received from Mr. Tong the Superintendant of Customs, to the despatch sent by the Court since the last hearing. The despatch was in connection with a statement made by Pick that he had informed Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, about the deal in arms and had handed certain documents relating to the deal to the Superintendant of Customs at the suggestion of the Minister. The judge said he would send another despatch to the Superintendant and adjourn the case indefinitely pending the receipt of a reply.

Reg
Please file
27:7:31.

...& S REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2543
Date 20.7.31

Pick And Levitsky In Court On Arms Dealing Charge

Pick Creates Sensation By Stating Arms Contract Had Been Shown To Finance Minister And Superintendent Of Customs

"I was only a small man in this business. I had to look after the shipment only, but had no word in the contract" declared Levitsky in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday when charged on remand with Eugene Pick for posing as representatives of the National Government in an arms' deal involving more than $1,000,000. After several witnesses were called the case was adjourned one week.

While admitting that he knew Mr. R. K. Raphael, the complainant, very well, Pick denied that he was connected with Mr. Raphael in business. Questioned by Levitsky's counsel, Mr. Franklin Chiu, Pick declared: "I know Raphael and his organization because they had sent ammunition up the Yangtze to communists. I know Raphael also because I had information before about him."

Mr. Edward Carroll, a partner of P. Heath and Company who was previously stated to have been in Mr. Raphael's office and overheard certain negotiations in connection with the deal, said he met Levitsky for the first time on May 24, when Levitsky was introduced to him by Mr. Raphael as Major Levitz, a representative of the purchasing department of the Nanking Government, negotiating for the purchase of arms. Altogether witness said, he saw Levitsky four times.

Pick Examined

Pick was then questioned by Judge Hyui as to who had witnessed the signatures in a contract relating to the arms when some difficulty arose regarding the interpretation of the question to accused. Turning to the interpreter Pick said: "You no quite understand English. You translate proper. This is not what the judge is saying."

Cross-examined by his counsel, Mr. Paul Premet, Pick went on to say that he was told by Levitsky that when the contract was signed there were present General Chang Fah-ying, the latter's secretary and Messrs. Raphael and Carroll. The contract was later sent to Mr. Nicholas Hsu at the General Hospital for his signature.

In reply to the judge, Levitsky said that Chang Fah-ying was introduced to him as a general. The wording "Guaranteed by" in the contract he said, was written in Mr. Raphael's office.

Levitsky went on to say that there were two copies of the contract and that Chang Fah-ying would not sign them unless there were two guarantors. Carroll he said, agreed to sign and Mr. Nicholas Hsu was also got to sign. Asked what the responsibilities of the guarantors were, Levitsky replied: "That is their business not mine." In reply to further questions he said that the chop of Chang Fah-ying was placed on both copies of the contract.

Signing Of Contract

Mr. Paul Y. Ru who conducted the prosecution with Mr. R. T. Bryan Jr. Municipal Advocate then took up the examination of Levitsky who said that on the day the contract was signed he went alone to Mr. Raphael's office. A few minutes after his arrival Messrs. Raphael and Carroll appeared and later Chang Fah-ying came. Nicholas Hsu he said, was not present.

Continuing Levitsky said Chang Fah Ying signed the contract before it was taken to Nicholas Hsu. When he arrived in Mr. Raphael's office witness said, the two copies of the contract already were typed out.

Mr. Ru then informed the Court that two alleged copies of the contract were produced at the last hearing when it was noticed that the wording "Guaranteed by.." appeared only in one copy. Mr. Bryan then attached some importance to this and asked that an expert be allowed to examine the two copies.

Photographic Enlargment

Detective Sub-Inspector Read of the Finger Print Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Police who examined the copies of the contract was then called. He was of opinion that the words "Guaranteed by" and "Witness" to "Guaranteed by" were added after the contract had been typed. Witness explained that he thought those words were included after the contract had been re-set in the typewriter. Witness then gave various reasons to show why he arrived at this conclusion, and produced photographic enlargements of the documents.

Questioned by the judge Levitsky could not say whether the words "Guaranteed by" were typed on the same typewriter used for typing the contract.

Pick's Statement

Interrogated about the documents Pick created a mild sensation in Court by declaring that he had shown the papers to Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the National Government, and two days later had handed them to the Superintendant of Customs, as Mr. Soong had to leave town. Pick went on to say that he handed the documents personally to the superintendant at 97 Route Ferguson. He went on to say that he was told by Levitsky that Nicholas Hsu did not want to sign the contract, but was given $20,000 by Messrs. Carroll and Raphael to do so.

Sub-Inspector Read was than cross-examined by Mr. Paul Premet and said he could not state whether the words "Guaranteed by" and "Witness" were typed on the same machine. Witness emphasized that he was not an expert on typography, but that his experience as a finger-print expert enabled him to find comparisons between the types on documents.

Reg.
Please file
19:7:31

C. & S. D. Rec'd
No. S. B. D. 2523.
Date 7-7-31

Pick And Levitsky Charged With Impersonation

Police Allege That Accused Posed As Military Advisors To National Government When Negotiating For Purchase Of Arms

Evidence regarding a proposed $1,800,000 deal in arms was given in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday at the trial of Eugene Pick and Max Levitsky, who were again remanded on charges of posing as military advisors of the National Government. Levitsky was further charged with counterfeiting a seal of Mr. R. K. Raphael, British merchant and a complainant in the case.

Messrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr., Municipal Advocate, and Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuted while Messrs. M. B. Brown, Dr. R. C. W. Sheng and Chiu Tseng-seh appeared for Mr. Raphael and Nicholas Tsu, a witness. Dr. F. Wilhelm of Messrs. Musso, Fischer and Wilhelm watched the proceedings for an interested party while Mr. Paul Premet was for Pick and Dr. Franklin Chin for Levitsky.

Mr. Ru opened by explaining under what articles the charges were laid. Both accused he said had posed as military advisors to the National Government, represented themselves as public officers and negotiated the purchase of arms with Mr. Raphael. Levitsky he said, had forged a chop in the name of Mr. Raphael to the latter's injury.

Array Of Witnesses

Among the witnesses who will be called Mr. Ru said were Mr. Raphael, G. Ralf who introduced accused to Mr. Raphael, Mr. E. Carroll who witnessed the negotiations and employees of Mr. Raphael. The proprietor of the Mei Tah Printing Company Mr. Ru continued, will give evidence regarding Levitsky's call at his establishment to make a chop with Mr. Raphael's name. Among the police witnesses, counsel said, will be a Chinese detective and Detective Sub-Inspector V. S. Bebenin. Counsel proposed to call the witnesses first before proving the documentary evidence in the case.

Mr. Ru then proceeded to question Mr. Raphael on a written statement which Mr. Raphael made when Mr. Premet interposed that accused did not know what the statement was and that it was necessary to have the English text translated to them. This, counsel said, would prove of assistance to the defence.

Meets "Major Levitz"

In reply to a number of questions Mr. Raphael stated that on May 22, he met the two accused for the first time in his office. Levitsky he said, came first and introduced himself as Major Levitz and passed for a representative of the National Government connected with the army. Witness qualified the statement by stating that Levitsky said he was a military advisor attached to the army of the Nanking Government. A few minutes after Major Levitz arrived, witness continued, his office-boy told him of the appearance of Pick. The latter he said, was in an outside office, saluted him as he entered and said: "I am Capt. Klige." Pick witness said, could not speak English very well and said that he was also attached to the Nanking army and that he had come with his friend. Pick, witness said, entered his office only for a short while and saw Levitsky. They saluted each other. Both

I would like to call attention to regarding this contract. In the first place the contract was made between Chan Fah-ying and Mr. R. K. Raphael, not between Mr. Raphael and the National Government, or between one individual and another. This is a very important and material point because witness has testified very definitely that accused represented themselves as representatives of

Reg.
Please file
6:7:'31.

...& S ...EGISTR.
S. B. D. 2523.
Date 19 - 6 - 31

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, June 17, 1931

Pick, Levitsky Held In Alleged $1,800,000 Deal

R. K. Raphael Charges They Posed As Canton Military Advisors

CONTRACTS SIGNED TO PURCHASE ARMS

Chinese Said To Have Styled Self Brother Of Chang Fah-kwei

Eugene Pick, Latvian, and Maurice Levitsky, Russian, central figures in the sensational "Pick case" of 1929, were brought before Judge Hyui in the Special District Court this morning and remanded for two weeks in connection with startling alleged deal involving $1,800,000 worth of arms and ammunition.

The complainant was Mr. R. K. Raphael, of 2 Canton Road, exporter and importer. Pick and Levitsky were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives from Central Police Station.

Posed As Advisors

In court this morning Mr. Raphael stated that the two men came to his concern and represented themselves as German military advisors to the National Government. After a number of conversations, he said, contracts were signed for a supply of arms and ammunition totalling $1,800,000, to be delivered to Canton or any other port designed by the accused.

The two, according to Mr. Raphael, were accompanied by a man whose name was given as Chang Fah-ying, who claimed to be a brother of General Chang Fah-kwei.

Consulted Lawyers

The complainant asserted that he suspected the arms ordered by Pick and Levitsky were for the Canton Government and consulted his lawyers, who advised him to be careful in his dealings with the men and to compel them to comply with all necessary formalities in connection with the huge purchase.

Levitsky and Pick both testified that the former, aware of the alleged activities of Mr. Raphael in supplying arms to the Canton Government, secured work with the firm and obtained documents disclosing the alleged deals for arms with Canton.

Claims To Be Secret Agent

Levitsky, according to the statements of the men, gave the documents to Pick, who claims that he sent them to the Nanking Intelligence Bureau five days ago. Pick further asserted that he is now an agent for the bureau.

Following the complaint of Mr. Raphael, police arrested Levitsky at 467 Chapoo Road, a printing establishment, where he is alleged to have "chopped" a document with a false "chop" which had been made to his order by the printing shop.

Arrested In Frenchtown

Pick was nabbed at 24 Tracey Terrace, the Settlement police first obtaining permission from the police of the French Concession. Levitsky is 33 years of age and Pick 34 years old.

Testifying this morning, Mr Raphael declared that the two men came to him under the guise of German officers. Pick, he said, posed as as Captain K. Klige and Levitsky as Major Max Levist.

Questioned Pick

Questioned by the complainant concerning the contract, which called for the delivery of the arms and ammunition at Canton or any other designated port, Pick, according to Mr. Raphael, after being told that Canton is not under the control of the Nanking Government, is stated to have replied that the arms might be used in the southern city.

It was revealed that the transaction was witnessed by Mr. Edward Carroll, British merchant, and Mr. Nicholas Chu, well-known local Chinese business man.

Inquiries Made

It further was stated that the complainant, desirous of ascertaining if the accused were bona fide representatives of the Nanking Government, made inquiries of Nanking through the British consulate general. He is stated to have been told to be cautious in his dealings.

The contract was for 1,250 pistols and 6,500 rifles, the actual value being $1,773,325.

Levitsky told the court that while working for Mr. Raphael he discovered that several shipments of firearms had been delivered to Canton from Dairen. He said he reported the matter to Mr. T. V. Soong.

Pol

D.B. (Crime) Information J.H.Gweins

Reg. File please JHG 18:6:31

D. Le Sec. Br. 17:6:31.

1085

PICK AND LEVITSKY ARRESTED AGAIN

Foreign Complainants Allege Attempted Swindle

Detectives from Central Police Station yesterday afternoon took into custody Eugene Pick and E. Levitsky, Russians, on information laid by two foreign complainants. The accused are held in the Central Police Station pending their appearance at the Shanghai District Court this morning.

Although full details of the alleged attempted swindle, which is said to involve an amount running into six figures, have not been disclosed, it was learned last night that arms are at the bottom of the case.

It will be recalled that Pick was the leading figure in one of the most sensational cases brought before the Shanghai Provisional Court two years ago as the result of which he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Levitsky was also charged on that occasion.

REGISTRY
No. S. P. D. 2523.
Date 18 - 6 - 31.

EUGENE PICK IN COURT

Forging of Documents on Arms Deal Charged Against Russians

Eugene Pick and M. Levitsky, who were the leading figures in a sensational case brought before the former Shanghai Provisional Court two years ago, were the main figures in another sensation in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday when they were charged with being suspected of disturbing the peace of China and with forging documents.

Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who prosecuted, asked the Court to order a two weeks' remand after hearing the evidence and to issue search warrants to enable the police to search the houses of the two accused because police expected that more evidence would be obtained to support the charges against accused as a result of these searches.

Outlining the case, Mr. Ru told the Court that, about May 20 this year, the two accused visited Messrs. R. K. Raphael, a British firm, at No. 2 Canton Road, and demanded to interview the manager. The interview was granted and accused stated that they were formerly German military officers and were at present military advisers to the Chinese Government in Nanking. They said they were sent to Shanghai by the Chinese Government to purchase a large quantity of arms and ammunition and that, through the introduction of Messrs. Jebsen & Co., 7 Hankow Road, they had come to the firm to negotiate regarding the purchase of arms. Accordingly, negotiations in this connection were opened between accused and the manager of Messrs. R. K. Raphael and, during the period of negotiations accused introduced to the manager of Messrs. R. K. Raphael, who was complainant in the case, a number of Chinese, one of whom was described as Gen. Chang Fa-ying and stated to be a younger brother of Gen. Chang Fa-kuei, commander of the Cantonese "Ironsides."

A draft contract was concluded whereby Messrs. Raphael would supply, through accused and Gen. Chang Fa-ying, the Chinese Government with $1,770,000 worth of arms, including 1,200 pistols and 6,500 rifles. The contract stipulated that 25 per cent. of the money for the purchase of the arms should be paid in advance to the Tatung Bank in Shanghai and the remainder, after the delivery of goods. The ammunition supposed to be ordered by the Chinese Government in Nanking was to be sent to Swatow, Kuangtung, now under the control of leaders of the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement.

On June 10, continued Mr. Ru, the draft contract was signed by the manager of Messrs. Raphael and two other witnesses. One of whom was Mr. E. Carroll, and the other, a Chinese named Chu Tsai-hsueh. There were three copies of the contract, two of which were later given to the second accused (Levitsky), who stated that he would take them to Gen. Chang Fa-ying to be examined and properly signed.

On June 15, counsel said, a Chinese named Wu Tse-ziang, proprietor of the Mei Tai Printing Shop at No. 467 Chapoo Road, and a friend of the manager of Messrs. Raphael, came to visit the latter and reported that several days previously, a foreigner, whose description answered that of the second accused, had visited his shop and ordered a false chop of the firm. Accordingly, complainant reported the affair to the police and Det.-Inspr. Bebenin went to the printing shop to wait for the second accused's return as, according to the informer, the latter said he would come back on the following day to take the chop which had been ordered. On the following day, the second accused visited the shop and, after carefully examining the chop made by the shop, stamped this on a copy of his contract with complainant and took it away after paying $2.50. He was arrested by Det.-Inspr. Bebenin about 100 yards from the shop. Information furnished by Levitsky led to the arrest of Pick at No. 4 Astor Road. At the police station, both accused asked to be detained at the Amoy Road Gaol.

Suspicions Aroused

Det.-Inspr. Bebenin and Det.-Sgt. Harvey having corroborated, complainant stated that, when the two accused first visited his firm, they gave their names as Major Max Levitz and Captain K. Klize respectively and stated they were German military advisers to the Nanking Government. The contract entered into between him and accused provided that the arms and ammunition supposed to be ordered by the Nanking Government should be sent to Canton or any other ports in Kuangtung as accused may desire. Complainant's suspisions were aroused in view of the fact that a revolt had been declared by the Cantonese leaders, so he consulted his legal adviser concerning the matter. As a result of these consultations, he told accused that his firm would not be responsible for the non-delivery of the goods if the arms ordered by accused were detained by the Kuangtung authorities upon their arrival in the southern province. As a precautionary measure, he consulted the British Consulate, who ordered him to take the necessary precautions.

Reg.
Please make special file and index under all names mentioned.
18.6.31

Mr. E. Carroll, one of the two witnesses who signed the contract between complainant and accused, corroborated this statement and said that when the second accused took two copies of the contract from complainant, he said he would show them to Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance in Nanking.

Questioned by the Court, the first accused denied having accompanied the second accused to complainant's firm and stated that, so far as he knew, complainant was supplying the Chinese Government.

He said he met Gen. Chang Fa-ying in complainant's office. He denied having ordered any false chop and stated that he was visiting the shop to order some visiting cards when he was arrested. He did not know why he had been arrested.

The second accused said complainant and another foreigner intended to ship supplies from Dairen to Canton for the rebel leader, Gen. Chang Fa-kuei. The first accused obtain a copy of the contract regarding this transaction from complainant and gave it to him (second accused) and he, in turn, offered this to the Nanking Government. He denied the charges preferred against him and stated he did not know the reasons for his arrest.

At the request of Mr. Ru, a fortnight's remand was ordered, bail being refused.

D-2554

INDEX TO FILE D. 2554 (Folder No.2)

Continued from Folder No. 1

Serial No.	Subject
41	Communist handbills obtained in Western Chapei, 31/10/33.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date February 8, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I. & S.B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2554/45
Date 9/2/34

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda obtained in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D. I. Emerick

I submit hereunder brief particulars of four communist handbills which were obtained by Agents A-2523 and A-3442 in Western Chapei on February 7, 1934 :-

(1) Handbill entitled "Shanghai Workers' Newspaper," Issue No. 33, dated January 25, 1934, issued by the Federation of Shanghai Labour Unions (Old Labour Union). It contains a leading article bearing on the Second Anniversary of the Commencement of Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai on January 28, 1932.

(2) Handbill entitled "Letter to Shanghai Labour Friends in support of the struggle started by Kailan Miners," issued by the Propaganda Department of the Federation of Shanghai Labour Unions (Old Labour Union) and dated January 30, urging the workers in Shanghai to organize committees in support of the Kailan Strikers, to raise subscriptions to aid them, to demand the punishment by workers of culprits who killed the miners, and to demand issue of compassionate grants to families of killed and wounded miners.

(3) Leaflet entitled "Letter to workers of the Nagai Wata Cotton Mills opposing the dismissal and assault of workers by capitalists," issued by the General Labour Union of Shanghai Cotton Mills and dated February 6.

"Appoint representatives to demand that the capitalists accept your conditions!"

"Declare a strike and fight for the establishment of the Shanghai General Labour Union!"

(4) Leaflet entitled "Letter to pupular masses in connection with the Fukien People's Government," issued by the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....*19*

Subject (in full) **- 2 -**

Made by *Forwarded by*

Communist Party and dated February 6, calling for the overthrow of the People's Government and support of the Soviet Labourers, Peasants and Soldiers' Government.

Luh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies sent to the British, American, Japanese and Netherlands Authorities

FZYoo
9/2/34.

FILE
JR

No. 2
S. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 24, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2554/17
Date 24/8/34

File No.

Subject (in full) Release of convict Yang Nyi Chuin Tsz(楊=祝之) who was arrested by the Municipal Police outside the Ee Zung Li (祝=孚), Yangtszepoo Road, on 24.1.33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.Ru. D.I.

Yang Nyi Chuin Tsz(楊=祝之) who was arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police in company with one Zien Kyung San (仝 子 山) on a charge of propagating communism outside the Ee Zung Li(祝=孚), Yangtszepoo Road, at 5.45 p.m. January 24, 1933 and who was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on February 20, 1933, was discharged from gaol through the Shanghai Special District Court at 8.40 a.m. on August 23, 1934.

After leaving the court precincts Yang Nyi Chuin Tsz was met by an elderly male Chinese. They both proceeded on foot to Chekiang Road near Chefoo Road where they boarded a tram and travelled to Muirhead Road. Here they changed to another tram and travelled to Glen Road where they alighted. Yang then called at Yangtszepoo Station for certain clothing left behind by him while the elderly individual remained outside. Some 15 minutes later he rejoined his companion following which they walked to a straw hut situate on the west side next to House No. 491 Chaoyang Road. He was not seen to leave the premises until 11.40 a.m. when the watch was withdrawn.

The description of the elderly individual is as follows:-

Age about 50, height 5'4", slim build, dark complexion, short cropped hair, wearing short moustach, blue cotton jacket and pants and old brown leather shoes. Spoke Kompo dialect.

Discreet enquiries show that the elderly Chinese who accompanied Yang is his father who is a food hawker and is living in the aforesaid straw hut.

FILE

Particulars regarding the release of this convict have been recorded for future reference.

Shadowed by COS/SS

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Kuh.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. No. D 2554/42
Date 4/11/33

S.2, Special Branch, Shanghai,
Date November ~~3~~, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist literature obtained in Western Chapei on November 2, 1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Everest.

I forward herewith copies of two communist handbills entitled "Labour Friends in Shanghai Eastern District" and "Stories of the Life of Youths in Sovict Districts" respectively, which were obtained by Agent A-2164 in Western Chapei on November 2, 1933. The origin of this literature is not stated in the documents.

A summarized translation of the contents of the handbills is attached herewith.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D

Special Branch. D.S. 2. Addl/ml 1

REPORT

Date November 25, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda obtained in Western Chapei on 23-11-33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

I submit hereunder a summarized translation of a handbill issued by the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, entitled "Political Contest", a copy of which was obtained by Agent A-1276 in Western Chapei on November 23 :-

"Political Contest"

The masses are hereby invited by the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League to participate in this contest and answer the following questions:-

(a) Give the reason why since the establishment of the Kuomintang the power of the imperialists has increased while the number of unemployed is increasing daily.

(b) How is it that under Soviet rule all imperialists are destroyed and the people prosper?

(c) Describe the difference between the present anti-communist campaign of the Kuomintang and the four previous campaigns.

(d) What must we do to destroy the 5th Kuomintang campaign?

(e) What methods should be adopted by comrades in order to secure the support of workers against the Kuomintang anti-Communist campaign?

(f) In order to make the occasion an outstanding success, what methods should we adopt regarding the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising and the Convention of the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives on December 11?

FL O.C.V.C.S.B

Copy of handbill attached 25/11/33

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Copies to Messrs Stephen, Sarl & Van den Berg
F.B.Yar

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D 2554/41
Date 2/11/33

Date November 2nd, 1933

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda obtained in Western Chapei on 31.10.33.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.O. Everest.

I forward herewith the undermentioned communist propaganda mimeographed in the Chinese language which was obtained by Agents A-282o and A-254/ in Western Chapei on October 31, 1933 :-

1) Leaflet entitled "News of Red Army Victories, Issue No.2, dated October 24,1933,containing reports of alleged victories gained by Red Armies in Kiangsi, Szechuen and Hupeh Provinces.

2) Handbill entitled "Celebrate the Victories of the Red Armies," dated October 24,1933, issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, urging labouring masses to celebrate the victories recently gained by the Red Armies in Kiangsi by declaring a general strike and by staging demonstrations.

3) Handbill entitled "Manifesto opposing the 5th Kuomintang Anti-Communist Campaign," dated October 24, issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, urging labouring masses to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Drive of the Kuomintang by organizing a Labourers' Self-Defence Army or by declaring a general strike.

4) Blank form entitled "Registration Form of Members of the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society," including items such as "Have you participated in any struggles?" "What is your opinion regarding the imperialistic Kuomintang?" "Why do you wish to join the Mutual Aid Society?" "Have you any special ability?" etc. The form contains a slogan urging labourers, peasants and toiling masses to unite and exterminate the Fascist terror of the imperialistic Kuomintang.

5) Leaflet issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party containing the following

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

slogans :-

a) Oppose the attack on the Soviet Union by the imperialistic Kuomintang!

b) Oppose the supply of munitions and funds to the Kuomintang by the imperialists for the purpose of launching an attack on the Soviet Union!

c) Oppose the imposition of increased working hours, the reduction of wages and the closing down of factories.

d) Declare a general strike to obstruct the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign!

e) Labourers, join the Red Army!

f) Celebrate the victories of the Red Army!

g) A Soviet Government means self-government by labourers and peasants!

Kuk Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
JKR

Communist Propaganda

The following is a summarized translation of the contents of two communist handbills which came into the possession of the Municipal Police on November 2, 1933 :-

1) Leaflet entitled "Labour Friends in Shanghai Eastern District," Issue No.5, dated October 22, 1933, containing, among other matters, a report on the labour strike of the B.A.T.No.3 Factory. This article states :-

"The workers of the B.A.T. No.3 Factory have convened three meetings to oppose the collection by the Yellow Labour Union of a union fee of 60 cents from each worker. At these meetings a resolution was passed to submit the following demands :-

a) That the pay for the last 3 days' work be issued.

b) That the engagement of White Russians for tin foil work be opposed.

c) That dismissed workers be reinstated and that further dismissals be opposed.

d) That two rooms be provided for female workers in which to nurse their babies.

e) That the wages for the period of the strike be paid.

f) That work be not resumed unless the strike has a successful termination.

Workers, do not yield to the deceit of the yellow Labour Union."

2) Pamphlet dated November 7, 1933, entitled "Stories of the Life of Youths in Soviet Districts" - in commemoration of the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution and the Second Anniversary of the Establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic - containing narratives of the life of youths in Soviet districts.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGI
File No.
No. D 2564/44

REPORT

Special Branch, S.2. Shanghai, 1
Date November 29, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda obtained in Western Chapei on 27-11-33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

I forward herewith copies of three communist handbills, together with a summarized translation of the contents of each, which were obtained by Agents A-2264 and A-3248 in Western Chapei on November 27, 1933. The literature is believed to have been issued by the Communist Youth League.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S-2
Kuh + submit
Later with a view
to summarizing
material obtained
to Dec. 11.

See file D. 5499

Communist Propaganda

The following is a summarized translation of the contents of 3 communist handbills which came into the possession of the Municipal Police on November 27, 1933:-

(1) Handbill entitled "A summons to young labourers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary students in Kiangsu to join the Chinese Communist Youth League," issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and dated November 7, 1933.

"We are now facing life or death. Foreign aggression and the increased Kuomintang oppression are depriving the people of their means of livelihood. We live only to fight for the success of the Chinese Soviet. The Communist Youth League is the vanguard of the young proletariat. Under the leadership of the Communist Youth League we shall struggle with the Kuomintang, imperialists, landlords, local gentries and capitalists and establish a Soviet Government. Commencing from the October Revolution (November 7) and ending on the Anniversary of Canton Uprising (December 11), the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League is conducting an enrolment movement and is calling upon all to join the League in order to struggle for absolute freedom."

(2) Handbill entitled "Manifesto on the inauguration of the Shanghai Eastern District Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist League," issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist League :-

"As a preventative measure against slavery, we have no other alternative but to unite and put up a determined struggle against imperialism and Fascism whereby China can be saved and our living conditions improved. We, young labourers in the Shanghai Eastern District, organized on November 1 the Shanghai Eastern District Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist League and now earnestly request all anti-imperialist and anti-Fascist young masses to join us. Hereunder are some of our principles :-

(a) Oppose dismissal and oppression of juvenile workers.
(b) Demand the release of all anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese warriors.
(c) Demand relief for young men devoid of employment and education.
(d) Organize Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Japanese Volunteer Corps.

(3) Handbill entitled "Labour Friends in Shanghai Eastern District," Issue No. 7, dated November 12, 1933, containing articles on victories gained by the Red Army in Szechuen, Kiangsi and Hunan.

Form No. 3
2-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY

File No. 2534/40

S.2, Special Branch, Shaidon, 27/10/33

Date October 26, 19 33

Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda obtained in the Western District on October 25, 1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.S.I. Inspector.

I forward herewith copies of two communist circulars and a handwritten poster which were obtained by Agent A-1824 in the Western District, O.O.L., on October 25, 1933. A summarized translation of the contents of the documents is attached herewith.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

27/10

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J-le 27/10

Special Branch, S.2.

October 27, 1933.

Communist Propaganda

The following communist propaganda came into the possession of the Municipal Police on October 26 :-

1) Circular dated October 13, 1933, issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League, deals at great length with a resolution passed by the aforementioned committee calling for the resignation of the Secretary-General of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee on the grounds that he has neglected his work and has been guilty of general slackness in his management of Party affairs. The circular goes on to state that the Secretary-General ignored the secret orders of the Provincial Committee and in so-doing endangered the personal safety of the committee members.

2) Circular dated October 12, 1933, issued by the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League contains a number of resolutions opposing the 5th Anti-Red Offensive launched by the Kuomintang and calls upon all comrades to intensify the campaign among the young workers of the country in order to safeguard them from the attack.

3) A handwritten poster bearing the heading "Resistance - N.W.K. No.1 and 2 Mills," appeals to workers of the N.W.K. Mills to declare a strike in order to oppose the dismissal of certain workers and also to demand an increase in pay.

Memorandum. SECRET

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, October 3, *193*3

To Officer i/c Special Branch

Sir,

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report dated 2.10.33, I have to state that the information concerning the meeting of communist suspects held in Western District on 30.9.33 was furnished by Agent A-2315.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

BK 3/10

Reg. Reference "A".
Please attach.
Sir, attached flagged "X"
Cncy.

Fm. 2
G. 55 -3.2

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2554/36

S.2, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date October 2, 10 1933

Subject (in full) Meeting of communist suspects in Western District.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* DSO Ernest.

Between 6 and 7 p.m. September 30, 1933 six communist adherents, reported to be representatives of juvenile workers in the Western District, held a meeting in an unnumbered dwelling house off Robison Road, O.O.L., and discussed the following resolutions :-

1) That thirty six representatives of juvenile workers be elected to direct labour struggles among workers of various industrial concerns in the Western District.

2) That "Propaganda Groups" of 3 or 5 persons each be established by various industrial concerns in the Western District to disseminate communist literature among workers of their respective factories.

3) That preparations be made to convene a general meeting of more than 100 representatives in the Wes-tern District and that members of the Anti-War Delegation be invited to attend and deliver lectures.

4) That "Special Groups" each consisting of 3 persons, be organized to safeguard the participants of the meeting.

5) That "Dog Beating Groups" be organized whose duty will be to attack traitors with axes and iron bars.

6) That the policy of labour struggles in various mills and factories be discussed and that strenuous efforts be made to create economic struggles.

7) That an investigation be made into all reactionary elements.

8) That efforts be made to bring about a general strike in Shanghai.

Siao Liu (小劉), who presided over the above gathering, was mentioned in a previous report on a similar subject dated September 13, 1933. (See file D.5249)

Kuh Pao-hwa

Officer i/c Special Branch. D. I.

S2, Please note the source from which the information was received. J.G.

1933

D.I.Kuh.

J.B.R. 3/10.

A

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 2554/33

Section 2
Special Branch. ~~Station~~
Date 24/9/33

Date September 25~~th~~, 33.

Subject (in full) Communist literature obtained in the Western District.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa *Forwarded by*

I forward herewith four copies of communist booklets and handbills which were obtained by Agents A1287 in Western Chapei on September 24, 1933. A summarized translation of the contents of the documents is given hereunder:-

(1) Booklet entitled "Vanguard, issue No. 19", dated 11.9.33, purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. It contains articles bearing on the September 18th Anniversary (the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria), the arrival of the delegates of the Anti-War Congress, and news relating to labour matters.

(2) Booklet entitled "The Construction of the League," dated 10.9.33, purporting to emanate from the Organization Department of the Central Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Youth League. It contains among other matters an article urging comrades to check the movements of members who are suspected of being traitors and to inspect carefully the daily work of members of the executive staff.

(3) Handbill (origin not mentioned) containing the following slogans:-

(a) Oppose dismissal of workers!

(b) Increase in pay!

(c) Oppose the abuse of workers!

(d) Oppose any decrease of pay and extra work!

(e) Overthrow running dogs!

(4) Handbill entitled "Letter to poor and labouring young masses throughout the country in connection with the proposed partition of China by imperialists and the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang," dated 10.9.33, purporting to

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

(2)

Made by Forwarded by

emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. The document contains the usual anti-Kuomintang and anti-Imperialist slogans.

Luh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI,
Please include in D. I. Report and pass to Reg. Wfile.

SEP. 25 1933

Y. R
26/9/33.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY

File No. D2554/33

S.2. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 17 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by

Agent A-4123 reports that at a meeting held by six members of the "Federation of Shanghai Cotton Mill Workers" on a piece of vacant ground to the West of Kiaochow Road, O.O.L., between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. June 16, 1933, the following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That a protest be lodged with the senior members of the Party against the recent suspension of the payment of "living expenses."

(2) That groups be formed to write communist propaganda on walls.

(3) That members of the Federation of Shanghai Cotton Mill Workers continue their activities irrespective of the non-payment of living expenses.

(4) That the organization of more cells in industrial concerns be intensified.

The meeting was presided over by Mah Siao Sz Ts (馬小四子), a member of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party whose description is given hereunder :-

Age about 27/8; native of Kompo; height 5' 4"; round face; dark complexion; stout build; usually wears blue cotton clothing.

Received JBR 17/6

JR

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File JBR JUNE 17 1933

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

DRAFT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
N D 2354/24
7 6 33

S.2. Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 6, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by J.B.Kuh D.I.

Agents A-3278 and 6459 report that a meeting was held by six communist adherents on a piece of vacant ground near the Yoong Yu (永裕) Cotton Mill, Tan Ka Doo(陳家渡), Western Chapei, between 8 and 9 a.m. July 5, 1933 when the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That a street demonstration be held in the vicinity of the new market, Ferry Road, between 8 and 9 a.m. July 9 in commemoration of the Anniversary of the Inauguration of the First Conference of the Red Labour International.

2) That Siao Kuh (小高), a newly appointed executive officer of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, be appointed to supervise the demonstration.

3) That arrangements be made to take over the work of the Communist Party in the Western District.

4) That the activities of the lower ranks in various industrial concerns in Western District be reorganized.

The meeting was presided over by Siao Woo(小吳), a newly appointed executive officer of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Communist Youth League, whose descriptions is as follows :-

Age 22, native of Hunan, height 5' 4", round face, stout build, parted hair, usually dresses in blue cotton clothing.

The description of Siao Kuh who is mentioned in Resolution No.2 is as follows :-

Age 22, native of Yen Chen(鹽城), Kompo, height 5'5", slim build, dark complexion, short cropped hair, dresses in blue cotton clothing.

D.O. "B"
Information

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

i/c Sp. Br.
JULY 6 1933

O/c P.R. JULY 1933

Noted Y/4/33

Noted

Panchinkwan
Noted 8/7/33

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.
2554/26
S.2, Special Br. 8/8/33
Date 22/8/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date August 22nd, 1933

Subject (in full) Meeting of communist suspects held in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.Kuh D.I.

Agent A-4123 reports that five communist adherents of the Western District held a meeting under one Siao Yang (小楊) on a piece of vacant ground near the junction of Robison and Kiaochow Roads, O.O.L., between 7 and 8 p.m. August 21, 1933 and discussed the following :-

(1) That cells each consisting of five persons be organized in various industrial concerns in the Western District and that each cell hold two meetings weekly.

(2) That the abolition of bonuses and the employment of casual workers be opposed.

(3) That the people be urged to support the Barbusse Mission and that struggles be commenced in various industrial concerns.

(4) That a Women's Department be organized to undertake propaganda among female workers.

The description of Siao Yang is as follows:-

Age about 27, native of Hunan, height 5'5", fair complexion, long face, usually dresses in a blue cloth worker's suit. He is reported to be the Clerk of the Labour Department of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Particulars of this individual have been recorded.

FILED
F.R.
O.C. M.C.S.B

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

Secret

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 2554/22

S.2. Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date June 14, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist meeting in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* DBKu D.I.

Agent A-2453 reports that at a meeting held by six members of the executive branch of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party on the bridge opposite the Central Mint in Western Chapei between 6 and 7 p.m. June 13, 1933, the following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That an investigation be made regarding the loyalty of certain members in industrial concerns who have been recently enrolled as members.

(2) That investigations be conducted regarding members of all reactionary cliques.

(3) That the establishment of C. Y. organizations be accelerated in factories prior to the Anniversary of the General Strike of Workers in Canton and Hongkong which falls on June 21.

(4) That investigations be made regarding the meetings held by "cells" in factories.

(5) That the agitation started by the workers of the N.W.K.-No.3 Cotton Mill for improved working conditions be supported.

(6) That owing to the increasing number of reactionaries who are hindering the work of the Communist Party, verbal propaganda be carried out instead of the dissemination of handbills.

The description of Li Siao Oo Ts (李小五仔), secretary of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, who presided over the gathering, is as follows :-

Age about 25; height 5' 3"; long face; dark

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

complexion, last seen wearing a black silk jacket and pants and black satin shoes.

Kuh Tao-hua

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.O. "C",
Information and forms of return.

JUNE 14 1933

O/C P.R.
Information & return
direct to O/c Sp. Br.

15 JUNE 1933

Noted.
15/6

Noted

File

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. D 3554/21
S. B. Sp. Br.
Date 12 5 33

Date May 11, 1933

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting in Western Chapei, Chinese controlled territory, on May 10, 1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.

Between 6 and 7 p,m. May 10, 1933, seven communist adherents held a meeting in a hut, situate at the east of the Dah Foong (大豐) Cotton Mill, Tan Ts Wan (潭子灣), Western Chapei, O.O.L. The gathering which was presided over by Li Siao Oo Ts (李小五子), member of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, passed the following resolutions :-

1) That new methods be introduced into the economic struggles of workers (i.e. to oppose the 5-day shift, etc.) and that regulations governing such struggles be given publicity.

2) That members of the executive staff be exempted from factory work.

3) That "Sisters' Groups" be organized.

4) That the cells of certain factories which have ~~henceforth~~ hitherto enjoyed a good record in Party activities make preparations for the observance of the "May 30 Anniversary" and that efforts be made to convert 100 male and 300 female workers.

The description of Li Siao Oo Ts is as follows :-

Age about 25, height 5'3", long face, dark complexion, native of Kompo, last seen wearing a blue cotton jacket and pants, and black cotton shoes.

Recorded. DBR 15/5

DBR

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

~~Officer i/c Special Branch.~~

Spl. Br.
MAY 12 1933

Form. 2
G. 35m-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.

No. D 3554/20

Special Branch S.2, Station 3

REPORT

Date May 8, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist meeting held in Western Chapei, Chinese controlled territory.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D Blu s/

Agents A-4337 and 4252 report that between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. May 7, some eight communist adherents in the Western District of Shanghai held a meeting in an unnumbered house behind the Central Mint, Chung Shan Road, Western Chapei. The gathering which was presided over by one Lau Yuan (老袁) passed the following resolutions:-

(1) That efforts be made to strengthen communist activities in the Western District.

(2) That the work of each member of the executive staff of cells in factories be carefully examined and that only efficient comrades be appointed to the Executive Staff.

(3) That groups be organized to hunt down reactionaries.

(4) That cells in factories hold regular meetings.

(5) That each comrade be urged to enlist new recruits.

Lau Yuan's description is as follows:-

Age about 40, height about 5' 4", round face, sallow complexion, usually wears grey cloth longgown and grey hat. Native of Pootung.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. O. "B"
Information and forms of return.

File

J. Evans.
O. i/c Sp. Br.
MAY 8 1933

Recorded. DBP 8/5

Fm,22 G. No.1
G. 35M-1-32

Special Branch copy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2534/33
Date 25/1/33

Crime Register No. 92/33.

.....Division.
Yangtszepoo Police Station.
January 24th, 1933.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1) Nature of Offence Possession of Communist Literature

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	6 p.m. - 10.30 p.m.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Yangtszepoo Road, Office, straw hut of Chaoyang Road 430 Chaoyang Road, straw hut behind 544 Chaoyang Rd.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Yangtszepoo Road.
Time and date of offence.	5.50 p.m. 24-1-33 Yangtszepoo Road.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M.P. Yangtszepoo Station.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Two male Chinese. 1. Sien Kyung Tan (鮮京山) 19, S/Coolie, Kompo, ht. 5'7", round face, slim build, flat nose. 2. Yang Kyi Chain Ts (楊二青子) 29, S/Coolie, Kompo, ht. 5'4", prominent cheek-bones, slim build, anchor labbroad on left forearm, mole on bridge of nose, hole pierced in lobe of left ear.
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	D.R.Tb January 25, 1933
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	S2, For attention please 25:1:'33

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 25 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

found that Wong had removed a year ago.

C.D.C. 281 :- I arrested the 2nd accused opposite the said mill when he was distributing the pamphlets.

Witness S.Hata:- The 2nd accused was working in the Dah Kong Mill as a coolie. The coolies belonging to the mill organised a Labour Union and I instructed the 2nd accused to make enquiries as to whether the coolies organisation was of a communistic nature or not. The Kong Dah Mill is closed now but I still employ the 2nd accused to make enquiries. He used to show me the pamphlets found by him and he was possibly on his way to show me the pamphlets found on him by the Police. He is not a Communist. He does not live at my place. I did not know that he had pamphlets on him before his arrest.

1st accused :- I was arrested with the pamphlets given to me by Wong San who told me to give them to a child for distribution. I am not a Communist. Koo Ts Ming, an informer to a Public Safety Bureau detective is a Communist and he told me to join the party, but I refused to do so. He then said that he was not a Communist but an informer and asked me to help him make enquiries about the Communists. He paid me $10.00 per month. I received information that Communists were staying at the San Ming Pong 338, off Yangchow Road, but on makin enquiries, found that it was not true. A Communist named Mau reported me to the Party and told them that I was not a true Communist, but a spy. I reported Mau to the Public Safety Bureau and Mau was arrested and executed. Lee Kya Jing was the Chief Officer in the Nantao Police Station. Koo Ts Ming has now been transferred to the Western District for duty. Mr. Woo and Koo can give evidence on my behalf. Wong San did not tell me that these were communistic pamphlets when he gave them to me, but I knew that they were so, and I wanted to get proof against Wong so as to report to the Public Safety Bureau, but Wong escaped when he knew that I was arrested. Wong gave the pamphlets at the place where I was arrested. Siao Liu and Lee Ping stayed at 338 Yangchow Road, but this place was not raided as there were no

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

SHEET No. 3.

Communists there and Mr. Woo did not report it to the Bureau.The Branch Office of the Public Safety Bureau at Nantao has my name on the register as an informer. I have no warrant card in order to avoid being discovered as an informer by the Communists.

2nd accused :- I left my work at 5 p.m. and met Wong San who told me to take the parcel and follow him to Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 3., where he said he was going to meet a friend. I do not know t the 1st accused. Wong did not tell me to distribute the pamphlets and I never saw Wong give the pamphlets to the 1st accused. I was working in the Dah Kong Mill for six months about three years ago. The Japanese in Court was the manager, and he still employs me to make enquiries about communistic movements among the workers in the other mills. He does not pay me anything. I did not report to the Japanese that there would be a communistic movement on the 24th inst.

1st accused :- I received my pay from Mr. Woo, who is a detective in the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau.

Decision:-

Accused to be temporarily detained in custody.

D.C. (CRIME)

January 24. 2554/17

30 / 133

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 10 p.m. January 23 :-

Tsêng Kuo Fan, Vice Minister of Railways.

Departed at 11.45 p.m. January 23 :-

Chu Min Yao, Minister of Communications.
Chien [illegible], Minister of Health.

From Nanking

Arrived at 8.10 a.m. January 24 :-

Sun Chi Ju, Ex-Chief Executive of the Peking Government.
Ma Kwang Ting, Ex-Military Commander of the Peking Government.
Chang Chun, ex-Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Proposed Communist demonstration in Eastern District

E 2554/17

It is reported that certain 'Red' adherents in the Eastern District will hold a 'flying' meeting at the entrance of the Ta Sung Li (大生里), Yangtszepoo Road, (near the Shang Tai No.3 Cotton Mill) at about 3.45 p.m. to-day, January 24. It is further reported that the meeting, which is to be regarded as a manifestation of the workers' year-end struggle, will be under the control of a representative of the Shanghai Mutual Society (Work) named Hao Jen (小劫).

CRIME BRANCH
JAN 24 1933

Women's North Eastern National Relief Association
Plans to support North Eastern Refugees

Under the auspices of the above-mentioned Association, a tea dance will be held on February 10 in the Canidrome Hall Room, Rue Lafayette, for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the North Eastern sufferers.

Fm. 22 G. No. 2
G. 35m-1-32

CRIME DIARY NO. I. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises ?
(k) Are they all "old" servants ?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long ?
(m) What was their "characters" ?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason ?
(o) Are old servants suspected ?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected ?

Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Value $
Arrests.	Tow arrested by detectives.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

In consequence of information having been received of a possible communist meeting to be held, detectives from Headquarters Special Branch and Yangtszepoo Station kept observation on Yangtszepoo Road, with the result that at 5.30 p.m. 24-1-33 C.I.P. 48 and C.P.C. 331 of H.Q. arrested a male Chinese named Zien Wung Tan (錢永坦) and C.P.C. 161 attached to Yangtszepoo Station arrested another named Tang Nyi Chuin Ts (唐=青子) in possession of communist literature near Kwangshin Road outside of the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill (A Japanese concern).

The first accused when questioned stated that he is a coolie at the Kong Lai Hosiery Factory Yard Road where he has been employed for about four years. To-day (24-1-33) after finishing work he met a man named Kong Yan (王 三)(whom he has known for about

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary

F. 22F
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—1/3. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

two months through living in the same locality.) near the theatre in Chaoyang Road, the latter asked him to go to the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill on Yangtszepoo Road and wait for him. He did so, and on meeting Wong Dan, was given a number of papers being instructed to distribute them to the small boys, immediately after this he was arrested by the detectives.

The second accused when questioned stated he had been employed as a coolie at the Sung Sing No. 9 Cotton Mill 1970 Yangtszepoo Road for about two years. He has known Wong Dan for about three months also through living in the same locatity, and on finishing work at 5.30 p.m. to-day, he was met at the gates of the factory by him and asked to go to the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill Yangtszepoo Road, on arriving there Wong Dan gave him a number of papers, it was just after this that he was arrested.

D.S.I. Everest and D.S. Teheramshansky were communicated with and they attended Yangtszepoo Station.

7.15 p.m. The two accused having stated that they could lead detectives to the home of the man Wong Dan, a party consisting of D.S.I. Everest, D.S. Black C.D.C. 231 & 266 and the two prisoners proceeded to a straw hut off Chaoyang Road, but it was learned that the wanted man had removed about one month previous.

From there, the party went to a straw hut behind

F. 22F
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/4.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

number 544 Chaoyang Road, the home of the 1st accused, this place was thoroughly searched but nothing of an incriminating nature found. The home of the second accused at 430 Choayang Road was then visited and searched but with negative results.

On return to the Station the two accused were questioned as to their connection with the communist party. The 1st accused stated he became a member in order to assist the work of one Li Ka Ching who is an Inspector in the Public Safety Bureau. He received $1[illegible] a month from this man in payment. He states he has already given information to Li about two communists but this was not acted upon as ~~their~~ there was no documentory evidence against them.

S2, Please ask Supt. Tan Wanzi in verifying this information. J.H.L.

While the interrogation of the 2nd accused was in progress J.D.C. Kamashita brought to the Station a Japanese named S. Hato, manager of the Sah Kong Cotton Spinning Co., Y'poo Road, who stated that the 2nd accused was an informer of his employed in the Sung Sing Mill to gather communistic activities. This information is purely on behalf of the mill and not for any Japanese authorities. The 2nd accused admitted this was so and added that all he know of the man Wong San was that he was the man who provided the pamphlets for distribution, he does not know where they are printed. Mr. Hata asked if it was possible for the man to be released, it

F. 22F
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

was pointed out that it was ~~un~~impossible, as he was caught flagrante "~~pr~~olagrante delicto" he must go to Court. Mr. Hata ther states he would go to Court on the 25-1-33 with a view to speaking to the Judge and if possible, procuring his released.

R.C.I.Black
D. S. 203

Sen: Det: i/c

D.D.O. "D"

Officer i/c Special Branch

List of Communist handbills found in possession of Zien Kyung San (徐景山) arrested on Yangtszepoo Road near Kwang Hsin Road at 5.50 p.m. January 24, 1933.

---

1. Handbill entitled "Joint manifesto issued by the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Labourers and Peasants Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Provisional Government dated Jan. 10, 1933 calling upon the masses to rise against the Kuomintang and to fight against the Japanese Imperialists in order to restore the lost territory in the North East. 80 copies

2. Handbill entitled "A letter addressed to the people throughout the nation" bearing on the Sino-Japanese imbroglio and purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. 30 "

3. Handbill entitled "Manifesto in connection with the 'Jan. 28' Anniversary purporting to emanate from the Central Commmttee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group. 15 "

4. Handbill entitled "Letter addressed to Japanese Factory Workers in connection with the Anniversary ~~of Kuax~~ of 'Jan. 28'" purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. 12 "

5. Handbill entitled "Latest News" announcing that the Red Army is at a distance of 100 li from Nanchang. 15 "

6. Cartoon entitled "Revolutionary Pictorial" exhorting the people to join the North Eastern Volunteer Army. 3 "

中國蘇維埃臨時政府及工農紅軍革命軍事委員會宣言

全中國的民衆們：

日本帝國主義在法英帝國主義及國際聯盟的公開援助之下，已經開始侵入華北。這是更進一步的完全瓜分中國及奴役整個中國。强盜帝國主義的更進的侵略造成了和平居民的整批殘殺，城市與鄉村的燬滅，痛苦與飢荒的增加。上海與滿洲的慘狀，在大部份的中國土地上更慘酷的重複着。

因爲國民黨政府的不抵抗，中國士兵整個的被殘殺，在蔣介石命令之下國民黨的軍閥們步步撤退，這就助日本及其他帝國主義者的更進的侵略。同時國民黨用一切力量鎮壓反帝國主義鬥爭，抵貨運動與組織武裝的義勇軍。

國民黨政府及其軍閥政客解釋他們的罪惡行爲與賣國勾當的理由之一，就是說中國蘇維埃政府與革命軍事委員會唆使國民黨的解釋是蠢笨的謊話，他們想用這種蠢笨的謊話，在全國民衆的面前掩蓋自己的賣國行爲。中國蘇維埃政府再一次提醒中國民衆，在去年四月我們已經號召全中國民衆與我們一起共同的進行反對日本帝國主義的武裝鬥爭。而蔣介石對於這個號召的回答，是動員一切軍隊進攻中國工農而不去反抗日本帝國主義。

中國蘇維埃政府與工農紅軍革命軍事委員會在全中國民衆面前宣言：

在下列條件之下，中國紅軍準備與任何武裝隊伍訂立戰爭的作戰的協定，來反對日本帝國主義的侵略：

㈠立即停止進攻蘇維埃區域。

㈡立即保證民衆的民主權利（集會結社出版言論之自由等等）。

㈢立即武裝民衆，創立武裝的義勇軍隊伍以保衛中國及爭取中國的獨立，統一與領土的完整。

我們要求中國民衆及士兵擁護這個號召，進行聯合一致的民族革命鬥爭，爭取中國的獨立統一與領土完整。

蔣反對日本及一切帝國主義的鬥爭與反對帝國主義走狗——國民黨的賣國與投降的爭鬥聯結起來！

開展武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭反對日及一切帝國主義！

中國蘇維埃中央臨時政府主席　毛澤東

副一席　項　英　張國燾

中國工農紅軍革命軍事委員會主席　朱　德

一九三三年一月十日

(2)

告全國民衆書

工人們，農民們，學生們，工匠們，城市貧民們！

武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭反對日本及一切帝國主義！推翻賣國的國民黨統治！

日本强盜帝國主義的鐵蹄大炮佔領山海關熱察一片焦土，隨着東三省的佔領，日本軍閥正在侵入熱河。這個帝國主義强盜鎮壓戰爭的結果，是千百萬中國民衆恐怖，屈辱與被屠殺。由於國民黨軍閥及豺狼們的消除民衆武裝，破壞一切有效的抵抗，以致數十萬中國的士兵男女小孩慘遭虐殺。

但是，山海關的屠殺僅僅是開始。日本帝國主義的屠夫們，馬上就要侵佔整個華北，使牠牽入戰禍。他們不僅企圖將熱河變爲傀儡「滿洲國」之一部份。他們下一個步驟，就是佔領平津，佔領黃河以北的大部份的土地。並創立他們對於中國極大部份的土地的統治。

所有這些，都是完全瓜分中國的步驟，是鎮壓中國勞苦羣衆生長着的反帝國主義與土地革命的步驟，是將中國變爲反蘇聯戰爭的作戰根據地，并使中國人民成爲帝國主義强盜戰爭的犧牲品的步驟。

英法帝國主義政府公開的援助日本這個政策，僅是爲着自己的强盜利益，企圖在瓜分中國中奪取新的地域。日本如不得到那些希望瓜分中國與實行反蘇聯聯合戰爭的帝國主義列强的直接援助，牠是不能夠進行這種戰爭的。

帝國主義戰爭製造者的國際聯盟及李頓報告書給了日本以實際的幫助，他們提議國際共管與瓜分中國。

美國想創立牠自己在遠東的統治，想奪取整個的中國，雖然，美國與日本帝國主義之間有增長着的矛盾，但是牠並不像國民黨的走卒所說的，牠願意幫助中國。美國一樣想奴役別國的國家與人民，正如牠奴役非列賓等等一樣。

祇有蘇聯與中國的苦難的，被拷打，被壓迫的民衆眞正親愛地攜着手。俄國的工農推翻了地主資本家的政權，驅逐了帝國主義者，給了農民土地，給了工人麵包與工作，給了國家以和平。他們正在建設無階級的社會，巨大的城市與農村中的社會主義建設，永遠消滅了失業，剝削，饑餓與文盲。中國勞苦羣衆的社會與民族的解放沒有別的道路，祇有俄國工農兵走過的道路——革命的道路。

中國工農已經開始了自己的革命，廣大的蘇維埃區存在着。强有力的工農紅軍英勇地與國民黨帝國主義血戰着。祇有加强與擴大蘇區及蘇維埃在全國的勝利能夠救中國。

我們應該問一問，爲什麼地大人衆的中國能成爲帝國主義强盜的分贓品？原因是在國民黨的血的統治。國民黨的封建資產階級聯盟，買辦與銀行家，軍閥與地主吸盡了中國民衆的膏血，屠殺與壓迫民衆，消滅民衆反帝國主義的抵抗，出賣中國，破壞，妨害每一個有效抵抗，替帝國主義屠夫們的殘殺清除道路。

記着：在這個國難日迫之時，國民黨動員了八十萬軍隊進攻中國工農，工農紅軍，蘇維埃政府與蘇維埃區域。記着：去年保衛上海的十九路軍士兵們，介石及他們的賣國的高 軍官所鎮壓。記着：南京政府拒絕給滿洲義勇軍任何幫助並盡力阻止義勇軍參戰。記着：國民黨的壓迫抵制日貨。記着：熱河湯玉麟公開出賣中國給日本侵略者，十匪張學良在蔣介石的命令之下，破壞一切抵抗日本的方法。這事實，我們必須記着：爲什麼我們能夠適時的做出結論來。你們不應該相信謠言，廣東派及汪精衛之流口頭上空喊的抵抗的空談。這是反革命派別在上海戰爭時，圖剝削十九路軍士兵的英勇。但是，記着：十九路軍士兵七千人被編散了，因爲他們反對國民黨與他們高級軍官的出賣。記着：十九路軍士兵好幾百人是被槍斃了，因爲他們不願與中國工農作戰。而且就在今天，廣東軍閥口頭上空談抵抗，而實際上把所有的軍隊用在鎮壓閩粵贛的工農。

工人們，農民們，士兵們，革命的學生們，工匠們，城市貧民們，聯合起來！

爲着你們的日常利益而鬥爭。現在比任何時候都需要進行反抗饑餓與痛苦的不斷鬥爭！日本帝國主義的強盜戰爭，國民黨軍閥的混戰，國民黨進攻蘇區的戰爭，使新的千萬勞苦羣衆陷於完全的饑荒。工人痛苦的增加，工廠的倒閉，手工業的破產，農村經濟的崩潰，與千百萬農民之饑荒，亦是由於國民黨的政策。國家稅收百分之八十以上，用來供給軍隊，而這些軍隊又傾傾是用以殘殺民衆。沒有一個錢用來救濟饑民與失業工人，反而國民黨的軍閥官僚侵佔大批款項，另外的錢，便用來殘殺中國民衆。許多新的稅項及增加舊稅都放在勞苦羣衆的肩上——特別是農民的肩上。我們應該聯合起來鬥爭起來，反對這種情形。

工人們！反對減少工資，延長工作時間，要求增加工資，減少工作時間——特別在帝國主義的工廠中！要求米與失業救濟！準備與組織罷工來達到你們的要求。爲着工農學生青年的武裝而鬥爭！在每個工廠中組織你們自己的自衛團！

農民們！反對重稅，重租，封建剝削與高利貸，抗租抗稅！奪取土地，組織農民自衛團，反對地主與國民黨政府。創立蘇維埃，與現在的蘇維埃區聯合一起！

士兵們！不打中國兄弟姊妹！要求與屠殺中國民衆的日本帝國主義強盜們作戰，組織士分委員會來執行這個決定與建立和民衆的親密關係，準備與一切帝國主義壓迫者作戰！聯合兄弟們大隊的整排整連的到紅軍中去，同他們一起反對賣國的國民黨軍官與帝國主義者！

學生們！工匠們！城市貧民們！與工農一起建立廣大的反帝戰線，反對國民黨的恐怖制度！組織完全的抵制日貨！組織抵制幫助日本的一切帝國主義的貨物！

苦民，難民們！組織起來！組織你們自己的委員會來領導爭取要求的鬥爭！與失業工人，城市貧民聯合起來爭取津貼！要求慈善機關救濟！要求津貼和救濟！

中國的工人，農民，士兵，一切勞動者們！

如果你們想活，那必須戰勝日本帝國主義！

如果你們想活，那必須推翻國民黨統治！

欲有推翻國民黨的統治，才能戰勝日本帝國主義！

實國賊如蔣介石張學良之流是不能戰勝日本帝國主義及他們的同盟者的。

欲有民衆武裝的民族革命戰爭，才能夠戰勝他們！因此我們必須組織義勇軍反抗日本帝國主義，爭取士兵積極抵抗，反對一切他們的賣國長官！我們必須準備武裝民衆，工人，農民，學生，青年來進行長期與艱苦的鬥爭！

建立羣衆的統一戰線反對帝國主義及其走狗——國民黨！

中國的勞動者們！準備起來，武裝起來，爲着這個鬥爭，千百萬羣衆須動員起來！千百萬羣衆須武裝在手地參加爭鬥！他們能夠驅逐帝國主義出中國，和推翻國民黨走狗及賣國賊的政權！

革命成功，就是從數世紀來的壓迫與剝削中解放起來，就是帝國主義統治之終結，就是中國的自由，統一與領土完整！我們的爭鬥在世界一切資本主義及殖民地國家中都有同盟者，這些國家中的工人，農民都團結着與帝國主義作最後的爭鬥！與日本軍閥及法西斯蒂的戰爭和恐怖作英勇爭鬥的日本工農，亦是我們的同盟者！

武裝民衆的反帝國主義的民族革命戰爭萬歲！

中國反帝國主義土地革命萬歲！

中國革命的工農民主專政萬歲！蘇維埃中國萬歲！

中國工農與蘇聯羣衆的兄弟聯盟萬歲！

中國共產黨
共產青年團 中央委員會

一九三三年一月七日

「一二八」週年紀念宣言

青年工人，農民，以及一切勞苦兄弟們：

日本帝國主義血洗上海，用飛機，大炮，軍艦在吳淞，閘北，江灣，廟行，閘河，嘉定，肆行野獸的殘暴血腥屠殺我們成千累萬的工人農民士兵和勞苦的兄弟！已經是一年了。一年以來，日帝國主義更在帝國主義國際聯盟幫助與國民黨繼續不抵抗，汚辱民族，澈底進行出賣與投降，執行清道夫的任務之下，不僅將滿洲完全變成了殖民地，承認了他一手包辦的滿洲國，而且更大規模的吞併熱河，華北，攫佔上海的強盜行爲。決定了進攻中國的軍費佔總用費的十分之一（一億九千萬元）），準備戰爭經費，業已發行公債至六十萬萬元，對於軍隊給養在開魯，新立屯，阜清，河口，凌源等處以及其他各地收買軍糧二百萬元以上；徵調大批軍隊集中熱河，錦州軍事會議開幕，實行以兩路佔熱河檢關，秦皇島來進行佔華北。已決定一月大規模的在江灣吳淞實彈操演，來重演血腥的進佔上海。目前所達到的空前緊張的形勢，正是今年「一二八」前後的特點。

在「一二八」週年的前面，我們應當正確的了解上海戰爭的教訓，堅持着一月多的抗日戰爭是表示着上海工人和和革命士兵以及勞苦羣衆的偉大力量，上海戰爭的失敗正是由於沒有得着無產階級正確的領導和國民黨的出賣。這正是說明民族革命戰爭的澈底勝利只有在無產階級的領導之下。

國民黨繼續不抵抗，本着一貫做帝國主義的清道夫，從九一八事變與去年一二八事變以來，我們早已認識了，寶山路屠殺反帝羣衆，廣州永漢路屠殺反帝羣衆，太原，保定，西安，濟南，南京一二一七大屠殺反帝的學生，用機關槍掃射抗日作職的十九路軍士兵驅迫退却，解散羣衆抗日作戰的武裝，封閉反帝團體，禁止發行反帝報紙，拘捕，屠殺反帝領袖，壓迫「一二八」大罷工，屠殺工人領袖，强制工友復工，摧殘工友與羣衆的反帝聯合戰線。有計劃的簽定賣國協定，向帝國主義領取大批軍費，動員一百萬以上的軍隊，去進攻中國唯一領導反帝進行民族革命戰爭的政府——蘇維埃。不就是國民黨麼？所以國民黨的三中全會決定的事情，事實上都是在如何更好出賣中國，壓迫反帝運動，屠殺反帝羣衆，消滅民族革命戰爭之下，更澈底來做帝國主義清道夫的。今年「一二八」，正是在這樣有計劃的進行出賣納河華北，執行消滅東北義勇軍的陰謀，壓迫抵貨運動，使日貨空前的得以推銷，更殘酷的進攻蘇維埃。

第三黨，AB團，社會民主黨，胡適派，孫科派，國家主義派以及托陳取消派，他們幫助日本帝國主義進攻，與國民黨的賣國。在上海戰爭中他們都在幫助國民黨政府的不抵抗主義，保持日本崩潰的國民黨的反動政權，要使我們勞苦青年兄弟們永淪於飢餓，僵凍，奴隸，死亡的殖民地的泥坑裏。無論他們有的裝得

（接後頁）

沙，說一點反帝的話語，有的好像替我們辦一點出路，但是他們始終都是一致的蔑視我們，麻醉我們，企圖完全消滅我們的鬥爭。今年「一二八」，正是他們消滅的日子到了，他們更用各種各式的理論，公開廣泛的散佈在我們青年羣衆中來，麻痺我們鬥爭的意識。

中國共產青年團，是唯一的中國勞苦青年鬥爭的領導者和組織者，是我們羣衆青年鬥爭的先鋒隊。今年的「一二八」正當年關，正當共產青年團進行冬季擴軍工作，正是我們進行更廣泛羣衆鬥爭的節日，我們要總動員起來，參加共產青年團冬季擴軍工作，正是我們進行更廣泛羣衆鬥爭的節日，我們要總動員起來，參加共產青年團冬季擴軍工作，提出自己條件，反對開除青工，恢復開除青工工作，年關健薪，年關休假工資照給，要花紅獎年賞！發動改善我們的日常生活而鬥爭。在鬥爭的基礎上，以英勇積極的開展鬥爭擴大鬥爭，來熱忱的回答青年團的號召，完成冬季擴軍工作！成千成萬爲着擁護與加入共產青年團而鬥爭。

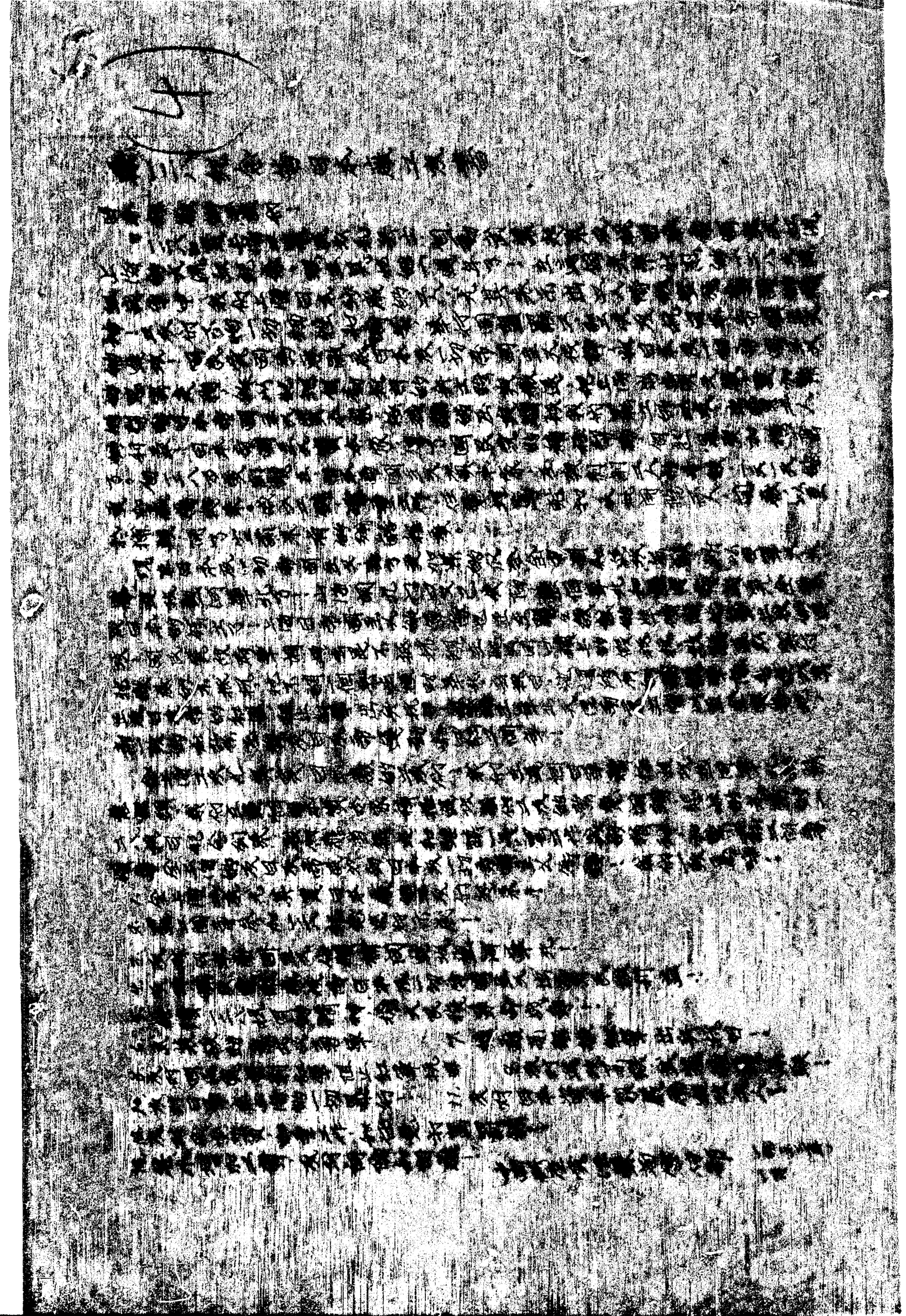
勞苦青年弟兄們！「一二八」到了，正是我們進行更殘酷鬥爭的節日！要發動員工來，馬上召集車間會議工房會議，弄堂會議，學校會議，兵營會議，召集活動份子會議，討論我們自己的工作，出版工廠小報，牆報，組織廣泛宣傳隊，普遍向我們勞苦青年兄弟進行宣傳鼓動工作。在「一二八」我們更應動車，罷工，示威，反對日帝國主義及國民黨！

勞苦青年弟兄們：「一二八」偉大的罷工鬥爭所完成的光榮的一頁，正是我們今年「一二八」的寶貴的革命教訓，我們要在「一二八」偉大罷工鬥爭精神之下來開展與擴大鬥爭，爲着爭取中國革命勝利而鬥爭。

動車，罷工，示威紀念「一二八」！　反對日帝國主義進攻熱河！進攻長城！反對帝國主義國聯調查團積極瓜分中國，進攻中國革命！　擴大民族革命戰爭來消滅帝國主義的侵略推翻國民黨的統治！　加入紅軍，加入東北義勇軍，擴大革命民族戰爭紀念「一二八」！　反帝國主義國民黨四次進攻紅軍！　成立擁護紅軍蘇維埃委員會，擴大擁護紅軍工作!!　組織紅軍之友！與抗日北上決死團！到紅軍與東北去！　組織青年偷貨隊，武裝護收日貨！

拿捐，怠勢，拍賣日貨救濟罷工工友，紅軍與東北義勇軍！　紀念「一二八」參加冬季擴軍工作！　紀念「一二八」反對開除，要年賞，要花紅，年節休假，工資照給！　反對打罵青工，童工，童工四小時工作！　反對包工制養成工！　反對加重青工童工生活！　縮短學徒年限，改善學徒生活！　紀念「一二八」要失業救濟，與年關救濟！　失業青工要津貼，要飯吃，要房住！　不納房租，以及一切賬債！　組織學徒委員會，擴大年關鬥爭工作！、　紀念「一二八」擁護中國共產青年團，加入共產青年團！　共產青年團是廣大青年勞苦羣衆鬥爭的先鋒隊！　加入保護青年鬥爭的武裝少年先鋒隊！　以英勇的鬥爭開展全線進攻，反對國民黨的「白區圍勦」！

中國共產青年團中央委員會　一月二十八日



一二八紀念告日本廠工友書

日本紗廠的工友們！

一二八已是上海工農民众和兵士們要武裝起來反抗日本帝國主义血流血戰爭中 我們上海日本紗廠的一二八大流血紀念，現在是把他一週年了！在這個光榮壯烈的一二八大流血的戰役，國民党因為要鎮壓日本及一切帝國主义侵佔，做日本及一切帝國主义的忠實走狗，所以他把他們的兵士強迫撤退，把上海出產大後，更加緊的剝削日本帝國主义資本家，極殘酷的在我們中國工人，出賣工人的利益！日本帝國主义資本家，得了國民党的種種幫助，自然更加橫，更加緊的剝削我們工友，出賣工人的工資，加重工作，任意打罵，甚至扣大批開除二人，開廠以至封閉廠，開了空前未有的殘酷程度。

現在日本及一切帝國主义為了更加緊的從分全中國和進攻蘇联，所以對華大大的進攻整個華北了！山海關九一八已又已失陷，整個華北和整個都將完全變成日本的領土了。上海日帝國主义的軍隊也正在積極的準備他第二次的進攻，國民党政府事前無論是不抵抗還主動又開口頭上的假抵抗，欺騙民众，實行他徹底的不抵抗，他不調一個兵去積極的準備，而抗日，把調所有的精銳部隊去進攻蘇区及抗日友帝的紅軍，阻止紅軍出兵抗日，聯合全華北大連南京上海以至全國各地，都一致的加緊在鎮反抗友日友帝運動和內戰之前準！

全上海工友尤其是日本廠的工友們，我們正是個反帝抗日抵抗進攻華北的急前鋒，我們正更個日本資本家積極進攻我們工友的緊急關頭，怎樣的光榮的一二八抗日紀念到來，我們應當抗大和繼續一二八罷工作我的精神，加緊罷工的準備，準備全上海的友日友帝民众向日本及一切帝國主义衝鋒！我們一致動呀！

1. 全上海工友尤其是日本廠的工友們起來！
2. 加入國工會參加一二八紀念及行示威！
3. 反對日本帝國主义佔領侵略華北！
4. 反對國民党賣國底投降日本及一切帝國主义出賣民族利益！
5. 繼續一二八抗日的精神，擴大民族革命战爭！
6. 武裝援助東北义勇軍 7. 擁護和維埃紅軍出兵抗日！
8. 反對國民党圍剿紅軍阻止紅軍抗日 9. 反對進攻外蒙武裝擁護蘇联！
10. 反對日帝在上海的一切罪行！ 11. 反對日本資本家嚴厲進攻工人！
12. 反對減少工資，加重工作，和任意打罵罰錢！
13. 要求增加工資，反對開除和開廠！

中國共產党江蘇省委工作部 一九三二年一月

(5)

紅軍離南昌只一百里了！

捷報

一月十八日漢口電：據九江報告，朱毛領導下的紅軍于上星期四佔領臨川（撫州）後，突破陳誠新防線向南昌進攻，本星期一晚，紅軍先頭部隊已到達離南昌一百華里處。同時國民黨政府「剿共」軍在南路受新城（黎川）大敗，去南昌退路已斷，現向安仁（贛江）潰退。政府軍被紅軍神速的進攻打退後，政府為安定人心起見，禁止發表關于紅軍行動的一切消息，九江是政府軍失敗的消息。國民黨政府刻又派第十師及第四旅立刻出發並電請仍在告急。

（譯自一月十九日大美晚報）

List of Communist handbills found in possession of Yang Nyi Chuin-ts (楊二祝子) arrested on Yangtszepoo Road near Kwang Hsin Road at 5.50 p.m. January 24, 1933.

(1) Handbill entitled "Joint manifesto issued by the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Labourers and Peasants Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Provisional Government" dated January 10, 1933 calling upon the masses to rise against the Kuomintang and to fight against Japanese Imperialists in order to restore the lost territory in the North-East. — 45 copies.

(2) Handbill entitled "A letter addressed to the people throughout the nation" bearing on the Sino-Japanese imbroglio and purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. — 13 "

(3) Handbill entitled "Manifesto in connection with the 'January 28' Anniversary purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group. — 10 "

(4) Handbill entitled "Protest against the arrest of Wang Ping (汪平), leader of the Anti-Japanese and Anti-Imperialistic movement by the Kuomintang" — 2 "

(5) Cartoon entitled "Revolutionary Pictorial" exhorting the people to join the North Eastern Volunteer Army. — 3 "

(6) Handbill entitled "Letter addressed to soldiers and "Chin Cha" (Constables in Chinese Territory) in connection with the 'January 28' Anniversary" purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. — 2 "

(7) Handbill entitled "Latest News" announcing that the Red Army is at a distance of 100 li from Nanchang. — 2 "
2 "

(8) Handbill entitled "Letter addressed to Japanese Factory Workers in connection with the Anniversary of 'January 28'" purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

中國蘇維埃臨時政府及工農紅軍革命軍事委員會宣言

全中國的民衆們：

日本帝國主義在法英帝國主義及國際聯盟的公開援助之下，已經開始侵入華北。這是更進一步的完全瓜分中國及奴役整個中國。張這帝國主義的更進的侵略造成了和平居民的野蠻殺，城市與鄉村的燬滅，痛苦與飢荒的增加。上海與滿洲的慘狀，在大部份的中國土地上更慘酷的重複着。

因爲國民黨政府的不抵抗，中國士兵整個的被殘殺。在蔣介石命令之下國民黨的軍閥們步步撤退，這樣助長日本及其他帝國主義者的更進的侵略。同時國民黨用一切力量鎮壓反帝國主義鬥爭，抵貨運動與組織武裝的義勇軍。

國民黨政府及其軍閥政客解釋他們的罪惡行爲與賣國勾當的理由之一，就是說中國蘇維埃的存在使他們不能動員一切力量來進行國防。蔣介石不願意與日本軍閥作戰，而用八十萬大軍去進攻已經創立了自己的蘇維埃政府的中國工農。

但是中國民衆願意自己保衛自己。許多部隊與幾十萬的國民黨軍隊的士兵反對屠殺自己的兄弟姊妹，贊成武裝抵抗日本帝國主義。他們開始了解只有武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭，能夠勝利的抵抗日本帝國主義的侵略。

中國蘇維埃政府與革命軍事委員會曾經爲國民黨的解釋是蓄意的謊話，他們想用這種蓄意的謊話　在全國民衆的面前掩蓋自己的賣國行爲。中國蘇維埃政府再一次號召中國民衆，在去年四月我們已經號召全中國民衆與我們一起共同的進行反對日本帝國主義的武裝鬥爭。而蔣介石對於這個號召的回答，是動員一切軍隊進攻中國工農而不去反抗日本帝國主義。

中國蘇維埃政府與工農紅軍革命軍事委員會在全中國民衆面前宣言：

在下列條件之下，中國紅軍準備與任何武裝隊伍訂立戰爭的協定，來反對日本帝國主義的侵略：

㈠立即停止進攻蘇維埃區域。

㈡立即保證民衆的民主權利（集會結社出版言論之自由等等）。

㈢立即武裝民衆，創立武裝的義勇軍隊伍以保衛中國及爭取中國的獨立，統一與領土的完整。

我們要求中國民衆及士兵擁護這個號召，進行聯合一致的民族革命鬥爭，爭取中國的獨立統一與領土完整。

蔣反對日本及一切帝國主義的鬥爭與反對帝國主義走狗——國民黨的賣國與投降的爭鬥聯結起來！

國屋武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭反對日及一切帝國主義！

中國蘇維埃中央臨時政府主席　毛澤東

副主席　項　英　張國燾

中國工農紅軍革命軍事委員會主席　朱　德

一九三二年一月十日

告全國民衆書

工人們，農民們，學生們，工匠們，城市貧民們！

武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭反對日本及一切帝國主義！推翻賣國的國民黨統治！

日本强盜帝國主義的飛機大炮將山海關轟成一片焦土，隨着東三省的佔領，日本軍閥正在侵入熱河。這個帝國主義强盜戰爭的結果，是千百萬中國民衆恐怖，災難與被屠殺。由於國民黨軍閥及政客們的滅除民衆武裝，破壞一切有效的抵抗，以致數十萬中國的士兵男女小孩慘遭虐殺。

但是，山海關的屠殺僅僅是開始。日本帝國主義的屠夫們，馬上就要擾亂整個華北，使牠產入戰禍。他們不僅企圖將熱河變爲傀儡「滿洲國」之一部份。他們下一個步驟，就是佔領平津，佔領黃河以北的大部份的土地。並創立他們對於中國極大部份的土地的血的統治。

所有這些，都是完全瓜分中國的步驟，是鎮壓中國勞苦羣衆生長着的反帝國主義與土地革命的步驟，是將中國變爲反蘇聯戰爭的作戰根據地，并使中國人民成爲帝國主義强盜戰爭的犧牲品的步驟。

英法帝國主義政府公開的援助日本這個政策，僅是爲着自己的强盜利益，企圖在瓜分中國中奪取新的地域。日本如不得到那些希望瓜分中國與實行反蘇聯聯合戰爭的帝國主義列强的直接援助，牠是不能夠進行這種戰爭的。

帝國主義戰爭製造者的國際聯盟及李頓報告書給了日本以實際的幫助，他們提議國際共管與瓜分中國。

美國想創立牠自己在遠東的統治，想奪取整個的中國，雖然，美國與日本帝國主義之間有增長着的矛盾；但是牠並不像國民黨的走卒所說的，牠願意幫助中國，美國一樣想奴役別國的國家與人民，正如牠奴役菲列賓等一樣。

祇有蘇聯與中國的苦難的，被拷打，被壓迫的民衆眞正親愛地攜着手。俄國的工農推翻了地主資本家的政權，驅逐了帝國主義者，給了農民土地，給了工人麵包與工作，給了國家以和平。他們正在建設無階級的社會，巨大的城市與農村中的社會主義建設，永遠消滅了失業，剝削，饑餓與文盲。中國勞苦羣衆的社會與民族的解放沒有別的道路，祇有俄國工農兵走過的道路——革命的道路。

中國工農已經開始了自己的革命，廣大的蘇維埃區存在着。强有力的工農紅軍英勇地與國民黨帝國主義血戰着。祇有加强與擴大蘇區及蘇維埃在全國的勝利能夠救中國。

我們應該問一問，爲什麼地大人衆的中國能成爲帝國主義强盜的分贓品？原因是在國民黨的血的統治。國民黨的封建資產階級聯盟，買辦與銀行家，軍閥與地痞吸盡了中國民衆的膏血，屠殺與壓迫民衆，消滅民衆反帝國主義的抵抗，出賣中國，破壞，妨害每一個有效抵抗，替帝國主義屠夫們的殘殺清除道路。

記着：在這個國難緊迫之時，國民黨動員了八十萬軍隊進攻中國工農，工農紅軍，蘇維埃政府與蘇維埃區域。記着：去年保衛上海的十九路軍士兵被蔣介石及他們的賣國的高級軍官所鎮壓。記着：南京政府拒絕給滿洲義勇軍任何幫助並盡力阻止義勇軍參戰。記着：國民黨的壓迫抵制日貨。記着：熱河湯玉麟公開出賣中國的日本侵略者，土匪張學良在蔣介石的命令之下，破壞一切抵抗日本的方法。這些事實，我們必須記着：爲得使我們能夠適時的做出結論來。你們不應該相信孫科，唐紹儀派及汪精衛之流口頭上空喊的抵抗的空談。這些反革命派別在上海戰爭時，企圖剝削十九路軍士兵的英勇。但是，記着：十九路軍士兵七千人被驅散了，因爲他們反對國民黨與他們高級軍官的出賣。記着：十九路軍士兵好幾百人是被槍斃了，因爲他們不願與中國工農作戰。而且就在今天，廣東軍閥口頭上空談抵抗，而實際上把所有的軍隊用在鎮壓閩粵轄的工農。

接後頁

「一二八」週年紀念宣言

青年工人，農民，以及一切勞苦兄弟們：

日本帝國主義血洗上海，用飛機，大炮，軍艦在吳淞，閘北，江灣，廟行，劉河，嘉定，肆行野獸的殘暴血腥屠殺我們成千累萬的工人農民士兵和勞苦的兄弟，已經是一年了。一年以來，日帝國主義更在帝國主義國際聯盟幫助與國民黨繼續不抵抗，汚辱民族，澈底進行出賣與投降，執行清道夫的任務之下，不僅將滿洲完全變成了殖民地，承認了他一手包辦的滿洲國，而且更大規模的吞併熱河，華北，進佔上海的强盜行爲。決定了進攻中國的軍費佔總用費的十分之一（一億九千萬元），準備戰爭經費，業已發行公債至六十萬萬元，對於軍隊給養在開魯，新立屯，阜新，河口，凌源等處以及其他各地收買軍糧二百萬元以上；徵調大批軍隊集中熱河，錦州軍事會議開幕，實行以兩路佔熱河檢關，秦皇島來進行佔華北。已決定一月大規模的在江灣吳淞實彈操演，來重演血腥的進佔上海。目前所達到的空前緊張的形勢，正是今年「一二八」前後的特點。

在「一二八」這年的前面，我們應當正確的了解上海戰爭的教訓，堅持着一月多的抗日戰爭是表示着上海工人和和革命士兵以及勞苦羣衆的偉大力量，上海戰爭的失敗正是由於沒有得着無產階級正確的領導和國民黨的出賣。這正是說明民族革命戰爭的澈底勝利只有在無產階級的領導之下。

國民黨繼續不抵抗，本有一員做帝國主義的清道夫，從九一八事變與去年一二八事變以來，我們早已認識了，寶山路屠殺反帝羣衆，廣州永漢路屠殺反帝羣衆，太原，保定，西安，濟南，南京一二一七大屠殺反帝的學生，用機關槍掃射抗日作戰的十九路軍士兵强迫退却，解散羣衆抗日作戰的武裝，封閉反帝團體，禁止發行反帝報紙，拘捕，屠殺反帝領袖，壓迫「一二八」大罷工，屠殺工人領袖，强制工友復工，摧殘工友與羣衆的反帝聯合戰線。有計劃的簽定賣國協定，向帝國主義領取大批軍費，動員一百萬以上的軍隊，去進攻中國唯一領導反帝進行民族革命戰爭的政府——蘇維埃。不就是國民黨麼？所以國民黨的三中全會決定的事情，事實上都是在如何更好出賣中國，壓迫反帝運動，屠殺反帝羣衆，消滅民族革命戰爭之下，更澈底來做帝國主義清道夫的。今年「一二八」，正是在這樣有計劃的進行出賣熱河華北，執行消滅東北義勇軍的陰謀，壓迫抵貨運動，使日貨空前的得以推銷，更殘酷的進攻蘇維埃。

第三黨，AB團，社會民主黨，胡適派，孫科派，國家主義派以及托陳取消派，他們幫助日本帝國主義進攻，與國民黨的賣國。在上海戰爭中他們都在幫助國民黨政府的不抵抗主義，保持日益崩潰的國民黨的反動政權，要使我們勞苦青年兄弟們永遠於飢餓，僵凍，窮迫，悲慘，死亡的殖民地的泥坑裏。無論他們有的裝得巧

（接後頁）

一二八紀念告兵士警察兄弟書

上海工農民衆兵士們自動武裝起來反抗日本帝國主義屠殺上海的一二八週年紀念到了！日本帝國主義在國民党的賣國政府指揮出賣下又大舉進攻河華北，佔領榆關九門口了！

被利劍在我們的兵士警察兄們起來！

為保衛反對日本帝國主義佔領榆關進攻熱河華北！

反對國民党賣國政府不抵抗和投降出賣！

自動積極動員北義勇軍，自動打日本帝國主義去！

保衛整個華北收復榆關九門口和東三省！

武裝保衛上海反對日本及一切帝國主義的進攻！

國民党見不抵抗到底的，他把東三省送給日本兵後，又把上海出賣給日本及一切帝國主義，現在他又繼續把三海關九門口出賣和正在出賣熱河華北了！他把上海自動抗日的兵士，他調全國精銳的軍隊，跑過去打紅軍，他所殘忍的進攻法屠殺不肯抗攻紅軍的士兵兄弟，他解散反對剿共要求抗日的軍隊，他所任意打罵，刺傷兵士一切自由！

蘇維埃紅軍早就宣布對日宣戰了！國民党所百萬大軍去圍攻的圍住紅軍，進攻紅軍，不給紅軍出兵抗日！國民党所任殘酷的白色恐怖，在與反日反帝運動，捕殺反日反帝民衆！國民党決堅要做日本及一切帝國主義的走狗到底！

★組織剛在炮火的兵士警察兄弟們起來！

★組織一二八自動抗日的精神，擁護人民救革命戰爭！

★擁護蘇維埃紅軍出兵抗日，拖槍加入紅軍去！

★保護反日反帝運動，反對捕殺反日反帝民衆！

★反對國民党軍閥長官打罵，殘和，要求發清一切欠餉！

★反對國民党的違法反對國民党一切白色恐怖！

中國共產党江蘇省委宣傳部

一九三三年一月

紅軍離南昌只一百里

捷報

一月十八日漢口電：據九江報告，朱毛殘部的紅軍，于上星期四佔領臨川（撫州）後，突破陳誠部防線向南昌進攻，本星期一晚，紅軍先頭部隊已到達離南昌一百華里處。（註）時，國民黨政府剿共軍在閩贛邊，蘇域（贛首大敗，老南昌退路被截斷，境內安仁、樂平、潰退

政府軍被紅軍神速的進攻打退後，政府為安定人心起見，禁止發表關於紅軍行動的一切消息，此其是政府軍失敗的消息，國民黨政府刻又派第十師及第四旅立刻出發，並電蔣介石告急。

（譯自一月十九日大美晚報）

一二八紀念告日本廠工友書

日本帝國主義的工友們！

一二八已是上海工農民衆和外士，自動武裝起來抗日本帝國主義血流上海的大流血紀念，現在是他的一週年了！在這個光榮壯烈的一二八大流血戰爭中，我們上海日本帝國的工人，尤其表示出工人階級堅強奮鬥的精神！工友們不怕一切困難，舉行同盟罷工，堅決反抗日本帝國主義的進攻！國民黨因為要徹底日本及一切帝國主義侵佔，把上海出賣給日本及一切帝國主義的忠實走狗，所以他把自動抗日的外士殘殺撤退，把上海出賣給日本及一切帝國主義的幫助日本帝國主義資本家，極殘酷的在我捕殺我們罷工的工友，出賣工人的利益！日本帝國主義資本家，得了國民黨的積極幫助，但然還是加緊要了，但二八以後到現在，日本帝國主義資本家，在與論劃工人的手段，一天一天的更加嚴厲起來。減少工錢，增重工作，任意打罵，甚至槍殺，簡直空前未有的殘酷程度。

現在日本及一切帝國主義為了更加瘋狂的反對全中國和世界人民，所以日軍又大舉進攻熱河華北了！山海關九門口又已失陷，整個華北和整個都將完全變成日本的領土了！上海日帝國主義的軍隊也正在積極的準備第二次的進攻！國民黨政府準備要不抵抗，甚至不但不抵抗，還要幫助日軍，為他們把他們不抵抗，他不讓一個兵去抵抗，欺騙民衆，實行把廠底的

Form 40
C. 18,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yang Yi Chuin Ts, age 29,
native of Kompo, taken by me E.S. Black
at Y'pao Station on the 24-1-33, and interpreted by Interpreter Shen

My name is Yang yi Chuin Ts, native of Funing, Kompo, age 29, married, residing at 430 Chaoyang Road. I came to Shanghai 20 years ago with my parents, since when I have lived in the International Settlement. I have been in my present employment at the Sung Sing No. 9 Cotton Mill for the past two years, receiving 51 cents per day as wages, I was introduced to this mill by my friend Wong Sei Sung who is now dead.

The papers were given to me by Wong San whom I have known for about 3 months, he asked me to go to the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill on Yangtszepoo Road to meet a friend. On my arrival there I was arrested. When Wong San saw me arrested he ran away.

I took these papers and intended to give them to the manager of the Nah Kong Cotton Mill, as I give him information about the communist activities in the mill in which I am employed.

The man Wong San lives in a straw hut off Chaoyang Road, I know that he is connected with the communist party as he is the man who always carries the papers for distribution. I do not know where the pamphlets were printed. I cannot read or write as I have never attended school.

The above is my true statement.

Cross signed and thumb printed.

Form 40
C. 18,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zien Kyung San, age 19,
native of Kompo, taken by me D.S. Teheramskanaky
at Y'poo Station on the 24-1-33. and interpreted by Interpreter Shen

My name is Zien Kyung San, 19 years of age, native of Kom o, residing at Siau Moo Jau, Chaoyang Road in an unnumbered house. I was eduaated in a Primary school when I was 17 years of age. I attended the school for 4 years and then served as a farmer for 4 years in my village. About 7 years ago I came to Shanghai and became a worker in the Kung Tai Hosiery Factory on Ward Road which is owned by Japanese and was employed there until the time of my arrest. I was introduced to my place of employment by my brother-in-law Lieu Yi Shi who lived with me. Owing to the small wage I received, I started to work as an informer for one Li Ka Ching, a member of Public Safety Bureau. I got the literature from one named Wong San, an ex-worker of Kung Tai Hosiery, near the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill on Yangtszepoo Road. Wong San resides at a straw hut off Chaoyang Road, he instructed me to distribute the handbill to small boys on the road. In Shanghai I have a brother and 4 sisters who all reside with me. I knew two communists, Siau Lieu and Lieu Ming, residing at 338 Sai Ying Foung, Yangchow Road and I gave information to the P.S.B. regarding them, but the P.S.B. did not search the place because no literature is thought to be stored there. This is my true statement.

Signed and thumb printed.

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 24.1.33.

Proposed Communist demonstration in Eastern District

It is reported that certain 'Red' adherents in the Eastern District will hold a 'flying' meeting at the entrance of the Ee Zung Li (依仁里), Yangtszepoo Road, (near the Shanghai No.3 Cotton Mill) at about 5.45 p.m. to-day, January 24. It is further reported that the meeting, which is to be regarded as a manifestation of the workers' year-end struggle, will be under the control of a representative of the Shanghai Mutual Society (MOPR) named Siao Zau (小邹).

Ex. 2
G.[illegible]-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

[illegible] POLICE
[illegible] REGISTRY.
File No. 54/17

S.2, S.B. 24, ~~[illegible]~~ Station,

Date Jan. 24, 1933

Subject (in full) Proposed communist activity in Eastern District on January 24,1933.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.S.I. Inspector,

Agent No. ~~5679~~ 3247 Kuh 19/1/33 reports that certain "Red" adherents in the Eastern District will hold a "flying" meeting at the entrance of the Ee Zung Li (義中里), Yangtszepoo Road, (near the Shanghai No.3 Cotton Mill) at about 5.45 p.m. January 24. It is further reported that the meeting, which is to be regarded as a manifestation of the workers' year-end struggle, will be under the control of a representative of the Shanghai Mutual Society (MOPR) named Siao Zau (蕭昭).

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Above information includes in I.R. 24/1/33
JR

File
JWS 1.2.33.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yangtszepoo Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. 23rd, 1933

Subject (in full) Information received from Shanghai Cotton Mill, 1970 Yangtszepoo Road.

Made by J.D.C. 54 Ito Forwarded by D.S.I. Shields

Sir,

A telephone message received from the Shanghai Cotton Mill 1970 Yangtszepoo Road to the effect that on 24-1-33 time unknown, a number of communists will hold a meeting at an open field near Shanghai Cotton Mill 197[illegible] Yangtszepoo Road or at Yee Zung Lee off Yangtszepoo Road.

The undersigned proceeded to the above mill and met a Japanese Clerk named Makino who stated that the above information had been received from the Japanese Consulate.

The undersigned then communicated with the Japanese Consulate by telephone and ascertained that they had received the above information from some Chinese source to-day but they were not sure whether the information is correct or not.

If they receive any further information they will inform this Station.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I. Moore informed by Telephone
23.1.33. J. Shields

J. D. C. 54

Sen: Det: i/c

D.S.[illegible]

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY.
No. D 2554/17

Special Branch S. 2. Station,
Date March 2, 1933.

Subject (in full) Attempted communist demonstration outside the Ee Zung Li (依仁里), Yangtszepoo Road, on January 24, 1933.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Ross

In connection with the attached file on the subject of the arrest of Zien Kyung San (徐金山) and Yang Nyi Chuin Tsz (嚴二裙子) on a charge of propagating communism outside the Ee Zung Li (依仁里), Yangtszepoo Road, at 5.45 p.m. January 24, 1933, I have to state that these two individuals were apprehended by C.D.S. 48 and C.D.C. 281 who had been detailed for observation duty in the vicinity of the said alleyway in consequence of information supplied by Agent A-3247.

It was due to the initiative displayed by the aforementioned two detectives that the accused who were observed to be acting suspiciously were arrested from amongst a crowd, and upon being searched were found to be in possession of a bundle of communist handbills obviously intended for dissemination. The charge against the first accused who was identified as an informer in the employ of the Public Safety Bureau was withdrawn, but the second was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on February 20, 1933. I therefore recommend that the good work of C.D.S. 48 and C.D.C. 281 in connection with this case be recognised.

Agent A-3247, who supplied the original information, has been awarded the sum of $10 to cover expenses incurred by him.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

$2,

Please keep on record and bring up again when C.D.S. 48 and C.D.C. 281 do conspicuously good work.

3:3:33.

Noted Pobo 4/3/33

File JHS 4:3:33.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D 2554/17
D. 23/2/33

Special Branch S. 2. xStationx

REPORT

Date February 23, 1933

Subject (in full) Recommendations in the case of the arrest of two suspected Communists, Zien Kyung San (徵金山) and Yang Nyi Chuin Ts (殷二祝子) on January 24, 1933.

Made by D.S.I. Everest. *Forwarded by* A.B.K. Qi.

With reference to the attached file relating to the arrest by the Municipal Police on January 24, 1933, of two persons engaged in communist activities, I respectfully suggest that the services of C.D.S. 48, C.D.C. 281 (Special Branch) and C.D.C. 161 (Yangtszepoo) be recognized. Brief particulars of the case in question are given hereunder :-

On the morning of January 24 information was received that local communists would attempt to hold a demonstration in the vicinity of the Shanghai (No.3) Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, at 5.45 p.m. the same day. At approximately 5.50 p.m. a crowd commenced to gather at the entrance to an alleyway adjacent to the mill. C.D.S. 48, C.D.C.s 161 and 281, who had been posted for special duty in this locality, then effected the arrest of two male Chinese each of whom were carrying a bundle of communist pamphlets believed to be intended for dissemination. These two persons, who gave their names as Zien Kyung San (徵金山) and Yang Nyi Chuin Ts (殷二祝子) were subsequently charged with "Preparing to propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Peoples Three Principles." The 1st accused, however, stated that he was employed as an informer by Inspector Lieu Kya Jing (呂克敬) of the Public Safety Bureau. This statement was later verified and at the request of the Chinese Authorities the charge against this accused was withdrawn. The 2nd accused appeared for trial before the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court and on February 20 was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

B. B. Everest.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 25 Inst.
T.H. 2000-8-32

RECOMMENDATIONS

Special Branch S. 2. ~~Station.~~

February 23, 1933.

I recommend that No. C.D.S. 48 (Sp. Br.) / C.D.C. 281 " Name Zee Tuh Zung (翟篤成) / Ling Zung Foo (林宗南)
~~C.D.C. 161 (Yipoo)~~

Be advanced _____ months in seniority
Be highly commended _____
Be rewarded in the sum of _____
Be commended _____
} for the following :

(1) Meritorious act whilst in the execution of his duty.

(2) Exceptional work performed during the quarter ending _____.

DETAILS.

The above mentioned detectives were on duty in the vicinity of the Shanghai (No.3) Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, on the evening of January 24, 1933, as a result of information received that a demonstration by local communists would be held in the locality. At 5.50 p.m. they effected the arrest of two male Chinese each of whom were in possession of a bundle of communist pamphlets. One of these persons was subsequently sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment while the charge against the other was withdrawn at the request of the Chinese Authorities by whom he was employed as informer .

J B Ku

C.Inspr. /C. or Sen. Detective.

D.O." " or D.D.O." "

(Crime Diary No. should be given if any)

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 22.2.33.

Communist Propaganda

Yang Nyi Chiun Ts (楊 一 駿 子) who was arrested on January 24, 1933, on Yangtszepoo Road, near Kwanghsin Road on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R. 25/1/33), appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on February 20 when he was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S'HAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
D 25534/12
22/2/33

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Yangtszepoo Police Station.
21st February 1933.

CRIME REGISTER No: 98/33.

Diary Number: 4.

Nature of Offence: Poss.Comnst. Literature.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9 a.m. - 11 a.m. 21/2/33.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Final Diary

During the times stated above, the accused, Ying Yi Chuin Ts, was re-arraigned before the High Court, and was sentenced to one year and 6 months imprisonment.

R.C.Black
D.S.205.

Sen.Det.i/c.

D. D. A. "D"

D.i/c., Sp.Br.

D.I. Kuh.

S2, For attention please
JMG
22:2:'33.

SBR 22/2

Copy of daily report attached
Kuh 22/2

...ed, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

/ Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 20.2.33 19 F. I. R. No. 92/33 Stn. No. 9763-3

Reg. No. 5/84490-1 Stn. Yangtszepoo Procurator Tsang Judges Zau Chow Tsang

SHEET 6

SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT - P.M.

Proceedings:- Mr. T.S. Lea appeared for the Police.

J U D G M E N T O N L Y

Decision:- 2nd accused:- one year and six months imprisonment for preparing to commit an offence against the internal security with violence.

2 days detention prior to this judgment to count as one day's imprisonment.

Reactionary pamphlets confiscated in accordance with the Charge Sheet.

C.N.R.

S 2, For attention please

22:2:'33

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m, 10-32

(17) Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2557/33
Stn. No. 6785
Date 15/2/33

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Extract of Proceedings in S. J. D. Court for 13/2/33 19 F. I. R. No. 93/33

Reg. No. C5/84490-1 Stn. Yangtszepoo Procurator Tsong Zau. Chow Foen

Sheet No.5.

In the 2nd Branch High Court of Kiangsu. 13/2/33

Mr T.S. Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Tsoong Chuen Foo, Nyi Sih Hong and Tseu Yung Ding appeared for the 2nd Accused.

Proceedings. Yang Nyi Chuin Ts accused;- At one time I worked for the Japanese mills in Yangze-poo but now I work for the Sing Sing Chinese Mill.

Mr Lea :- The accused is charged under Art: 103 Section 2 of the C.C.R/G. and was arrested at 5.05 P.M. outside the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 3 in the Yangze-poo district on the 24/1/33.

C.D.C.281:- At about 5P.M. 24/1.33 I went with C.D.C.48 and arrested the acc; with another in possession of a parcel of communistic papers which he was about to distribute. At the time of his arrest the parcel was opened. The acc; said that a man named Wong Sen gave him the papers. He also asked him to distribute them.

2nd Accused :- As I was about to leave the mill I was met by a man named Wong Sen who asked me to hold a parcel for him while he went to meet a friend. At the time I was holding the parcel I was arrested by the detectives. The papers were wrapped up in a newspaper and I did not know what they were. The detectives opened the parcel themselves. I am an informer to the Japanese Cotton Mills

Counsels sum up.

Decision. 2nd Acc Pleadings concluded. Remand for judgement till 20.2.33.

C.T.E. till 1.30.p.m.

S2, Please see and pass to SI for disposal.

S.I. Kuh.

N.S. Lea 15:2:33.

Noted returned to SIR 15/2.

Reg. Kuh 15/2

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m 10-32

Political Section

2554/17

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 3/2/33. **19** **F. I. R. No.** 92/33. **Stn. No.** 9763-4.

Reg. No. 5/84490 **I.** **Stn.** Y'Poo **Procurator** Tsoong. **Judge** Yoh. Zau. Chow.

Sheet. No.4.

High Court.

Proceedings.

Mr S.T.Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Lea:- The 1st accused was charged in this court for Possession of Communistic Literiture, the pleading of the case was not closed. The police now make an application to the court for the withdrawal of the charge, as he is employed by the Public Safety Bureau as an informer.

1st accused. questioned re, name, address, etc.

Decision.

1st accused:- The S.M.C. having withdrawn the charge he is now to be released.

G.L.

S2,
For necessary action and please pass to Registry file.
J.G.

FEB 4 1933

Registry:
The case against the 2nd accused Yeung Yui Chuen to appear before bench on 13/2/33.
6/2/33.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 2534/17
S. I. Station
31/1/33
Date January 31, 19

Subject (in full) Enquiries at Public Safety Bureau re Zee Ching San (倉慶三).

Made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson Supt

Enquiries at the Public Safety Bureau confirm the statement of the prisoner Zee Ching San that he has been in the employ in the Public Safety Bureau as an informer for about 3 months with pay of $20 per mensem.

The Public Safety Bureau forwarded a dispatch to the Court this afternoon stating that the prisoner was their informer and requesting that he be handed over to be dealt with.

They desire that the Shanghai Municipal Police would not raise any objection.

Up to the present time there has been no trial. Only an investigation by one judge. The charge can therefore be withdrawn if the police so desire. The accused can then go by himself to the Public Safety Bureau.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

DAB
2/2/33

O.C.I.B.
Please see the order

accused Zee Kyung $2, was released by Court today. Feb 3. BAB 2.2 3/2/33

For necessary action

DAB
2/2/33

Copy of this report forwarded D.I. Black, Yangtzepoo Station.

BAB
2/2/33

31:1:'33.

25/1/33

Supt. Yau Shau-liang.

Reference attached file

The 1st accused - Zien Kayung Dan (簡家榮) states he is an informer of a member of the Bureau of Public Safety named Li Ka Ching.

Can you verify this information.

B.B. Burnett
D.S.D
S.2.

Yes. This man is in the employ of Ma the subordinate of Huang Ying Hwa. Dan

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

5 copies

Political Section

...SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
...S B. REGISTRY
25554/17

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 25.1.33. 19 F. I. R. No. 92/33 Stn. No. 9763-3

5/84490-1 Yangtszepoo

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge Zau

Accused (1) Zien Kyung San ( ) Age.19 Coolie
(2) Yang Nyi Chuin Ts ( ) " 29 "

Charge Preparing to propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Peoples Three Principles. Cont. to Art. 103 Section 2 of the C.C.R.C.
For that they did procure communist literature with intent to propagate a doctrine irrenoncilable with the Peoples Three Principles at 5.50 p.m. 24.1.33. at Y'poo Road.
Compt. S.M.P.

Proceedings Mr. Lea for the Police:- The accused are charged under Art. 103 of the CCRC. At 5.05 p.m. on the 24/1/33 the Police of the Political Brannh received information that a communistic demonstration would be carried out in the Yangtszepoo District outside the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 3. Police were detailed to keep observation and the two accused were arrested in possession of these pamphlets (produced) . The 1st accused told the Police that he was working in the Kong Dah sock factory and that he met a man named Kong San who gave him the pamphlets to be distributed. He further stated that he is an informer to one named Lee Kya Jang, a detective of the Public Safety Bureau. The 2nd accused also said that he knows Wong San. A Japanese went to the Station and asked for the release of the 2nd accused and said that he was employed by him to make enquiries regarding communistic movements amongst the mill workers, but as the 2nd accused never said anything about this before the Japanese turned up, the Police do not believe it and object to the release of the 2nd accused on this pretext. The Japanese is in Court if the Court wishes to hear him. He can only tell the Court that the 2nd accused was employed by him, which has nothing to do with the crime committed by the 2nd accused.

C.D.C. 48 :- We received information that pamphlets would be distributed outside the Shanghai Cotton Mill No 3, and we were sent there to keep watch. I saw the 1st accused come there with the pamphlets in his possession and I arrested him as he was about to distribute them. He told me that Wong San gave him the pamphlets and that Wong lived at Liaoyang Road. The Police went there and

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

D 20115

Report sent with 2 pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Meichow Road near Holung Road	Time found	10.30a.	Date	25/2/33.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Dah Doong Rubber Factory.
How distributed? (If known).	-----
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communistic.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-----
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-----
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-----

O.K. 27/2

Signed J V Shields

Date 28th February 1933

for C. I. etc. i/c. Yangtszepoo *Station.*

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with two pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Rangoon Road near Whashing Road.	Time found	11 p.m.	Date	25.2.33.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Shanghai Water Works.
How distributed? (If known).	--
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communistic.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	--
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	--
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	--

D.f. 27/2
Kuh.

Signed [signature]

Date Feb. 25, 1933.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Yulin Road *Station.*

Special Branch,
Section 2,
February 25, 1933.

Communication Control Room

Please circulate the following message to West Hongkew and Hongkew Stations:-

"Information has been received that commu ists will attempt to stage a demonstration in the vicinity of Purdon Road Market at 10 a.m. to-day."

D. S. I.
Special Branch.

CCP

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 25.2.33.

Communist Propaganda

A parcel containing about 300 communist handbills bearing on the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day - February 25- was found in the vicinity of Macao and Ferry Roads at 2 a.m. February 25.

為「二·五」國際失業鬪爭日告上海工人書

全上海的工友們！

在世界經濟恐慌加深中，資本家利潤和壓迫工人的手段更加利害了！工人生活更加艱苦，現在全世界上已經有五千萬以上的工人失業了。上海現在二十九也有四五十萬人失業。

已，祠蘇聯 現有一個工人失業，五年計劃四年完成，工人都在忙碌前進，大大的增加了！工作大大的減少了！現在蘇聯工人每天只作七小時的工作做四天休息一天（就是五天一禮拜），休息的日子還要發工錢。

最慘苦的是中國的工人，拿上海來說吧，二十萬人要找工作，工廠停工，急忙要雇工人的時候，工廠的門還是緊緊關住，裏面工人做苦工，做的要死，還要受資本家工頭老闆的打罵，剝削工錢，停止雇工，沒有一切甲外資本家和軍閥壓迫，大大的增加了！還要到三日五日發一次工錢，有時候還要打罵剋錢，這樣一來，使失業工人沒有飯吃，地主人人大都逃避，不收租，農民沒有錢交租！

全上海的工友們！二月廿五日是全世界工人失業鬪爭日，全世界的工人都在加緊鬪爭，反對資本進攻，反對大量和飢餓，我們全上海的工友們也一樣的加緊起來！

反對國民黨賣國投降，反對帝國主義國民黨的白色恐怖！

反對日本進攻我國東三省，和進攻二次紅滬上海！

不許帝國主義干涉工人的組織！

不許國民黨賣國劉湘軍隊調動和重慶作和調動！

撤制日貨，反收日貨，擁助東北義勇軍！

加入共產黨，擁護蘇維埃，擁護中國工農紅軍抗日！

反對國民黨賣國投降，反對日本進攻，擁護蘇維埃，擁護中國工農紅軍抗日！

加入共產黨，擁護蘇維埃，擁護中國工農紅軍抗日！

國民黨是一切甲外資本家的走狗，他們壓迫工人，他不准工人成立抗日救國會，他用極殘酷的白色恐怖，來摧殘工人的鬪爭。資本家的走狗，也就是工人的敵人，他們幫助資本家收買工人，出賣工人的利益。上海許多紗廠工人鬪爭，都是被國民黨，被資本家收買的流氓，破壞的，最近水電公司的罷工友被他們出賣了！

國民黨是日本及一切帝國主義的忠實走狗，他們不抗日本，他把東三省送給日本，又讓日本強占山海關，進攻熱河，華北，他調全國精銳軍隊，進攻紅軍，圍止紅軍出兵抗日，他用欺騙和威脅的方法，叫我們不鬪爭，他們反對工人罷工，反對農民分地，他們反對抗日，他們幫助日本及一切帝國主義壓迫民眾，他們反對蘇維埃，反對中國共產黨，他們反對土地革命，他們反對抗日救國，他們反對一切反革命派別，要產階級的教授，向革命進攻！

全上海的工友們，用我們工人的力量來答覆日本及一切帝國主義國民黨和一切反革命派別的進攻吧！

全上海英勇的工友們，起來為自己的利益而鬪爭吧！

中國共產黨江蘇省委宣傳部 二月

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Rd *Station,*

REPORT

Date 25-2-33 *19*

Subject (in full) To Officer in charge Special Branch.

Made by D.S.I. Taplin. *Forwarded by* Inspt.

Sir,

At 11 p.m. 24-2-33 a large number of communist pamphlets were found in the vicinity of Macao and Ferry Roads, at 2 a.m. 25-2-33 a further quantity was found and also four communist books. Pamphlets and books forwarded to Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Handbills bearing an "Anniversary of International Unemployment movement Day" - Feb 25.

J. Taplin
D.S.I.

D.R. 25/2

Sub

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2554/15
Date 25 / 2 / 33

Special Branch, S.M.P.

February 24, 1933.

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT
DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1933.

Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day - February 25 - possible activities of communistic elements

A scrutiny of communist handbills obtained during the past few days and according to information from various sources, indicates that the local Chinese Communist Party have planned to hold demonstrations in various parts of the Settlement on February 25 in commemoration of the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day.

Unemployed workers of various industrial concerns in the Western District plan to assemble between 5 and 6 a.m. February 25 outside the N.W.K. Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 62 Robison Road. The signal to commence proceedings will be the firing of a cracker following which communist handbills bearing on the occasion will be distributed and slogans shouted. This gathering later proposes to demonstrate at the entrances of various cotton mills in the Western District.

Information from another source indicates that a number of unemployed workers from Western District and Chapei have planned to meet in the vicinity of the Kawamura Memorial Tower, junction of Robison and Ferry Roads, between 10 and 11 a.m. February 25. This group may make an attempt to loot the Pan Nyi Tah (滿義泰) and Zung Tah (仁泰) Rice Shops on Robison Road near the Memorial Tower, and other rice shops in the Western District.

A further meeting of unemployed workers will be held near the Kawamura Memorial Tower at 5 p.m., after which they plan to visit various food shops in the neighbourhood of Ferry and Robison Roads and consume food for which they will refuse to pay. In this connection it is learned that the San Ming (三民) Restaurant, 486 Connaught Road and the

Tseu Nyi Tah (周義泰) Food Shop, 4602 Robison Road, have been singled out for special attention.

Other attempts to demonstrate are expected near the following areas and in Jessfield Village between 5 and 6.30 p.m. :-

Robison - Penang Roads

Tonquin - Macao Roads.

Ichang - Gordon Roads.

It is also reported that demonstrations in the form of "flying" meetings will take place in the vicinity of cotton mills in the Eastern District either during the early morning or evening and also outside the premises of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Yangtszepoo Road. They also propose attacking a Japanese cloth shop on Yangchow Road.

Communist handbills may be thrown from the buildings of departmental stores on Nanking Road or near the New World Amusement Resort during the busy hours of the day.

Unemployed workers in the Northern District and Western Chapei propose to assemble at 2.30 p.m. on Chung San Road near the railway track and proceed to a Japanese leather factory known as the Kiangnan Leather Factory (江南製革廠) at Tan Tsz Wan (潭子灣), Western Chapei, which premises they will forcibly occupy.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Distribution :

Same as Daily Intelligence Report.

Bomb and threatening letter left under gate of K.K. Printing Factory

A loaf of bread in which was a hand grenade together with a threatening letter purporting to emanate from the "Blood & Soul Corps" was found under the iron gates of the K.K. Printing Factory, also known as the San Yih (三益) Company, a Chinese concern located at 797 Kwenming Road, at 8.30 p.m. February 23.

The letter warns the management against dealing in Japanese goods and threatens destruction of the factory.

No previous letters of this nature have been received by this concern which also claims that at no time has it dealt in Japanese goods.

Communist Propaganda bearing on "Anniversary of International Unemployment Movement Day" - February 25

Copies of two communist handbills entitled respectively "Letter to unemployed workers in Shanghai" and "Letter to unemployed workers of Japanese cotton mills" bearing on the anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day, which falls on February 25, were obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on February 28. These handbills purport to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Shanghai Western District Unemployed Workers' Committee. Apart from denouncing the political rule of the Kuomintang and the oppressions of the Japanese Imperialists, they advocate that all unemployed workers hold demonstrations on the occasion of this anniversary - and that groups be organized to seize clothing and rice from shops. These groups will be called "Clothing and Rice Distribution Groups".

Naval

Coastal Defence Gunboats - launching ceremony

The launching of two coastal Defence Gunboats "Suining" and "Funing", constructed in the Kiangnnn Dock, took place at Kaochengmiao at 10 a.m. Feb. 23 when some 40 Chinese including Chen Shao Kwan, Minister of Navy, were present. The following is the description of the new vessels:-

Length - 130 feet.
Beam - 20 feet.
Draught - 7 feet.
Displacement - 300 tons.
Speed - 12 knots.
Armament - two 3" guns and 3 machine guns.

The new vessels are sister ships to the Kiangning and Haining launched from the same yard on October 10, 1932.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & I.B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2554/15
24/2/33

Special Branch S. 2. Station,

REPORT

Date February 24, 1933.

Subject (in full) Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day -- February 25 -- Possible happenings.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D Bkh A.I.

Information from Agents A-4527, A-4627 and A-4827 indicates that some 60 unemployed workers of various industrial concerns in the Western District will assemble between 5 and 6 a.m. February 25 outside the N.W.K. Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 62 Robison Road, for the purpose of holding a demonstration which will be preceeded by the firing of a cracker. Communist handbills bearing on the aforementioned anniversary will be distributed.

Seen by I/c B.P. I/c S.B. To see & return direct to I/c Sp. Sec. Jas. B.P.

The gathering will then proceed in isolated groups to the entrances of various cotton mills in the Western District with the object of disseminating communist literature.

The activities of the demonstrators will be supervised by one Sung Yeu Wei (宋友偉), member of the Unemployed Workers Section of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, whose description is as follows :-

Age 41; height 5' 6"; native of Shantung; round face; sallow complexion; medium build. Usually dressed in a blue cotton jacket and pants and wearing a foreign cap.

Agents A-4427 and 4727 report that certain unemployed workers from Western District and Chapei, numbering some 200, have planned to meet in the vicinity of the Kawamura Memorial Tower, junction of Robison and Ferry Roads, between 10 and 11 a.m. February 25 following which they will loot the Pan Nyi Tah (潘義泰) and Zung Tah (仁義泰) Rice Shops on Robison Road near the Memorial Tower. Should they be prevented by the Police, it is reported that they will raid other rice shops in the Western District, for a similar object.

The aforementioned unemployed workers, in groups of 50

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

persons each, will again gather in the vicinity of the Kawamura Memorial Tower at 5 p.m. the same day after which they will proceed to various food shops in the neighbourhood of Ferry and Robison Roads and consume food and refuse to pay for it. In this connection it is learned that they propose visiting the San King (三 元) Restaurant, 486 Connaught Road, and the Tseu Nyi Kyi (慈義社) Food shop, 4602 Robison Road. They will then return to the Kawamura Memorial Tower where they will hold a demonstration confining their activities to the distribution of handbills and shouting of slogans.

Agent A-4827 reports that certain unemployed workers from the Northern District and Western Chapei have proposed to assemble at 2.30 p.m. on Chun San Road near the railway track and then proceed and occupy a Japanese leather factory known as the Kiangnan Leather Factory (江南) at Tan Tsz Wan (潭子灣), Western Chapei.

Information from Agents A-4327 indicates that other attempts to demonstrate are expected near the following areas and in Jessfield Village between 5 and 6.30 p.m:-

Robison - Penang Roads

Tonquin - Macao Roads

Ichang - Gordon Roads

It is also reported that demonstrations in the form of "flying" meetings will take place in the vicinity of cotton mills in the Eastern District either during the early morning or evening.

At about 5.30 p.m. some 100 unemployed workers in the Eastern District have planned to meet on Yangchow Road and later hold a demonstration outside the Shanghai Waterworks

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-3-

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

Company on Yangtszepoo Road under the pretext of making an appeal for the stoppage of water on Tongshan Road and other places in the Eastern District. The unemployed workers have also proposed to attack the Japanese cloth shop on Yangchow Road.

It is likewise reported that communist handbills ~~may be thrown from the buildings of departmental stores on Nanking Road or near the New World Amusement Resort during the busy hours of the day.~~

In connection with the commemoration of the aforementioned anniversary, I forward herewith, together with summarized translations, copies of two communist handbills entitled "Letter to Shanghai Juvenile Unemployed Workers" and "Outline of Slogans bearing on the"February 25 Anniversary", both purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, ~~which were obtained by Agent A-4627 in Western Chapei on February 23,1933.~~

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A summary of the foregoing is being prepared for distribution.

DBR 24/2

D.C. (Drive)

forwarding information and forms of to D.O."B" The summary will be sent wall Bureaus and districts.

H Owens
O. i/c Sp

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL ENTITLED "LETTER TO SHANGHAI JUVENILE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT MOVEMENT DAY, FEBRUARY 25", PURPORTING TO EMANATE FROM THE PROPAGANDA SECTION OF THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE ON FEBRUARY 18, 1933, WHICH WAS OBTAINED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN WESTERN CHAPEI ON FEBRUARY 23, 1933.

To the juvenile unemployed workers throughout Shanghai:

Unite and struggle to commemorate the International Unemployment Movement Day, February 25!

Under the rule of the imperialistic Kuomintang, thousands and thousands of workers have been rendered jobless. The factory managements increase the labour, lengthen the hours, dismiss the workers and suspend business. The number of workers driven out from the factories on to the road is increasing. Everywhere, even in England, France or America, is full of unemployed workers. The number of unemployed workers in Shanghai exceeds 500,000.

The traitorous Kuomintang Government has become the loyal running dog of the Imperialists and is spending billions of dollars in the attack on the Red Army of labourers and peasants. The Kuomintang is not relieving our unemployed workers with a single cash, nevertheless it is cruelly oppressing us, destroying our unity, arresting our leaders and hoping that we die of starvation. Now February 25, the day for the world unemployed workers to struggle with the capitalists, imperialists and Kuomintang, is approaching! Let us hold processions and stage demonstrations to commemorate February 25!

Not a single unemployed worker can be found in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet Districts of China, where the 8-hour working system, the 6-hour working system for juvenile workers, unemployment relief, social insurance, etc. are in force. This is because the Soviet Government is the labourers' own government.

Juvenile unemployed workers, we shall never be able to exterminate all reactionary cliques such as the Third Party, the Abrogation Clique, the "AB" Group, etc. unless we overthrow the imperialistic Kuomintang, because all these cliques are assistants of the Kuomintang to murder the workers and peasants. Only the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Youth League are the leaders in the struggle of the unemployed workers. On February 25 of this year the Chinese Communist Youth League is launching a campaign to enlist thousands and thousands of juvenile workers and unemployed workers to join the League for the purpose of launching a counter-attack on the imperialistic Kuomintang.

February 25 is approaching! This year we are facing starvation and hunger. We, unemployed workers, are struggling with the capitalists, the Kuomintang and the imperialists. We understand that we must be united and besiege the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Social Bureau and the capitalists demanding food supply and work. We must employ the strength of the mass to destroy the oppression by the imperialistic Kuomintang!

(1) Unemployed workers, unite and hold demonstrations to commemorate the International Unemployment Movement Day, February 25!

(2) Besiege the offices of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Social Bureau and demand food and work!

(3) Demand the issue of emergency relief funds to unemployed workers, juvenile and adults alike!

(4) Oppose the dismissal of workers and demand the reinstatement of dismissed workers!

(5) Oppose the "5-day shift" and the "3-day shift"!

(6) Confiscate Japanese goods in order to relieve the unemployed workers!

(7) Oppose the arrest of unemployed workers and demand the immediate release of the leaders of the unemployed workers!

(8) Unemployed workers, join the Red Army and the North-Eastern Volunteers!

(9) Juvenile unemployed workers, join the Chinese Communist Youth League!

(10) Organize the Juvenile Unemployed Workers Committee!

TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL ENTITLED "OUTLINE OF SLOGANS BEARING ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT MOVEMENT DAY - FEBRUARY 25" PURPORTING TO EMANATE FROM THE PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT OF THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE WHICH WAS OBTAINED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN WESTERN CHAPEI ON FEBRUARY 23, 1933.

---

(1) All juvenile unemployed workers should unite and hold demonstrations in commemoration of the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day.

(2) Besiege the offices of the Municipal-ity of Greater Shanghai and the Bureau of Social Affairs and demand work and food.

(3) Demand an immediate issue of retirement gratuities to the unemployed.

(4) Oppose the dismissal of workers and reinstate the dismissed workers.

(5) Oppose "5-day and 3-day shifts".

(6) Confiscate Japanese goods for the relief of the unemployed.

(7) Oppose the arrest of unemployed workers and demand the immediate release of the arrested leaders of the unemployed workers.

(8) Unemployed workers, join the Red Armies and the North-Eastern Volunteer Armies.

(9) Let all juvenile unemployed workers join the Chinese Communist Youth League.

(10) Organize "Juvenile Workers' Committee of Unemployed Workers" and struggle for the juvenile workers.

Propaganda Department
of the
Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the
Chinese Communist Youth League.

February 20.

Form No. 2
G.5000-11-29

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. & S. L. [illegible] Station,
No. S. B. D. 2398
Date 21 - 5 - 31

REPORT

Subject (in full) [illegible]

Made by [illegible] *Forwarded by* Lewis Robertson C/D

DAN

through

Commissioner of Police,
for information
H. Lewis
C. i/c Sp. Br. 21:5:31

21/5

File
22:5:31

Nanking Decides That Censors Will Examine All Local Telegrams

Strict Censorship Of Messages By Government Officials Who Will Be Installed In Local Cable Offices Within Next Few Days

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS MUST HAVE GUARANTEE OF CONSULATES

Instructions issued yesterday from Nanking by the Ministry of Communications, call for strict censorship of all telegrams and cables passing through the local foreign and Chinese telegraph offices. Censors are to be installed in the offices of the three foreign cable companies and they will examine all incoming and outgoing messages, which must bear the official stamp of the Government officials before they can be either dispatched or delivered. In addition to press and private messages, all commercial telegrams will be censored. The latter must bear the seal of the Consulates or a letter from the Consulates vouching for the commercial integrity and genuineness of the firm concerned. Censorship will begin within the next few days, as soon as the public have obtained the necessary Consular guarantees.

As foreshadowed in "The Shanghai Times" yesterday, censors are to be placed in the offices of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Commercial Pacific Company and Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd. These censors, who are nominees of the Ministry of Communications, are all persons reported to have had considerable experience in cable and telegraph work. Their duties will be to scrutinize all telegraph and cable messages lodged with the respective companies for dispatch to places in China or any other country. They will also examine all messages received at the local offices. The sole right of rejecting any message rests with these officials, but it is pointed out that this authority will not be exercised unless the messages contain matter detrimental to China or public safety, or contrary to Chinese law. Any such message will be sent to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

Letter Of Guarantee

The censorship is to apply to all messages irrespective of their destination or contents. Commercial messages will come within the scope of the examination, and in order to ensure dispatch, commercial messages leaving Shanghai must either bear the stamp of the Consulate of the firm concerned, or the sender must lodge with the cable office a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question.

The instructions issued by Nanking to the cable offices state that the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial

(*Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.*)

CENSORS TO EXAMINE ALL TELEGRAMS

(*Continued from Page 1, Col. 2.*)

code telegrams. The only messages exempted from censorship are those from foreign Governments.

During the past few days negotiations have been conducted between officials of the cable companies and the Ministry of Communications. The cable companies sought to have the censorship applied only to those messages sent or received from stations in China. The decision of the Government was awaited on this point. Yesterday the various companies were officially informed that the censorship would be applied to all messages irrespective of their destination or the country of their origin.

Not Yet In Force

In order, however, that foreign firms may prepare themselves for the new regulations and secure the necessary letters of guarantee from their respective Consulates, the censorship will not be enforced for a day or two. The public will be informed by public notice from the cable companies when the censorship commences.

A system of censorship was enforced on much the same lines last year, it was pointed out by one of the officials of the cable companies, but it was only applied to domestic messages. Owing to the increasing gravity of the political situation as the result of the threatened military operations against the South, the Government has now applied the censorship to all messages.

Restrictions Announced

Following are the restrictions which are to be enforced:

1.—Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

2.—Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

3.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by well-known Chinese commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded, beforehand, to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity, the censors may still demand to see the code book used. Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code book used.

4.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the foreign public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office, in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

5.—In case of necessity the censors may demand the code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial telegrams.

6.—Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are exempted from censorship.

Administration Rights

In referring to the proposed censorship in these columns yesterday it was stated that Mr. Sen Fu-hai had informed a representative of this paper that there was to be no discrimination between the examination of incoming and outgoing messages. This statement, although correct, was made by another official of the International Telegraph Bureau and not by Mr. Sen. Mr. Sen points out, however, that censorship in the telegraph service of the world exists, to a certain extent, all the time, since, at the International Telegraph Convention, a distinct article was provided, by virtue of which all telegraph administrations reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegrams which appear dangerous to the security of the State, are contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or to decency.

CENSORSHIP ON TELEGRAMS

IN accordance with censorship regulations laid down by the Chinese Government the following restrictions are being put into force:—

1.—Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

2.—Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

3.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by CHINESE well-known commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded beforehand to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code book used.

4.—Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the FOREIGN Public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

5.—In case of necessity the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial code telegrams.

6.—Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are exempted from censorship.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1931.

0 7221

Censors Will Function In Cable Offices

Three Foreign Companies Affected By Nanking's Latest Orders

WILL OPERATE SOON

Scope Of Censorship Not Defined; May Include All Messages

Under instructions from the Ministry of Communications at Nanking, censors have been appointed to scrutinize messages dispatched through the local foreign cable companies. The censorship is not yet in force, but the cable companies are aware that as soon as the scope of the censors has been defined, examination of messages will begin.

Negotiations are now proceeding between officials of the companies concerned and the Ministry of Communications with a view to having the censorship applied only to those messages passing between the various cable stations in China. but at present there is no guarantee that all messages will not have to pass the Chinese censors.

The cable companies which will be affected by the censorship are the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Censors Appointed

According to officials of the cable companies, the censors appointed by the Ministry of Communications have not yet commenced their duties in the respective companies' offices to which they have been assigned, but it is expected that the censorship will be functioning in the near future. From the Commercial Pacific Cable Company it was ascertained that conversations between the management and the officials appointed to act as censors in that Company have already taken place, but as no definite instructions have yet been received from Nanking regarding the nature of the messages to be censored, work has not yet been commenced.

In this connection it has been ascertained that no real opposition to the censorship has been *(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)*

LOCAL CENSORSHIP OF CABLEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.)

raised by the companies, but a definite statement regarding the scope of the censors is sought. It is pointed out that unless the duties of the censors are clearly defined it will mean that all messages passing through the respective companies will come under the scrutiny of the Government's nominees. The dangers of such wholesale censorship, and the unnecessary delay which must result, are apparent.

Official "Chops"

At the present time, unless instructions from Nanking are received to the contrary, all messages dispatched through the foreign cable companies will have to bear the official stamp of the censors, as soon as these officials are installed in the local offices. If the present plans of the Ministry of Communications are effective, the censors assigned to the respective companies will be established in the cable offices and will inspect all messages lodged for dispatch.

There is still the possibility, however, that through the negotiations of the Companies with the Nanking Government, the censorship will be applied only to those messages passing between the various stations in China. Instructions on this vital point are now awaited from Nanking.

It has long been the desire of the Ministry of Communications to establish a system of censorship over messages passing through the foreign cable offices, and the apprehension felt over the increasingly difficult situation arising at Canton is believed to have prompted the Nanking Government to hasten the plans for an effective censorship of all telegraph messages emanating from China and, particularly, Shanghai.

Civil War

When it was pointed out to one official that such censorship was only applied when one country was at war with another, he said that as there was virtually a state of civil war existing in China to-day, the Nanking Government considered themselves within their rights in applying rigid censorship to messages which might be furthering the ends of their enemies. Just how far that censorship would extend, he was not in a position to state until the Ministry of Communication had announced its intentions.

All the three companies are now awaiting the decision from Nanking. Capt. J. J. Bahnson, General Manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, in a statement issued to a representative of "The Shanghai Times" said; "So far there is no censorship in the cable offices, but censorship is desired by the Chinese Government and is at present under consideration. The scope of the censorship is not yet defined."

Mr. Shen Fu-hai, Chief of the International Telegraph Bureau, which comes directly under the Ministry of Communications at Nanking, informed a representative of this paper that there was to be no discrimination in the censorship of incoming and outgoing telegrams, so far as he had been instructed from Nanking, but in the absence of definite instructions from the Ministry of Communications the censorship could not be commenced immediately.

Cable Companies Deny Censorship As Rules Applied

No Telegrams Can Be Sent Without Chop Of Censors

While representatives of the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific Cable Companies denied yesterday that censorship had been established in their offices by the government, information received here last night from Nanking stated that the following procedure for the censorship of all incoming and outgoing telegrams at both the Chinese and all foreign telegraph and cable companies will go into effect immediately.

All telegrams and cablegrams will first be inspected by government censors and will not be despatched or delivered until the censors have attached their seals thereto.

Any telegram which in the opinion of the censor concerned would prove detrimental to the interest of China or is contrary to law and might prove against public interest will be confiscated and be forwarded to the Ministry of Communications.

No commercial telegrams in codes by bona fide Chinese firms will be accepted unless the same are signed by and chopped with the seals of the managers of the business houses concerned. Duplicates of such commercial telegrams, however, will also be submitted to the censors for reference. Other code telegrams will be submitted to the censors for approval.

All foreign commercial code telegrams must be accompanied by written statements from the consular authorities concerned certifying to the genuineness of such messages or be chopped with the official seals of the foreign consulates.

Whenever necessary, the censors may request the addresses of the senders of the telegrams for reference.

Nanking Begins Censorship Of China Telegrams

With the growing gravity of the political situation, censorship on telegrams was enforced in the three local foreign telegraph offices yesterday by order of the national government.

Upon instructions from the Ministry of Communications, the International Telegraph Bureau despatched at 3 p.m. yesterday Mr. Chen Wen-teh, as chief, Messrs. Tu Ta-jen, Chen Nien-chun, Shao Chung-yuan, as censors, to the Great Eastern; Mr. Pan Cheng-chun, as chief, Messrs. Sung An-lan, Chu Yuan and Wu Chung-hwei, as censors, to the Great Northern; Mr. Sun Hsi-chen, as chief, Messrs. Shao Pao-chun and Shih Liang-pi as censors to the Commercial Pacific telegraph companies.

CENSORS

D.I. Ross.

For inquiry and report please.

H.R. 19/3/31

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

RESTRICTION ON TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN CHINA.

COMMERCIAL telegrams in code language exchanged between places within China are no longer subject to any restrictions.

W. D. PROCTER,
Divisional Manager, China.

Shanghai, October 27, 1930.

7855

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Restrictions on Telegrams exchanged between Places within China.

COMMERCIAL telegrams in code language exchanged between places within China are no longer subject to any restrictions.

J. J. PAHNSON,
General Manager in the Far East

7854

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

RESTRICTION ON TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN CHINA.

COMMERCIAL telegrams in code language exchanged between places within China are no longer subject to any restrictions.

W. D. PROCTER,
Divisional Manager, China.

Shanghai, October 27, 1930.

7855

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Restrictions on Telegrams exchanged between Places within China.

COMMERCIAL telegrams in code language exchanged between places within China are no longer subject to any restrictions.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in the Far East

7854

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Restrictions on Telegrams Exchanged between Places Within China.

IN accordance with regulations laid down by the Chinese Government, commercial telegrams in code language EXCHANGED BETWEEN PLACES WITHIN CHINA are subject to the following restrictions:

1. They must not contain military or political news.
2. When handed in by the Chinese Public:—
   (a) In the case of well-known commercial firms telegrams must bear the seal of the firm and must also be signed and certified by the Manager. A specimen of the seal and signature must first be forwarded to the telegraph office. The telegraph office may demand the code book for inspection.
   (b) In all other cases the sender must attach a translation and produce the code book.
3. When handed in by the Foreign Public the telegrams must be sealed and certified by the respective Consulates. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office, in which case the telegrams need not be sealed and certified. The telegraph office may demand the code book for inspection.
4. The code book may also be demanded from the addressees for inspection.

W. D. PROCTER,
Divisional Manager, China.

Shanghai, 3rd July, 1930.

263

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Restrictions on Telegrams Exchanged Between Places Within China

IN accordance with regulations laid down by the Chinese Government, commercial telegrams in code language **exchanged between places within China** are subject to the following restrictions:—

1. They must not contain military or political news.
2. When handed in by the Chinese Public:—
   (a) In the case of well-known commercial firms telegrams must bear the seal of the firm and must also be signed and certified by the manager. A specimen of the seal and signature must first be forwarded to the telegraph office. The telegraph office may demand the code book for inspection.
   (b) In all other cases the sender must attach a translation and produce the code book.
3. When handed in by the Foreign Public the telegrams must be sealed and certified by the respective Consulates. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the firm in question may be lodged with the telegraph office, in which case the telegrams need not be sealed and certified. The telegraph office may demand the code book for inspection.
4. The code book may also be demanded from the addressees for inspection.

J. J. BAHNSON
General Manager in the Far East.

261

Extract from the Morning Translation of May 20, 1931.

CHINESE CENSORSHIP AND FOREIGN CABLE COMPANIES.

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

With reference to the report published in yesterday's newspapers to the effect that Mr. Sung Foh Hai ( ), Chief of the Cable Department of the International Telegraph Bureau, had made arrangements with the Great Eastern, Great Northern and Pacific Telegraph Companies for Censorship Officers to function in the offices of these Companies, it is now learned that the Cable Companies have not given their approval to the scheme.

Reg.
File.

JRK.
D/. May 21.

Extract from the Intelligence Report of 5.5.31.

Censorship of radiograms

In compliance with a confidential order issued by the C.E.C. of Kuomintang at Nanking, the Organization Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters detailed two representatives on April 4 to the Head Office of the Chinese Radio Administration, 565 Min Kuo Road, City, to censor all radiograms despatched and received with the object of checking all messages bearing on the present political situation. This action is believed to be the outcome of the recent coup d'etat which is alleged to have taken place in Canton.

& S. B. D. 2398.
6 - 6 - 31

Extract from the Afternoon Translation dated
May 22, 1931.

Chinese Censors and Foreign Telegraph Companies

The China Times publishes the following report :

In accordance with the regulations governing censorship of cables of foreign telegraph companies as promulgated by the National Government, the censorship officers are now functioning in the offices of the Great Northern Great Eastern and Pacific Telegraph Companies. The following are the restrictions : -

(1) Forwarded as well as received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government.

(2) Telegrams in plain language which are found to be detrimental to China or public safety or contrary to Chinese laws will be stopped by the censors and submitted to the Ministry of Communications for consideration.

(3) Commercial telegrams in code handed in by Chinese well-known commercial firms must bear the seal of the firm and be signed and guaranteed by the manager of the firm. A specimen of the seal and signature must be forwarded before hand to the telegraph office. However, in case of necessity, the censors may still demand to see the code book used. Commercial telegrams in code handed in by other Chinese firms or persons must have a translation attached and, besides, be accompanied by the code used.

(4) Commercial telegrams in code handed in by the Foreign Public must be sealed by the respective Consulates as a guarantee. If preferred, however, a letter from the Consulate vouching for the fine in question may be lodged with the telegraph office in which case the telegrams need not be sealed. In case of necessity the censors may still demand to see the code book used.

(5) In case of necessity the censors may demand code books for inspection from the addressees of incoming commercial code telegrams.

(6) Foreign Government telegrams, whether in plain language or code, are excepted from censorship.

Extract for file.
22.5.21.

VERY Poor Copy

T.U.P.
Report being
compiled on
this matter
20.5.3'

The China Press and other local
newspapers publish the following report:-
[illegible] to the report
[illegible] yesterday's newspapers in the matter
[illegible] on behalf of the
public department of the International Telegraph
Bureau, had [illegible] with the Great Northern
Great Northern and Pacific Telegraph Companies for
[illegible] efforts to [illegible] in the matter of
those companies, it is now learned that the cable

VERY POOR Copy

Report Being
Cancelled
19.5.41.

~~[illegible]~~.

The Sin San Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

On receipt of a reply from the Great Northern, Great Eastern and Pacific Telegraph Companies giving their approval of the order of the Ministry of Communications, the International Telegraph Bureau yesterday detailed Censorship officers to function in the offices of these companies.

D-2400

F.O. 228/5700
C.R. REGD.
D.D. 2
28. 5. 31.

May 27 31.

Dear Steptoe,

With reference to your letter dated May 20, 1931, the addresses, No. 45 Green Yard, Scott Road, and No. 254 Peking Road, do not exist and the whereabouts of the persons named A.K. Wu and D. Harvard cannot be traced.

Green Yard is now enumerated from Nos. 1 to 10 - the old numbers were 212-222 - and all the houses are occupied by employees of the Y.M.C.A. There is a house No. 45 in Venhwa Terrace off Scott Road. This is a new building, and has been occupied only about a week.

Yours sincerely,

W. J.

R. . . Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B. . Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D.D. 2400

S. 2. 31 5 3 Station

Date May 27, 1931

Subject (in full) Attached letter.

Made by D.S. Moore. *Forwarded by* W Duncan D.S.P.

Sir,

Re the attached letter from Mr. N. Steptoe which is the outcome of the arrest in England of one Sing Chi Liao, a member of the International Seamen's Club at Rotterdam.

Enquiries show that (1) No. 45 of either Green Yard or Scott Road does not exist and that A.K. Wu is unknown in that locality. Green Yard is enumerated from Nos. 1 to 10 (old enumeration 212-222), all the houses being occupied by employees of the Y.M.C.A. No. 5 house is occupied by one Ng Yao Chun and his wife Yang Soo Zai, a doctor. No. 45 Venhwa Terrace off Scott Road is newly constructed and its first occupant, Eu Fah Daung, only took possession about a week ago. Also convering (2), there is no such number as 254 Peking Road and the person D. Harvard is unknown to the Municipal Police.

W.B. Moore
D. S.

HR

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2400.
Date 20 - 5 - 31.

Dear Givens,

I have received information that a certain Chinese named SING CHI LIAO who is a member of the International Seamens' Club at Rotterdam, has been arrested b the authorities at Home and certain letters of an incriminating nature were found on him addressed to:

1) A.K.[illegible],45 Green Yard, Scott Road, Shanghai, and

2) O.Harvard, [illegible]4 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Can you possibly trace these addresses and let me have a report on the two persons in question if they exist.

D-2407

Form No. 2
G. 21,5[illegible]-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANG[illegible]
C. & Section 2. Station.
No. S. I. D. 2107.
Date July 6, 1931.
ate 7-7-31

Subject (in full) Departure o[illegible] R. I. Bodnek. Soviet Official.

Made by D. S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D B Ku S.I.

The undermentioned Soviet citizen left Shanghai for Changchun on July 5, 1931 by the s.s. Dairen Maru.

R. I. Bodnek. Reported to be Vice-Director i/c of the Commercial Department of the MEHTEXPORT, USSR. He is native of Riga, 35 years of age, married, and holds passport No. 200864/21055 issued by the People's Commissariat of Interior, Moscow on April 5th, 1931.

On May 15, 1931 he applied to the local Japanese Consulate for a visa to enable him to proceed to Japan on a business tour. For reasons, so far unknown, this was not granted.

While in Shanghai he resided at 455 Rue Lafayette, apt. No. 17

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg.
Please file. Copy sent Usual authority.
7:7:31

Copy sent to Mr. S.
7/7

No. 2
20

File No.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI
S.C. & I. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2407.
Date May 21, 1931.
Ge 22 - 5 - 31.

Subject (in full) M.I. Todnek, Soviet Citizen.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* [illegible] 1083

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that Mr. M.I. Todnek who arrived in Shanghai in the beginning of May 1931 holds the post of Vice-Director in charge of the Commercial Department of the United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R. (Soyuzneft). He resides with Mr. A. Libnoff, manager of the local branch of the "Soyuzneft," at 455 Rue Lafayette, F.C.

It is reported that both Mr. Todnek and Mr. Libnoff intend to leave for Japan in the near future.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.

Officer i/c [illegible]

Reg. Please file. Copies have been detached for the usual authorities.

T.K.L.
22: 5: 31.

x Sec - 6
D 1955

BODNEK, R. I. - Soviet

Vice-Director of Commercial Dept. of NEFTEXPORT, USSR.
Holds passport No. 200264/21055
In Shanghai resided at 455 Rue Lafayette, Apt. 17.

SMP: No. S.D. D 2407

D — 2459
4
2461

July 4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2459
Date 6. 7. 31

Date ..... 1931.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

S. I. Collison, Legal Department

We cannot trace having received a copy of Court extract No.S/29418, Station Louza No.3796C, which deals with the judgment rendered on June 11 last when the accused Tsang Ts Ji was ordered to be handed over to the "Soo Zung Bandit Suppression Force" for trial. Will you kindly forward a copy of the extract for our file.

Remark sheet No.2.
Sheet No.1. was sent to Mr Swire on the 3.6.31.
H Bollaert
S.I.

D. S. I.,
C.& S.B. Registry.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

Mr Quiros. Asst (Spec. Branch).

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for ~~Thursday~~ June 11th 19 31

Register No. S/[illegible] Station No. 3796. C. Station [illegible] F.I.P.No.? Procurator [illegible] Judge Mr. [illegible]

Sheet No. 2

Proceedings

Mr. Paul Y. Yu appeared for the Police.

Accused:- My name is not 'Sung Zau Yoong' and this is not my photograph. I did not know that the Kiangsu Provincial Government had issued a Warrant for my arrest.

Wit: Rep: Yong Pang Sung:- I have the relative of the accused in Court to day.

Witness Sung Yoong Ming:- The accused is my Nephew. I did not know that he was a Communist. He was the Principal of the school before.

Accused:- I dont know that witness

Mr. Yu:- As the case against the accused has been proved the Police will not object to the handing over of accused to the Rep: of the Kiangsu Authorities.

Decision. Accused to be handed over to the 'Soo-Zang' Bandit Suppression Force for trial.

A.R.Parker.

Copy

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Thursday June 11th 1931.

Louza Station.

Sheet No.2

Proceedings. Mr. Paul Y. Ru Appeared for the police.

Accused:- My name is not 'Zung Zeu Yoong' and this is not my photograph. I did not know that the Kiangsu Provincial Government had issued a Warrant for my arrest.

Witness Zung Yoong Ming:- The accused is my Nephew. I did not know that he was a Communist. He was the Principal of the school before.

Accused:- I don't know that witness.

Mr. Ru:- As the case against the accused has been proved the police will not object to the handing over of accused to the Rep: of the Kiangsu Authorities.

Decision. Accused to be handed over to the "Soo Zang Bandit Suppression Force for trial.

D.P. Kuh 3/7

To O/C S.B

This copy of the Court proceedings was obtained on July 2. 1931. There is nothing on file to show whether the recording Officer Court sent a copy of the proceedings relating to the conclusion of this case.

D.B. Ku D.I. 3/7.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

5 copies

F.I.R.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Tuesday, 2nd. June 1931

Stn No. 87966

Register No. 5/29418 Station Louza Procurator _____ Judge Mr. Chow

Accused Tsang Ts Ji ( ) Age 30. Secretary.

Application Application is made for the custody of the accused on a charge of being member of a gang of communistic bandits, operating in the vicinity of Kong Ying, Kiangsu.
Compt:-Wong Ping Sung, Inspector of Bandit Suppression Force.

Proceedings Mr. [illegible] appeared for the Police.

Mr. Su:-[illegible] arrested [illegible]. He is identified by the Chinese authorities as they all [illegible] he is a communist bandit [illegible] committed many crimes at Kong Ying, Jiangsu.
The prosecutrix has brought no expert witness & no evidence so I ask the Court to remand the case for further inquiries.

Wit. Wong Ping Sung:-I received information that the accused is a communist bandit who committed many crimes at Kong Ying & he is identified by another man arrested at Kong Ying last year, & when he knew that he was wanted he fled away to Shanghai.

Wit. Tsang Ti Chang:-I know the accused, he is a communist & a bandit. He belongs to a very [illegible] party, & if they do not get it they [illegible] then kill the [illegible].

Wit. Tsang Tsung-Ching:-I know accused, I belong to the same family as the [illegible] of accused. His real name is Sung Zau Yoong, [illegible] con'. The accused is a communist & a bandit & has committed many crimes.

Wit. Jau Yen Fae:-I do not know accused I only helped to arrest him.

Accused:-My name is not Sung Zau Yoong & I have no uncle named Loo Kwei Soong. I know nothing about communists & bandits & I have never committed any crimes at Kong Ying.

Mr. Su:-I ask the Court to remand the case for the appearance of Loo Kwei Soong.

Decision Remand till 11-6-31 a.m. for trial

J.H.

H.R. 3/6

F. 22 E

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

ARREST REPORT.

C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2459.
Date 2 - 6 - 31.

CRIME REGISTER No. .....

"A" ..... Division

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Louza ..... Police Station.
1st June. 31.
..... 19

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	Tsang Ts Ji.(曾子祺) alias. Zung Zau Yoong.(鄭邹勇) Loh Yue. Secretary. 917. E.Hanbury Rd. Native of Anwhei.
Arrested by	Inspt Wong Ping Sung. Bandit Suppression Force.
Date and place where arrest took place.	1-6-31. Foochow Rd.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 8-30.a.m. 1-6-31. Inspt Wong Ping Sung of the Bandit Suppression Force of Kong Ying, Kiangsu, brought to this station one named Tsang Ts Ji, whom he had arrested on Foochow Rd. The Inspt stated that the man had been identified by an informer who accompanied him as one of a band of robbers operating in the vicinity of Kong Ying. He also produced a letter adressed to the local City Authorities instructing that assistance be given to the Inspt in effecting the arrest of several men named therein, one of who was the accused. As it was stated that this band were part of a communistic army, the Special Branch were informed and a statement was later taken from the accused by L.S.Golder. In this the accused stated that he resided at 917. E.Hanbury Rd. and acted as secretary of of a school at that adress. Prior to making this statement he had stated that he worked at a school at 23. E.Hanbury Rd, but on being taken to that address the female principal and other occupants stated they did not know him.

Name of investigating officer.	
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

F. 22 E

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. .....

.....*Division*

.....*Police Station.*

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

.....*19*

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	
Arrested by	
Date and place where arrest took place.	
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Two other persons living in the same alleyway were asked whether they had seen the accused before, they stated that they had not. The female principal of the school has been know to the undersigned as living at the same adress during the last two years. The accused will appear before the S.S.D.Court on 2-6-31. when the above named Inspt will make application for his custody. So far the accused has not been able to prove that he is a permannnt resident of the Settlement.
Name of investigating officer.	D.S.Coyne.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

F.10F
G. 90m-1-31

O.C. Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2459
Date 3. 6. 31.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Louza Police Station.

2nd. June. 19 31.

Diary Number:--		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9-0. to 11-0.a.m. 2-6-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	S.S.D.Couty.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities. 1-6-31.

Between the timesstated the accused appeared before the S.S.D.Court and was remanded in custody till 11-6-31.

T. Coyne.

D.S. 83.

(Loh Yeu
Tsang Ts Ji alias Zung Zau Yoong alias
Anwhei. D.S. 118 E.M. Golder.
Louza 1-6-31 C.D.I. Kuh.

My name is Tsang Ts Ji (張子祺) I am a native of North Gate, Dung Zung Hsien, Anwhei, aged 30, single and employed as a clerk in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau (尊孔學校) Confucius School, No 917 Hanbury Road, where I reside.

At the age of eight I began to study in the Anwhei Middle School at Dung Zung (桐城) I took up the study of Chinese classics and English and continued to study until I was 23 years of age . During my period of schooling I resided at home with my parents, Tsang Kung Loong (張廣龍) my father and Tsang Zau Sze (張趙氏) my mother.

I have a very fair knowledge of the Chinese language and can read and write a little English , but am at present out of practice in the la ter language. My father paid all my school fees and when I left at the age of 23 I continued to live with my parents in Dung Zung (桐城) In the year 1930 I asked permission to come to Shanghai and eventually left for this city on Febraury 22nd arriving here by steamer on February 25th. Mt father did not wish me to leave home as he operates a rice shop in Dung Zung and is in a fair way of business. I came to Shanghai at the advice of one Tsong Zing Nyoeh (章靜玉) aged about 27, native of Shanghai, I met this man in my native place some years ago and kept in touch with him. Early last year he wrote to me and told me that he had obatined a position as a teacher in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau school (尊孔學校) and asked me to come to Shanghai and take up the position of clerk for the school. On arrival in Shanghai on February 25th 1930 I went straight

to the Tsung Yoong Yah Yau, met Tsong Zing Nyoeh and took up position as clerk for which I was to receive a salary of $15.00 per month. Since my arrival in Shanghai I have resided permenantly with Tsong at No 917 Hanbury Road. My duties in the school are to keep the letters and such correspondence that the school undretakes in proper order. I have three friends in Shnaghai who I have known for many years namely:-

(1) Wong Wai Yah (王 蔚 猷) aged 25 , native of Anwhei. residing in the Chinese City and employed in the Ching Hwa Iron Works, near the West Gate, Nantao. I met this man in my native place when I was attending the Anwhei Middle School.

(2) Tsang Yah Ming (張 大 明) aged 32, native of Anwhei. residing on Avenue Road. This man is employed as an assistant in a piece-goods shop but I do not know the address. I have not seen this man in Shanghai and only have his address through his parents who gave it to me before I left Anwhei in 1930.

(3) Tsong Zing Nyoeh (宗 靜 玉) with whom I am living.

The persons residing at the Tsung Koong Yah Yau School are as follows:- Tsong Zing Nyoeh (宗 靜 玉) a teacher(aforementioned) Koo Tsung (顧 宗) wife of the operator of the school who at present in the South Sea Islands and an old Amah whose name I am not aware of.

On the morning of my arrest I left my residence [redacted] No 917 Nanbury Road and was intending to visit Wong Wai Tah (王蔚廷) in the Chinese City. I left the house at about 6 a.m. and was proceeding South along Fokien Road when I was arrested and taken to Louza Police Station. So far I do not know the reason for my arrest I have never been in the hands of the Police before . I have never been a mem- of the Communist Party nor had any dealing with its mem- bers. I have never seen the man who arrested me until this morning on Fokien Road.

(This is my true statement.)

Signed. Tsang Ts Ji ( )

(Loh Yeu
Tsang Ts Ji alias Zung Zau Yoong alias
Anwhei. D.S. 118 E.M. Golder.
Louza 1-6-31 C.D.I. Kuh.

My name is Tsang Ts Ji (张之祺) I am a native of North Gate, Dung Zung Hsien, Anwhei, aged 30, single and employed as a clerk in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau (尊孔学校.) Confucius School, No 917 Hanbury Road, where I reside.

At the age of eight I began to study in the Anwhei Middle School at Dung Zung (桐城) I took up the study of Chinese classics and English and continued to study until I was 23 years of age . During my period of schooling I resided at home with my parents, Tsang Kung Loong (张赓就) my father and Tsang Zau Sze (张赵氏) my mother. I have a very fair knowledge of the Chinese language and can read and write a little English , but am at present out of practice in the latter language. My father paid all my school fees and when I left at the age of 23 I continued to live with my parents in Dung Zung (桐城) In the year 1930 I asked permission to come to Shanghai and eventually left for this city on Febraury 22nd arriving here by steamer on February 25th. My father did not wish me to leave home as he operates a rice shop in Dung Zung and is in a fair way of business. I came to Shanghai at the advice of one Tsong Ying Nyoeh (曾静玉.) aged about 27, native of Shanghai, I met this man in my native place some years ago and kept in touch with him. Early last year he wrote to me and told me that he had obatined a position as a teacher in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau school (尊孔学校) and asked me to come to Shanghai and take up the position of clerk for the school. On arrival in Shanghai on February 25th 1930 I went straight

to the Tsung Yoong Yah Yau, met Tsong Zing Nyoeh and took up position as clerk for which I was to receive a salary of $15.00 per month. Since my arrival in Shanghai I have resided permenantly with Tsong at No 917 Hanbury Road. My duties in the school are to keep the letters and such correspondence that the school undretakes in proper order. I have three friends in Shnaghai who I have known for many years namely:-

(1) Wong Wai Yah (王蔚猷) aged 25 , native of Anwhei. residing in the Chinese City and employed in the Ching Hwa Iron Works, near the West Gate, Nantao. I met this man in my native place when I was attending the Anwhei Middle School.

(2) Tsang Yah Ching (沈大靖) aged 32, native of Anwhei. residing on Avenue Road. This man is employed as an assistant in a piece-goods shop but I do not know the address. I have not seen this man in Shanghai and only have his address through his parents who gave it to me before I left Anwhei in 1930.

(3) Tsong Zing Nyoeh (曾靜之) with whom I am living.

The persons residing at the Tsung Koong Yah Yau School are as follows:- Tsong Zing Nyoeh (曾靜之) a teacher(aforementioned) Koo Tsung (顧貢) wife of the operator of the school who at present is in the South Sea Islands and an old Amah whose name I am not aware of.

On the morning of my arrest I left my residence at No 917 Nanbury Road and was intending to visit Wong Wai Tah (王衛德) in the Chinese City. I left the house at about 6 a.m. and was proceeding South along Fokien Road when I was arrested and taken to Louza Police Station. So far I do not know the reason for my arrest I have never been in the hands of the Police before . I have never been a mem- of the Communist Party nor had any dealing with its mem- bers. I have never seen the man who arrested my until this morning on Fokien Road.

(This is my true statement.)

Signed. Tsang Ts Ji (曾子濟)

F. 22 E.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. .....

"A" ..... Division

Louza ..... Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

1st June. 31.

19

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	Tsang Ts Ji.(曾之禨) alias. Zung Zau Yoong.(鄭朝傭) Loh Yue. Secretary. 917. E.Hanbury Rd. Native of Anwhei.
Arrested by	Inspt Wong Ping Sung. Bandit Suppression Force.
Date and place where arrest took place.	1-6-31. Foochow Rd.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 8-30.a.m. 1-6-31. Inspt Wong Ping Sung of the Bandit Suppression Force of Kong Ying, Kiangsu, brought to this station one named Tsang Ts Ji, whom he had arrested on Foochow Rd. The Inspt stated that the man had been identified by an informer who accompanied him as one of a band of robbers operating in the vicinity of Kong Ying. He also produced a letter addressed to the local City Authorities instructing that assistance be given to the Inspt in effecting the arrest of several men named therein, one of who was the accused. As it was stated that this band were part of a communistic army, the Special Branch were informed and a statement was later taken from the accused by D.S.Golder. In this the accused stated that he resided at 917. E.Hanbury Rd. and acted as secretary of of a school at that address. Prior to making this statement he had stated that he worked at a school at 23. E.Hanbury Rd, but on being taken to that adress the female principal and other occupants stated they did not know him.

Name of investigating officer.	
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

F. 22 E.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. .....

.....*Division*

.....*Police Station.*

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

.....*19*

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	
Arrested by	
Date and place where arrest took place.	
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Two other persons living in the same alleyway were asked whether they had seen the accused before, they stated that they had not. The female principal of the school had been know to the undersigned as living at the same address during the last two years. The accused will appear before the S.S.D.Court on 2-6-31. when the above named Inspt will make application for his custody. So far the accused has not been able to prove that he is a permanant resident of the Settlement.
Name of investigating officer.	D.S.Coyne.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

(Loh Yeu
Tsang Ts Ji alias Zung Zau Yoong alias
Anwhei. D.S. 118 E.M. Golder.

Louza 1-6-31 C.D.I. Kuh.

My name is Tsang Ts Ji (張之祺) I am a native of North Gate, Dung Sung Hsien, Anwhei, aged 30, single and employed as a clerk in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau (孝孔學校.) Confucius School, No 917 Hanbury Road, where I reside.

At the age of eight I began to study in the Anwhei Middle School at Tung Sung (桐城) I took up the study of Chinese classics and English and continued to study until I was 23 years of age . During my period of schooling I resided at home with my parents, Tsang Kung Loong (張廣林) my father and Tsang Zau Sze (張趙氏) my mother. I have a very fair knowledge of the Chinese language and can read and write a little English , but am at present out of practice in the la ter language. My father paid all my school fees and when I left at the age of 23 I continued to live with my parents in Dung Sung (桐城) In the year 1930 I asked permission to come to Shanghai and eventually left for this city on Febraury 22nd arriving here by steamer on February 25th. My father did not wish me to leave home as he operates a rice shop in Dung Sung and is in a fair way of business. I came to Shanghai at the advice of one Tsong Ping Nyoeh (宗靜之) aged about 27, native of Shanghai, I met this man in my native place some years ago and kept in touch with him. Early last year he wrote to me and told me that he had obtained a position as a teacher in the Tsung Koong Yah Yau school (孝孔學校) and asked me to come to Shanghai and take up the position of clerk for the school. On arrival in Shanghai on February 25th 1930 I went straight

to the Tsung Yoong Yah Yau, met Tsong Zing Nyoeh and took up position as clerk for which I was to receive a salary of $15.00 per month. Since my arrival in Shanghai I have resided permenantly with Tsong at No 917 Hanbury Road. My duties in the school are to keep the letters and such correspondence that the school undertakes in proper order. I have three friends in Shnaghai who I have known for many years namely:-

(1) Wong Wai Yah (王 蔚 霞) aged 25 , native of Anwhei. residing in the Chinese City and employed in the Ching Hwa Iron Works, near the West Gate, Nantao. I met this man in my native place when I was attending the Anwhei Middle School.

(2) Tsang Sah Ting (張 大 鈞) aged 32, native of Anwhei. residing on Avenue Road. This man is employed as an assistant in a piece-goods shop but I do not know the address. I have not seen this man in Shanghai and only have his address through his parents who gave it to me before I left Anwhei in 1930.

(3) Tsong Zing Nyoeh (曾 靜 如) with whom I am living.

The persons residing at the Tsung Koong Yah Yau School are as follows:- Tsong Zing Nyoeh (曾 靜 如) a teacher(aforementioned) Koo Tsung (谷 崇) wife of the operator of the school who at present in the South Sea Islands and an old Amah whose name I am not aware of.

On the morning of my arrest I left my residence at No 917 Nanbury Road and was intending to visit Wong Wai Tah (王爲哉) in the Chinese City. I left the house at about 6 a.m. and was proceeding South along Fokien Road when I was arrested and taken to Louza Police Station. So far I do not know the reason for my arrest I have never been in the hands of the Police before . I have never been a mem- of the Communist Party nor had any dealing with its mem- bers. I have never seen the man who arrested me until this morning on Fokien Road.

(This is my true statement.)

Signed. Tsang Ts Ji (張子祺)

Despatch from the Shanghai Special District Court.

No. 6950. June 5, 1.

To Commissioner of Police,
S. M. P.

Sir,

I have to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter No.679 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government informing me the arrest of a gang of communists in Kiang-ying and also forwarding a list of names and particulars of those who are at large. I have to request that you be good enough to give instructions to the various police stations to effect the arrest of these persons whose names and particulars are given in the attached list. They are to be brought before this Court when they are arrested.

President Yang Shao Shun.

The following names and particulars are given by a communist named Zing Chi Yuin (孝敬雲) at the Kiang-ying Haien Government.

Name	Age	Native of	Description	Remarks
陸喜林 Loh Tsang Ling	--	Kiangying		Leader of the 14th Red Army.
鄭潮浦 Zung Zau Yoong	About 28,	"	Heavy build, full face dark complexion.	Communist, Committee of Kiangying Govt.
何暄莊 Shang Sien Tsaung	About 30	"	Small features, dark round face.	ditto
趙少鳴 Tsiao Zau Ong	About 21	"	Oval pimpled face	ditto
朱松壽 Tsu Soong Zeu	About 40	"	tall & thin	ditto Warrants on file for the arrest of the 5 above named.
曹小天 Zau Siau Tien	About 30	"	tall, heavy build, student style	Communist, Committee of Kiangying Govt.
陸二康 Loh Er Kaung	About 40	"	tall & thin, pale complexion, small moustache.	Captain of the 1st Branch, Kiangying.
陸林才 Loh Ling Zai	About 37	"	Small features, dark face.	Vice-captain.
徐永昌 Zee Yoong Chong	About 26	"	Medium build, pale complexion.	Captain of the 2nd branch, Kiangying.
錢元 Zien Yuen	25	"	Medium build, very dark face.	Vice-captair.
沈大魁弟 Sung Da Kwe Deu	About 40	"	tall, heavy build, dark face, squirt in the right eye.	Captain of the 3rd branch.
劉金生 Lieu Kyung Sung	About 17/8	"	Medium build, dark face.	Vice-captain.
徐明林 Zee Ming Ling	--	--	--	--
Oo Zaung 和尚	--	--	--	--
Lau Tsang 老幸	--	--	--	--
Sung Ts Faung 沈老方	36/7	Kiangying	Slim build, small features.	
徐海山 Zee Hai San	About 25	Kompo	Medium build, dark face.	
毛炮頭 Mau Peo Deu	"	30 Kiangying	Medium build, very dark face.	
Loong Kyung 龍青	--	--	--	
Siau Kai 小開	About 28	Kiangying	Full face, tall & heavy build.	
Loh Ah Paung 陸阿胖	27/8	"	Tall & heavy build, dark face.	
Ling Zai Laung 林才郎	--	--	--	
Loh Mu Laung 陸木郎	17/8	--	Long face, slim build.	
Teeu Yoong Chong 周永昌	30	Kiangying	Slim build, dark face.	
Loh Tsing Zai 陸昌才	32/3	--	Slim build, right face larger ther left.	

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, May 26, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. No. S. B. D. 2461.
Date 2-6-31

Group Comes Here To Study Mission Work In Far East

Fact-Finding Party Will Stay In Shanghai Whole Month

PLAN FULL PROBE OF CHURCH NEEDS

Religious Investigation Will Cover India, China, Japan

Experts from the New York Institute of Social and Religious Research, who for the past seven months have been conducting a study of missionary conditions in China, India and Japan at the request of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, arrived in Shanghai yesterday for a month's stay.

Members of the China staff here to continue their fact-finding investigation include Mr. H. Paul Douglass, D.D.; Mr. W. A. Anderson, Ph.D.; Miss Josephine E. Budd, M.A.; Mr. Robert W. Bruere, M.A.; Mr. Stanley Ross Fisher, D.D.; Mr. William G. Lennox, M.D.; Mr. Edgar W. Knight, Ph.D.; Mr. T. H. P. Sailer, Ph.D.; Mr. Guy W. Sarvis, M.A., and Miss Anna Seesholtz, M.A.

Work In Japan, India

These men and women, all experts in various educational, religious, medical, sociological or commercial fields, are working under the leadership of Mr. Galen M. Fisher, general director of the fact-finding commission. They have been studying the missionary work and problems of the American mission boards in China, while similar committees have been working in a like manner in Japan and India.

It was explained that this investigation is in the nature of a

Rej.
Please file using the words underlined for under purposes.
27/5/31.

FLASH NO. 1

D-2464

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 24644/
5 3 32.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, March 4, 1932

Thorburn Award Commission Makes Known Its Findings

Payment of $5,000, the full amount of the reward offered by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury for information other than circumstantial of the whereabouts of Mr. John Hay Thorburn, 19-year-old British subject who disappeared last spring from his home in Shanghai, has been made to Mr. W. A. Rettig on decision of the Award Commission of three.

Mr. Rettig, formerly proprietor of a private detective agency in Shanghai, spent more than three months in working on the case, and presented his findings to The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury a short time before the Chinese National Government's second Commission of Inquiry made public its discovery that Mr. Thorburn had been shot and killed by Col. Huang, commander of the First Kiangsu Regiment of Gendarmerie, at Soochow.

The Chinese government cashiered the officer, placed him on trial, and he received a sentence of 11 years in jail which is now being served. The apologies of the Chinese National Government were tendered to and accepted by the British Government.

The award commission which reviewed all claims for participation in the reward offer was composed of Mr. H. Lipson Ward, prominent Shanghai attorney; Mr. R. Calder Marshall, of the British Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. H. French, of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Although these gentlemen served in an honorary capacity, they gave unstintingly of their time and care in sorting claims and hearing evidence, and The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury wishes to take this opportunity to thank them for their assistance for rendering so valuable a public service.

see 1750.

D.b. (Crime)
Information.

for File carefully

O. i/c Sp. Br
MAR 1932

5:3:32

COVERING INDEX TO FILE D.2464 - JOHN HAY-THORBURN

Serial No.	S U B J E C T
1	Willian John Hay-Thorburn, 19 years of age, British subject, missing from home, 315 Rue Bourgeat from 8.30 p.m. 31.5.31. Attached: photograph of W.J. Hay-Thorburn.
2	Enquiries re missing John Hay-Thorburn. Shooting of Railway Police by foreigner alleged to be Russian, but suspected to be a British subject, named William John Hay-Thourburn. Reports made by D.I. Ross on 5.6.31, 6.6.31 and 6.6.31. Foreigner arrested for alleged shooting at Weiting. Report made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang on 6.6.31. Report in Chinese Press re shooting of 2 Chinese Military Policemen by an alleged Russian in Quinsan. Report made by D.S.I. Moore on 12.6.31.
3	Two soldiers of the Chinese Military Police, Li Kue Zang and Sung Li Sung admitted to St. Luke's Hospital, suffering from gun-shot wounds. Statement of Sung Li Sung. Death of Li Kue Zang. Report made by Supt. Yorke on 9.6.31 re statement of Sung Li Sung.
4	Report of Officer i/c S.B. forwarding a bullet said to have been extracted from the body of the soldier who was wounded at Quinsan. Report of Arms Identification Section No. 1585 dated 11.6.31 re mentioned bullet.
5	Report submitted by C.D.C. 271 re inquiries regarding the foreigner who was arrested near Weiting and Chen-I. Supplementary statement of C.D.C. 271 Zah Hwei Dih.
6	Arrest of foreigner at Chen-I. Reports made by C.D.I. Robertson on 19.6.31 and 17.6.31. Expenses incurred by C.D.S.I. Pan Lien Peh re arrest of a foreigner at Chen-I. Arrest of foreigner at Quinsan. Report made by D.S.I. Pan Lien Pih.
7	Report by the Shanghai Times on the John Thorburn Case. Report made by D.S. Golder on 23.7.31.
8	Motor car chit, issued by the Taylor Garage bearing the date 3.6.31, purporting to have been signed by W.J. Hay-Thorburn. Report made by D.S.I. Montgomery on 13.7.31. Supplementary statement of Hsu Ah Foo, chauffeur employed with Taylor Garage. Movements of J. Hay-Thorburn prior to his disappearance. Report made by D.I. Ross on 5.8.31.

Serial No.	S U B J E C T
9	Chit signed by W.J. Hay-Thorburn at Pala-ce Hotel, bearing date of June 1, 1931. Report made by D.I. Ross on 8.6.31.
10	Supplementary statement of Hsieh Hsin-fu, regarding the obtaining by him a handbag and articles of clothing from an unknown boat-woman in Henli. Report made by D.I. Ross 7.8.31. Attached: Statements.
11	Newspapers cuttings and translations from Chinese newspapers re disappearance of J. Hay-Thorburn from June 3, 1931.
12	Article contained in the Sin Wan Pao dated August 8, 1931. Report made by C.D.I. Robertson on 8.8.31. Report made by O. i/c S.B. on 5.8.31. re local Soviet circles are in possession of information confirming that J. Thorburn is dead.
13	D.C. Ringle's letter to A.B.M. General re murder case. Oct 27 1931

F. 201
T.H. 1000 8-31.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

FILE No.

SUBJECT:

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER	12-12-1

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1931

THE CASE OF MR. JOHN THORBURN

Full Story of Murder Told in Documents Submitted to the Commons

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Nov. 24.

The following questions and answers in the House of Commons during the week ended November 24 now appear in Hansard. It will be noticed that in reply to a question by Sir B. Falle the Government circulated the full text of the Chinese report on the death of Mr. John Thorburn, which throws a rather different light upon the matter than was given by the telegraphic summary which was issued early in November.

Sir Charles Cayzer asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any claim for compensation from Mr. John Thorburn's relatives has now been received and considered; and what steps he proposes to take to press this claim against the Chinese Government?

Mr. Eden: Mr. Thorburn's father has now requested that His Majesty's Minister should lodge a claim for compensation with the Chinese Government. My right hon. Friend is not yet in receipt of full details, but the request is being considered as urgently as possible.

Sir B. Falle asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will furnish this House with the text of the final reply of the Chinese Government to the representations of His Majesty's Government in the matter of the death of Mr. John Thorburn; and if he will press for an identification of the burial place of the remains of Mr. Thorburn?

Mr. Eden: The text of the reply of the Chinese Government and a summary of the report attached to it, which had been received by telegraph from His Majesty's Minister in China, were published in the Press on November 4. I will circulate in the Official Report the text of the note and the complete report which has now been received. I am in communication with His Majesty's Minister in regard to the matter referred to in the second part of the question.

Hansard then includes the Note from the Chinese Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, which has already been published in full in these columns, and also the full report of the Chinese investigation, of which only a telegraphic summary was made available at the time of the publication of the Note. The full translation is as follows:—

The Joint Military Court held to inquire into the disappearance of Thorburn, having completed the investigation, its Findings and Judgment are respectfully set out as follows:

The Arrest

(1) At about ten o'clock in the night of June 1, 1931, Sub-Lieutenant P'eng Heng of the Gendarmeria stationed at Quinsan was ordered to lead his men out on patrol along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line. He sent on ahead as patrols the three Gendarmes Li Kuo-ts'ai, Shen Li-sheng and Wu I-sen. When they had proceeded to the neighbourhood of Cheng I Railway Station, they saw a suspicious looking person walking hurriedly along the railway track. They challenged him and called on him to halt. He paid no attention.

They advanced to investigate and discovered him to be a foreigner. They then interrogated him. The foreigner however made no reply but fired his pistol and shot and wounded the two Gendarmes Li Kuo-ts'ai and Shen Li-sheng. They fell, but Wu I-sen whilst the soldiers behind were coming up courageously advanced and seized him. At this moment the express train from Shanghai to Nanking came by. The soldiers stepped aside and the foreigner wrenched himself loose and escaped.

He dropped a bag containing a pistol and a clip of cartridges, a knife and a cartridge-belt containing nineteen cartridges, a small bottle of chloroform and a gauze face mask, a long black kerchief, one white shirt and a bunch of keys. When this was reported to the Company Headquarters of the Gendarmerie reinforcements were sent out who continued the search and pursuit until dawn of June 2, when Wu I-sen recognised and arrested the foreigner near the eastern end of the Cheng I Railway station buildings. Twenty dollars in Chinese notes were found on him. These, together with the articles found previously, were sent to the Company Headquarters of the Gendarmerie at Quinsan, where the prisoner was questioned. His photograph was taken and in the afternoon of the same day he was conveyed to the Regimental Headquarters at Soochow to be dealt with.

Held by Military

(2) After the said foreigner had been sent to the Regimental Headquarters at Soochow, Colonel Huang Chen-wu himself subjected him to further examination. The foreigner's behaviour was extremely insolent. When asked whether his name was "Sea-scout Troop" he replied, "Yes." Asked his nationality, he replied: "I live at Shanghai. Send me to Shanghai and you will then find out." Asked for his passport, he replied, "None." When shown the bag and its contents and asked whether they were his, he replied "Yes." When asked why he had shot the Gendarmes, he defiantly refused to reply. Because of the report from the Company Headquarters that a brigand had been arrested and because the foreigner had no passport, had carried two pistols, chloroform and a gauze face mask, etcetera, and because he had bought no railway ticket although he had twenty dollars in notes, and because he had been walking hurriedly on the railway track, the Colonel concluded that the man must be a foreign communist desperado. He consequently intended to send him to the Law Courts for trial. But as the wounded Gendarmes Li Kuo-ts'ai and Shen Li-sheng had already been sent to hospital at Shanghai for treatment, Colonel Huang decided to wait until they had somewhat recovered so that he could ascertain clearly the circumstances in which the foreigner had shot them before sending him on for trial. He therefore had the foreigner detained in the Barracks.

Shot by Colonel

Li Kuo-ts'ai died on June 7, and it was reported that there was no hope for Shen Li-sheng (who died later on June 12). Colonel Huang then decided to send the foreigner to trial. He accordingly summoned the foreigner in the morning of June 8 for a further interrogation. The foreigner, however, still refused to state directly who he was. All he would say was that he lived at Shanghai. After much cross-questioning he at last fully confessed that he had shot the Gendarmes. Asked where the revolver was with which he had shot and wounded the Gendarmes, he replied that he had thrown it into the water. After having questioned him thus far, the Colonel, unable to control his indignation, reviled the foreigner and cursed him as an outlaw. Hearing these words, the foreigner suddenly sprang at the Colonel, whom he took by surprise and struck him fiercely. The Colonel, in the face of the fierce aspect and savage strength of the foreigner, drew his pistol and shot him dead.

(3) After he had killed the foreigner Colonel Huang Chen-wu realised that he had exceeded what was justifiable in self-defence, and being afraid of incurring punishment, he caused to be destroyed all traces of the evidence, including the corpse, and gave strict orders to all his men not to divulge a word of what had passed, in the hope of covering up the matter. Thus it came about that the first investigatoin failed to reveal what had actually happened.

Identification Complete

(4) The facts above set out were subsequently elicited by inquiries pursued at the various Company and Regimental Headquarters of the Gendarmerie. Clues were obtained through strict examination of Sub-Lieutenant P'eng Heng and others. Repeated cross-questioning of Sergeant Liu Chang-wen and others at last resulted in eliciting the facts of the case and in the identification beyond doubt of the foreigner in question as the man Thorburn who had disappeared. Colonel Huang Chen-wu was thereupon cashiered and sent to trial. This Ministry constituted a Joint Military Court before which the accused Huang Chen-wu at first denied his guilt, relying on the destruction of the evidence. But when he was later confronted by the evidence collected he made a full confession of the above facts. As regards the point concerning the identification of the foreigner in question as Thorburn, Colonel Huang was shown the photograph of Thorburn communicated by the British authorities when they were pressing for an investigation, and said it was indeed the man whom he had shot and killed. The facts of the case having been clearly ascertained, judgment was passed.

(5) The findings of the Joint Military Court were to the effect that the said Colonel Huang Chen-wu was according to law to be punished for his crime by being sentenced to a term of fourteen years' imprisonment. It is on record that he has already commenced to serve the sentence of imprisonment.

Seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

REGISTRY
D. 2464/31.
16. 12. 31.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
For information
J. Irvine
O. i/c Sp. Br
15: 12: 31

REGISTRY
S. D. 2464/11.
6. 12. 31.

Col. Huang Serving His Sentence

NANKING, Dec. 3.—The report that Colonel Huang, who was sentenced by the Chinese authorities to 14 years' imprisonment in connection with the death of Mr. John Thurburn, is being retried, was officially denied here to-day.

Colonel Huang, it is stated, is now serving his sentence. —Reuter.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2464/31.
29 11 31.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

13.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, paid a visit to Li Ching Luen, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs on November 12.

It is reported that during the interview Sir Miles discussed the conclusion of the Thorburn case and the date on which signature will be affixed to the document relating to this case.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY
B. D. 2464/31
29. 11. 31.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

14.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

According to information received from diplomatic circles, Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, arrived the other day in Nanking from Peiping by a Ford aeroplane in company with Dr. Wellington Koo.

It is learned that Sir Miles Lampson will effect a settlement of the Thorburn case with Dr. Lee Ching Lung, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and will also exchange views on the continuance of the negotiations over the Sino-British extraterritoriality problem.

It is reported that the interview between Sir Miles Lampson and Dr. Lee Ching Lung will take place after the solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/31
Date 18.11.31.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

11.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Peiping:-

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, will leave Peiping on November 11 for Nanking where he will bring about the settlement of the Thorburn Case with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Another report states that Sir Miles will travel to-day in a Ford aeroplane in company with Dr. Wellington Koo.

(11.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/11
Date 11. 11. 31.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

2.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The editor of the China Times published the following comment on November 1:-

After thorough investigations made by the Chinese Government into the disappearance of Thorburn, it has been found that he left Shanghai for Chenju by train on June 1 and using his pistol, injured two soldiers who succumbed to their injuries. This caused resentment by soldiers on duty there. They caught and sent him to Soochow where he was assaulted and fatally injured. Upon discovery, the Chinese Government arrested and placed the Regimental Commander Wang in custody.

In view of the fact that relations between China dnd Great Britain are closer, we regret the occurrence of this unfortunate case. Although Thorburn was wromg in killing two soldiers, the Chinese soldiers failed to refer Thorburn to their Commander but instead they assaulted and fatally injured him; such acts being a violation of the law. The Chinese Government will certainly inflict severe pubishment on these soldiers. However we hope that both Governments will treat this affair as a usual military and criminal case and will not enlarge it which would simply afford irresponsible persons the chance to provoke instigations.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

4.11.31.

The Thorburn Case

The Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

It is reported that after consultation with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will bring about a settlement of the Thorburn case immediately Sir Miles receives instructions from his home Government. Apart from punishing the military official concerned, the Chinese Government will probably give compensation to the family of the deceased.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9464/31
Date 5.11.31

THORBURN CASE CLEARED UP BY CHINESE NOTE

Shanghai Youth Shot Dead by Officer During Interrogation

ALL EVIDENCE DESTROYED

14 Years' Imprisonment For Colonel Huang Who Killed Him

THE mystery of the disappearance of Mr. John Hay Thorburn, the Shanghai youth who left Shanghai at the end of May for Nanking, was involved in a shooting affair with Chinese gendarmes at Quinsan, and after his arrest was never seen again, is cleared up in a Note from the Nanking Government to Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister.

The Note, to which is attached a summary of a translation of the report, reveals that Mr. Thorburn shot and fatally wounded two gendarmes and was arrested near Quinsan on June 2. He was subsequently interrogated by the Regimental Commander, Colonel Huang Chen-wu, who "lost his temper and provoked by the behaviour of the prisoner, drew his pistol and shot Thorburn dead." Col. Huang then destroyed all evidence, including disposing of the corpse and ordered his men to keep silent.

Tried by court martial, Col. Huang was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. Nanking has been orally informed that this settlement of the incident is acceptable to H. M. Government.

Mr. J. H. Thorburn.

NANKING EXPRESSES REGRETS

The first document consists of a Note from Mr. Chinglun W. Frank Lee, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister to China, dated October 20, in which Mr. Lee states:

Sir:—With reference to the case of the disappearance of Mr. John Hay Thorburn, I have the honour to recall that in June last, based on certain reported facts concerning the case, an investigation was made at Quinsan and Soochow by the British Consular authorities, and that the result of this investigation was communicated to this Ministry together with certain papers tending to show that Mr. Thorburn was involved in the shooting affair which occurred near Quinsan on the night of June 1, and was arrested by the gendarmes on the morning of June 2 and taken to Soochow on the same day.

When it was known that the inquiry conducted early in July by the representatives of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs failed to reveal the same facts as found by the British Consular officials, Your Excellency communicated on July 29 to my predecessor, by instruction, a special message from the British Government to the Head of my Government who, as Your Excellency was notified on August 6, immediately ordered General Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War, to make a thorough investigation of the matter.

Gen. Chen's Investigation

On account of the loss of all direct evidence which caused much difficulty at the initial stage of the investigation, General Chen proceeded with his work with especial care and circumspection, which accounts for the fact that his labours could not have been concluded as early as the Government desired.

On September 25, however, when General Chen's investigation had reached a satisfactory stage, my predecessor was able to inform Your Excellency that the arrest of Mr. Thorburn had been established and that the person involved in the affair had been placed under detention.

I have now received a full report from General Chen Yi, a copy of which is attached to the present note. From this report it is evident that the fears of the British Government as to the fate of Mr. Thorburn have been justified. It is with the utmost regret that the Chinese Government has to inform Your Excellency that Mr. Thorburn, after he had shot and wounded two gendarmes who subsequently died, was arrested near Quinsan on June 2 and met his death at Soochow at the hands of Colonel Huang Chen-wu on June 8. The Chinese Government further regrets that it is now clear from the report that Colonel Huang Chen-wu sought to suppress the truth as to what had occurred even from the Government itself.

File
5.11.31

Why He was Not Handed Over

It may be recalled that the shooting affair near Quinsan occurred just at the time when the general menace of subversive activities in this country was at its height and when orders had been given to the gendarmerie to keep vigilance on all suspects in the regions traversed by the Nanking-Shanghai Railway. It was in these circumstances that Mr. Thorburn was arrested after the shooting incident and taken to Soochow. His own violent conduct, the strange articles found among his belongings, and his refusal to reveal his name and nationality, inevitably produced the suspicion that he was bent on some activity dangerous to the safety of the State. It was therefore owing to this state of apprehension and to the initial absence of any means of establishing Mr. Thorburn's identity that he was not handed over to the British authorities after his arrest.

As the report shows, a sentence of imprisonment for fourteen years has been imposed upon Colonel Huang Chen-wu as a result of a trial by court-martial, and I wish to add that the Chinese Government has caused the verdict to be communicated to all the military commanders.

The Chinese Government feels thankful for the help afforded by the British officials in supplying all the evidence at their disposal thereby contributing in no small degree to the eventual elucidation of what had occurred.

In conclusion, I wish to re-affirm the determination of the Chinese Government to uphold the modern conception of justice and see it administered within the Chinese territory and hope that the action taken by the Chinese Government in this case will convince the British Government of the sincerity of China's professions in the matter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Summary of Report

Accompanying the Note is a summary of the report, which reads: "On the night of June 1 three gendarmes patrolling the line met and challenged a suspicious character hurrying along the railway track. As the foreigner disregarded their challenge, they approached to investigate, whereupon the foreigner shot down two of the gendarmes. At this moment the express passed and the foreigner escaped. He dropped a bag containing a pistol and cartridges, a knife, a small bottle of chloroform and gauze face cover, and other articles. He was arrested next day and taken to Soochow where he was examined by the Regimental Commander Colonel Huang. He refused to say who he was except that he came from Shanghai, had no passport, admitted the bag was his, and refused to give any reasons for shooting the gendarmes. Colonel Huang in view of suspicious circumstances believed prisoner to be a foreign communist and intended sending him to the law courts. He desired, however, to await the recovery and evidence of the wounded gendarmes first. On June 7, Colonel Huang learned that one of the wounded men had died and that the other could not recover. He accordingly interrogated Thorburn again on June 8. In the course of this further interrogation Colonel Huang lost his temper and provoked by the behaviour of the prisoner, drew his pistol and shot Thorburn dead. Colonel Huang then realising what he had done, destroyed all evidence, including the corpse, and ordered his men not to divulge anything. In this way the first investigation failed. Subsequently the true facts were elicited from subordinate officers. Colonel Huang was arrested, brought to trial by court-martial and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment."

The Nanking Government has been orally informed that this settlement of the incident is acceptable to H. M. Government."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/31
Date 3.11.31

Nanking Seeking Source Of Post's Thorburn Report

Semi-Official Inquiry Gets Under Way In Capital

LONDON SATISFIED WITH NEW FINDINGS

Satisfactory Basis Now Reached For Final Settlement

(Post Special Service)

NANKING, Nov. 2.—A semi-official investigation was begun here today to determine how news of the contents of the Chinese Government's note to Great Britain on the Thorburn case became available to The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury in advance of any official release by either government.

Meanwhile, although there has been no denial by either government that The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury's report was correct, the utmost secrecy regarding the full version of the note still is maintained.

Note Satisfactory

Shanghai Office:
Peiping Nanking Shanghai Harbin
Dairen Hankow
Branches:
HEAD OFFICE: TIENTSIN
Capital ... $10,000,000.0
Reserves ... $ 2,400,000.0
Established 1916
Corporation
The Kincheng Banking
金 城 銀 行
Authorized Capital $10,000,000.0
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.0
Reserve Fund 2,250,000.0
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of banking business transacted. Safe deposit boxes to rent. Terms on application.
Shanghai Branch:
12 SZECHUEN ROAD
Head Office: HONGKONG
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
The Bank Of East Asia
Limited
東 亞 銀 行
Clubs and Hotels

11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/31.
Date 2. 11. 31.

Strong London Comment On Thorburn Case And "Extrality" Surrender

Lord Lloyd Says That Protection Of Consular Jurisdiction Should Not Be Abolished Until Parliament Has Approved

"NEWS CHRONICLE" POINTS OUT HOW CHINA ENDANGERS HER CAUSE

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The newspapers to-day again give prominence to the Thorburn case and there is very pungent criticism of what is regarded as the inability of the Chinese Government to maintain law and order. In a letter to the "Times," Lord Lloyd, the former High Commissioner of Egypt and the Sudan, referring to the agreement which it is understood Sir Miles Lampson negotiated with Dr. C. T. Wang, the former Chinese Foreign Minister, cites the Thorburn case as a reason why extrateritoriality rights should not be abolished, at any rate until Parliament has been given an opportunity to review the whole question.

The comments of the papers on the Thorburn case are based upon the Chinese report of the official investigation into Thorburn's disappearance. It is understood that this report states that Thorburn, when halted by troops in Soochow, drew his revolver and shot two soldiers. He was then over-powered and after being paraded through the streets of Soochow was killed. The disposition of the body, it is stated, still remains a mystery.

"Abominable Murder"

The "News Chronicle" states that the alarming feature of the abominable murder is not merely that such an outrage should be possible, but that it is so difficult to suggest any really adequate measures for the protection of the lives of British nationals against such attacks.

"The best that can be hoped for," says the paper, "is that Chinese nationalists, with the menace from Japanese before their eyes, will realise in time the peril to which such murders expose their cause and may be strong enough to make them impossible in the future."

In his letter to the "Times," Lord Lloyd cites the general understanding that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, has recently negotiated a treaty with the Chinese Foreign Minister under which Britishers will be finally deprived of the protection of Consular Jurisdiction.

He declares it to be the unanimous opinion and the urgent plea of British communities in China that no such treaty should be concluded until its conditions have been submitted to, and approved by Parliament.

A Remote Prospect

Lord Lloyd, in support of his contention, quotes the Thorburn case and says the prospect of any stable and effective Central Government being established in China is extremely remote.

He also attributes the difficulties with Japan to the absence of a Government in China which is able to maintain order and protect the interests of foreigners and, finally, points to the fact that the Foreign Minister, with whom Sir Miles Lampson has been negotiating in Nanking, has now resigned from the Central Government.—Reuter.

S.I. for information and pass to Reg. Office. A.K. 2/11

2:10:'31.

2.0

3573

John Thorburn's Death Confirmed In Nanking Note To Great Britain

Chinese Authorities Admit Correctness Of Original Report That British Youth Was Done To Death And Body Destroyed

BRITISH AUTHORITIES HERE DECLINE TO ISSUE ANY STATEMENT

According to messages from Nanking and London received here yesterday, the National Government, in a Note to the British Government, confirms the killing of John Thorburn by Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of Soochow on June 2 and the disposal of the body. The report of the findings of the commission which investigated the mysterious disappearance of the 19-year-old British youth have been awaited for many weeks, but it was known shortly after his disappearance that Thorburn was dead. Confirmation of the stack of evidence adduced to prove his murder was not forthcoming until the National Government presented its Note to the British Minister to China. Local Britis
declined to make any statement

The full text of the note has not yet been made public and it is understood that this publication rests with the British Government. According to well-informed circles locally, the Note says that the Chinese military officials and sol-

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK.—The plague of "wolf children" which menaced the streets of Russia some years ago has its counterpart in New York.

They comprise a mob of vicious panhandlers who slink unmolested out of darkened doorway to pounce upon passersby.

They are not typical beggars suffering from some affliction and rattling tin cups. They are able bodied men, unkempt and ragged, usually in a stupor from the effects of "smoke," a cheap raw alcohol drink.

In their way, they are petty racketeers. They edge up to a pedestrian, demanding a dime for a cup of coffee. They are persistent in their efforts, walking beside their victim for blocks, whining for money. If the money isn't forthcoming, they become vilely abusive in their denunciation.

These panhandlers are increasing daily in New York. Their number must run into thousands already. Policemen keep them on the move, but they rarely arrest one. Arrest would do no good unless some one swore out a complaint.

For several years I have walked

2574

THE [illegible] CASE ALLEGEDLY SETTLED

[illegible] Reported Case Now Nearing Completion

BASIS AFFORDED FOR A SETTLEMENT?

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The negotiations which have been proceeding for some time between the British and Chinse Governments with reference of the fate of Mr. John Thorburn, a British subject, are approaching completion. Reuter's Agency learns that the Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in China, which is understood to afford a basis for the settlement of the affair.—Reuter.

2562

2464/11.
29. 10. 31.

THE THORBURN CASE

Chinese Reply Received in London

OFFICIAL RETICENCE

"A Considerable Advance" but—

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Oct. 26.

I am informed that the tenor of the reply of the Chinese Government to the British Government's demands for a further Report on the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, as the result of the second investigation ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek, has been communicated to the Foreign Office here. The nature of the proposals has not been disclosed and officials are very reticent on the subject. Although the reply, in certain material respects, represents a considerable advance on the Chinese Government's original attitude, there appear to be questions of vital importance to be settled before it can be considered that a satisfactory outcome has been reached. This seems to account for the guarded view taken in Whitehall.

History of the Case

The following is a chronological record of the history of the case:—

June 1. Mr. John Thorburn left Shanghai in search of adventure.

June 2. Believed to have been arrested by Chinese gendarmes.

June 3. Reported in the Chinese press that a foreigner challenged on the railway line near Weiting, on the night of Junt 1, fired and wounded two soldiers, making good his escape. He was arrested on the following moruing and sent to Soochow under escort.

June 9. Mr. A. L. Scott, of the British Consulate, visited Soochow to make enquiries regarding Mr. Thorburn's disappearance.

June 10. Last credible evidence of Mr. Thorburn's having been seen alive.

July 16. Official report by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to British Government disclaiming all knowledge of Mr. Thorburn or the arrest of any foreigner.

July 21. Meeting of the China Association passes a resolution urging the British Government to adopt measures to secure exhaustive investigation.

Telegram with 2,300 signatures of Shanghai residents despatched to London demanding suitable action in the case.

July 23. Mr. Sheng, the original investigator appointed by the Chinese Government into the case died as the result of a ricsha accident.

July 25. Mr Henderson instructs Sir Miles Lampson to take the case to General Chiang Kai-shek.

July 28. Sir Miles Lampson arrives in Nanking by aeroplane.

August 10. The "North-China Daily News" announces that General Chiang Kai-shek, as the result of Sir Miles Lampson's representations, has, in the most emphatic language, ordered a new enquiry.

August 12. General Chen Yih arrives at Soochow to conduct a new enquiry, which is expected to be completed in less than a fortnight.

August 14. Reported by Reuter from Nanking that General Chen Yih's enquiry will throw no further light on the case.

August 18. "North-China Daily News" receives semi-official reports from Nanking to the effect that the enquiry is not completed.

August 19. "North-China Daiyy News" receives news that General Chen Yih has returned to Soochow to follow up a new clue.

August 19. "North-China Daily News" announces the receipt of reports from Nanking to the effect that General Chen Yih had returned from Soochow and was preparing his report.

September 7. "North-China Daily News" records a statement from Chinese sources to the effect that the enquiry would be speeded up and that General Chiang Kai-shek was alive to the importance of an early announcement.

October 14. Sir Miles Lampson arrives in Nanking by Air.

October 20. "North-China Daily News" points out the necessity to remove resentment caused by delay in the Chinese Government's handling of the Thorburn case.

Registry
Attach to Thorburn file
H.K. 28/10

2532

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, October 19, 1931

CHANCERY CHAMBERS
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. D. D. 2464/31
Date 21. 10. 31.

THE THORBURN CASE. AFTER 141 DAYS.

By H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

THE British Minister is once more in Nanking. And though it seems probable that the immediate object of his visit is to keep in touch with the Chinese Government during the Sino-Japanese crisis, it is to be hoped that he will also have instructions to press for a report upon the Thorburn case.

It is now 141 days since the young Briton, John Hay Thorburn, disappeared. He was last seen in the hands of the Chinese military at Quinsan and Soochow, and the evidence that has since been obtained from various source leaves little doubt that he was done to death by his captors.

A demand for an investigation was made by the British Authorities, as soon as what in their opinion, was conclusive evidence that he had been arrested by the Chinese military had been obtained. And on July 16, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs transmitted to the British Minister a Report compiled by representatives of the Ministry of War and the Waichiaopu, which denied that the young Briton had ever been in the hands of the military, and quoted several of the witnesses who had been questioned by a British Consular Officer as saying exactly the opposite to what they told him.

* * *

Local Indignation

NOT unnaturally this brazen attempt to evade the issue aroused intense indignation among the British communities in China. The China Association, British Patriotic Societies and individual Britons took up the matter, and cabled strong protests to London, with the result that Sir Miles Lampson was instructed to proceed to Nanking as soon as possible, and to take up the matter in person with General Chiang Kai-shek.

The British Minister on his

Reg. Please file
21:10:31.

34660
2456
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/31.
Date 7.10.31.

CHINA QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

Thorburn Case Produces Another Query

NO CHANGE REPORTED ON EXTRALITY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Sept 15.

The following questions were asked in the House this week:

6. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any further action has been taken by His Majesty's Minister in China in connection with the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn; and, if so, with what result?

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Captain Eden): His Majesty's Minister has not reported any action subsequent to that described in my reply to the hon. Member for Chester (Sir C. Cayzer) on Thursday last.

Extraterritoriality

7. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what is the present position of the extraterritoriality negotiations being carried on with the Chinese Government?

Captain Eden: As stated in the answer returned in this House on June 17 last, the negotiations have reached a stage which enables them to be reported to their respective Governments. Owing to the political conditions in China, there has been no change in the position since that date.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne: Are we to understand that negotiations have, in fact, been interrupted and no date has been fixed for their resumption? If not, is not that desirable in view of the Thorburn case and other cases of a similar kind, which appear to make it undesirable to go on with these negotiations?

Captain Eden: The position is that neither Government has yet completed its examination of the position reached in the negotiations.

File
7.10.31

2372
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/11.
Date 17.9.31

MORE QUESTIONS ON THORBURN CASE

Under Secretary Says Negotiations Not Yet Ended

REPORT EXPECTED AT END OF MONTH

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Replying to a question in connection with the Thorburn case in the House of Commons to-day, Captain R. A. Eden, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that neither the British nor the Chinese Government had completed their examination of the position reached in the negotiations.

He added that the Minister to China had not reported any action subsequent to that described in the statement he made last Thursday, when he informed the House that the inquiry had not been completed, adding, the Chinese Government had reported it was progressing satisfactorily and that its report could be expected before the end of the current month.

Sir Miles Lampson, he continued, had pressed the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs for the report at the earliest possible moment and made known his disappointment at the delay of the Chinese authorities in furnishing it.

John Thorborn, a 19-year-old resident of Shanghai, disappeared on June 2 and has not since been heard of.—Reuter.

Registry
attach to file
HR 17/9

Registry

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & I. REGISTRY.
No. S. B. D. 24644/31
2 9 31

September 2, 1931. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRUTH ABOUT THE THORBURN CASE

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

Soochow, August 31.

Attach to file.

According to a reliable source, the following truthful statement regarding the Thorburn case has been received. At midnight on June 1, two Chinese gendarmes, who were on sentry duty in the vicinity of Tsing Nyi Railway station guarding the line, observed a suspicious looking European whom they questioned. Thorburn shot both these gendarmes and made good his escape under cover of the darkness. A thorough search for the culprit was instituted by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Thorburn was arrested and taken to the gendarmerie headquarters of the First Corps at Soochow. The gendarmerie authorities suspected Thorburn to be a communist attempting to damage the railway line as he had left near the track certain instruments such as monkey wrench, screw drivers etc. Judging from the prisoners clothing and language it was apparent that he was an Englishman, but they tried to force Mr. Thorburn to admit that he was a communist, finally torturing him by stringing him up because he refused to admit the allegation. Mr. Thorburn fainted due to loss of blood from injuries. The following day the Chief of the Gendarmerie Corps who was absent returned to headquarters and was informed regarding Thorburn case. He scolded the officers who conducted the case, but Mr. Thorburn [illegible] was afterward shot and incinerated in order to destroy all proof because the gendarmerie authorities feared serious trouble would arise should Thorburn be set free. The gendarmerie authorities also ordered all the Chinese newspaper men not to publish a word about the matter and forced some of them who had already published certain parts of the incident to contradict their statements. However there was a certain newspaper reporter who witnessed Thorburn being tortured. He can not divulge the particulars because of the existing relations between Britain and China. It is expected however that the persons responsible for Thorburn's death will be punished in accordance with law. It is also reported that Mr. Chen Nyi, who was commissioned to investigate the matter, submitted his report to General Chiang giving the true fact of the case and has asked instruction how to deal with the matter in a proper manner.

KOREAN SENTENCED

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi publishes the following report:-

A Korean named Kim Do Man, aged 27, residing at No. 25 East Jukong Road, Chapei, was arrested by the Japanese Consular authorities on September 1, for violating the deportation order of the Japanese Consular Police and conducting a brothel. He was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment at the Japanese Police Court.

JAPANESE SENTENCED

2347
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
date 16. 9. 31

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Thorburn Case

The statement that the Chinese Government expect to be able to issue a "satisfactory" report on the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn and to submit it to Sir Miles Lampson before the end of the current month, is elicited from the new Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons. It shows that the process of speeding up the report of General Chen Yih has not been as effective as was recently suggested from Nanking. It means, presumably that, in the course of the next fortnight the document will be available for the British Government. Of its character it is impossible to say anything in advance at this stage. There was, it will be remembered, an apparently authoritative suggestion that it left matters where they were. This was, however, promptly denied by other equally authoritative statements, which went so far as to hint that material evidence of value had been obtained, leading to General Chen Yih's second visit to Soochow. It seems to be essential that, after this long delay, some substantial result should accure in response to the British Government's urgent inquiries. The matter may be left there for the moment.

Registry
Attach to file
MR. 1519

2348

QUESTIONS ASKED ON THORBURN CASE

Briton's Disappearance Remains Unexplained By Chinese

VEXATIOUS DELAY IN OFFICIAL REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The question of the disappearance of John Thorburn was again raised in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Charles Cayzer, Conservative member for the City of Chester, who asked whether the additional inquiry ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek had brought to light any fresh information as to the fate or whereabouts of the missing Englishman.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Captain R. A. Eden, replied that the inquiry had not yet been completed. The Chinese Government had reported that it was progressing satisfactorily and that its report could be expected before the end of the current month.

Sir Miles Lampson, he continued, had pressed the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs for the report at the earliest moment and had made known his disappointment at the delay of the Chinese authorities in furnishing it.—Reuter.

Form No. 2
C. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/11.
Date S. 2 Station,
5.9.31.

Date September 5, 1931.

Subject (in full) The Thorburn Case.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* A.B. Lay S.I.

With reference to the attached translation from the Shanghai Nippo of September 2, 1931 regarding the Thorburn Case, Mr. Akahoshi, editor of the Shanghai Nippo, was visited with the object of confirming the report published in the paper.

The editor stated as follows:-

"The report was a copy of a report made by a certain government official, therefore, he believes it to be a correct one regarding the Thorburn Case."

He declined to disclose the name of this official or discuss the matter.

J. Umemoto.
J. D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. C. Crime

The report published in the Shanghai Nippo re Thorburn seems to me to be an exaggerated account of what was published in the North China Daily News.

AR. 5/9.

Regy. file
AR. 7/9

AR 5/9

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 3/9. 193

To S. I (Cpl. Nakagawa or J.D.S. Umemoto)

For inquiry and report as to the source of the information contained in the attached and the truth of it.

S.R. 3/9.

J.D.S. Umemoto.

Report please.

SOR 3/9.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/11
Date 3 SEP 31

Extract from the Morning Translation of September 2, 1931.

TRUTH ABOUT THE THORBURN CASE

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report :-

Soochow, August 31.

According to a reliable source, the following truthful statement regarding the Thorburn case has been received. At midnight on June 1, two Chinese gendarmes, who were on sentry duty in the vicinity of Tsing Nyi Railway station guarding the line, observed a suspicious looking European whom they questioned. Thorburn shot both these gendarmes and made good his escape under cover of the darkness. A thorough search for the culprit was instituted by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Thorburn was arrested and taken to the gendarmerie headquarters of the First Corps at Soochow. The gendarmerie authorities suspected Thorburn to be a communist attempting to damage the railway line as he had left near the track certain instruments such as monkey wrench, screw drivers etc. Judging from the prisoners clothing and language it was apparent that he was an Englishman, but they tried to force Mr. Thorburn to admit that he was a communist, finally torturing him by stringing him up because he refused to admit the allegation. Mr. Thorburn fainted due to loss of blood from injuries. The following day the Chief of the Gendarmerie Corps who was absent returned to headquarters and was informed regarding Thorburn case. He scolded the officers who conducted the case. Thorburn was afterward shot and incinerated in order to destroy all proof because the gendarmerie authorities feared serious trouble would arise should Thorburn be set free. The gendarmerie authorities also ordered all the Chinese newspaper men not to publish a word about the matter and forced some of them who had already published certain parts of the incident to contradict their statements. However there was a certain newspaper reporter who witnessed Thorburn being tortured. He can not divulge the particulars because of the existing relations between Britain and China. It is expected however that the persons responsible for Thorburn's death will be punished in accordance with law. It is also reported that Mr. Chen Nyi, who was commissioned to investigate the matter, submitted his report to General Chiang giving the true facts of the case and has asked instruction how to deal with the matter in a proper manner.

Extract from the Morning Translation of September 2, 1931.

TRUTH ABOUT THE THORBURN CASE

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report :-

Soochow, August 31.

According to a reliable source, the following truthful statement regarding the Thorburn case has been received. At midnight on June 1, two Chinese gendarmes, who were on sentry duty in the vicinity of Tsing Nyi Railway station guarding the line, observed a suspicious looking European whom they questioned. Thorburn shot both these gendarmes and made good his escape under cover of the darkness. A thorough search for the culprit was instituted by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Thorburn was arrested and taken to the gendarmerie headquarters of the First Corps at Soochow. The gendarmerie authorities suspected Thorburn to be a communist attempting to damage the railway line as he had left near the track certain instruments such as monkey wrench, screw drivers etc. Judging from the prisoners clothing and language it was apparent that he was an Englishman, but they tried to force Mr. Thorburn to admit that he was a communist, finally torturing him by stringing him up because he refused to admit the allegation. Mr. Thorburn fainted due to loss of blood from injuries. The following day the Chief of the Gendarmerie Corps who was absent returned to headquarters and was informed regarding Thorburn case. He scolded the officers who conducted the case. Thorburn was afterward shot and incinerated in order to destroy all proof because the gendarmerie authorities feared serious trouble would arise should Thorburn be set free. The gendarmerie authorities also ordered all the Chinese newspaper men not to publish a word about the matter and forced some of them who had already published certain parts of the incident to contradict their statements. However there was a certain newspaper reporter who witnessed Thorburn being tortured. He can not divulge the particulars because of the existing relations between Britain and China. It is expected however that the persons responsible for Thorburn's death will be punished in accordance with law. It is also reported that Mr. Chen Nyi, who was commissioned to investigate the matter, submitted his report to General Chiang giving the true facts of the case and has asked instruction how to deal with the matter in a proper manner.

No. S. B. D. 2404
Date 1 9 8 31

August 10, 1931. Afternoon Translation

[redacted]

THE [redacted] CASE.

The Ahsun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

In connection with Thorburn's disappearance, the British Authorities have sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the result of their findings:-

(1) A member of the Chinese Military Police, surnamed Hsia , states that on June 2 he saw a foreigner arrested after a shooting affray with a foreign youth near Quinsan.

(2) A certain woman of Quinsan described the arrest of a foreign youth whose features resemble those of Thorburn whose photo was shown to her by the British Investigator.

(3) A railway policeman at Quinsan Station declared that in the afternoon of June 2 he saw a foreigner travelling to Nanking by train. Another policeman stated that the said foreigner declared himself to be a British subject.

In addition to the foregoing, there are other proofs such as rumours of his name, ears, etc. having been cut off.

On the day in question at Quinsan, 20 miles distant from Changsha, two Chinese Military Police were engaged in a gun fight with a foreigner, resulting in the death and wounding of both Chinese soldiers and the subsequent arrest of the foreigner.

Extract for file 19/8

J.M.R.

VERY Poor Copy

D. 2464

[redacted]

Extract for file. 8.8.31 HR

The China Times publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a report from its Shanghai Office stating that the

August 8, 1922. Morning Translation

[redacted]

dead body of the miss ng British citizen named Thorburn has been found in Aomori, but the cause of his death is not known.

D.2464.

August 8, 1931. Morning Translation

[redacted]

[redacted]

The China Times reports:-

In connection with the disappearance of a British subject named Thorburn and the publication of yesterday's Nanking telegram to the effect that Thorburn's dead body had been found in Soochow, a reporter of the Far Eastern News Agency yesterday called on Mr. Yang Hsien Tuan, Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, enquiring the truth of the report. In reply Mr. Yang solemnly declared that the news was entirely groundless. He has also requested Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to send a wire to the Nanking Ministry directing it to ascertain the source of this telegram.

Extract for file

The China Times publishes the following letter from the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:-

We were greatly surprised to read a telegram from Nanking published in your paper of August 6 that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in receipt of a report from its Shanghai Office to the effect that the dead body of a missing British subject named Thorburn had been found in Soochow. In this connection, we have to state that this office has received no news regarding this case nor has it forwarded any report to the Ministry. We therefore request you to publish a correction in order to avoid misunderstanding.

W.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
Date 1. 8. 31.

Extract for file

MR. 1.8.31.

[redacted]

The China Times publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

Information secured from the British Consulate states that a verbal protest over the Tientsin case has been lodged by the British Minister to China with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who replied that the district authorities would be instructed to conduct a thorough investigation into the case.

7466

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2464
Date 30.7.31

THE MISSING AMERICAN.

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury publishes the following advertisement in the Min Kuo Jih-

This paper hereby offers a reward of $5,000 for information based on reliable grounds that will lead to the whereabouts of John Thorburn, (dead or alive), an English youth, aged 19, who has been missing since June 1. The paper will keep the name of informer secret and confidential.

The China Times publishes the following correspondence written by "Ping Kuo" ( )to-

John Thorburn, an Englishman, has been missing since June 1 and so far his whereabouts are unknown. The English community suspects that he has been tortured and put to death by Chinese soldiers for having killed Chinese soldiers near the "Hsun Ling" Railway Station owing to his refusal to be subjected to a search. The English residents in Shanghai are not content with the British Minister to China who is conducting the case and are planning to send a telegram to their home government requesting that strong negotiations be opened with China explaining that China is a medieval nation and demanding that negotiations on the abolition of extraterritoriality should be immediately stopped.

Extract for file

M.C.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30 / 7 / 31

THE THORBURN CASE.

The China Times published the following report on July 19th.

The whereabouts of Thorburn, an English youth, so far, have not been located since he was missing on the night of May 31.

Information from foreign sources states that he was arrested at Quinsan and removed to Soochow in connection with the shooting of Military Police at the Weiting Railway Station.

Extract for file.

Upon receipt of a letter from Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, and the British Consul in Nanking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War jointly detailed officers to conduct careful investigations regarding the case at Quinsan and Soochow and have now sent a reply on the results of their searches to the British authorities stating that no foreigners was ever arrested. These Ministries have now instructed the civil and military officials of the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provincial Governments to locate the whereabouts of the missing Thorburn.

N.P.

The China Times published the following comment on July 19th.

For the past month reports on Thorburn case have been published in local Chinese and foreign newspapers.

Thorburn, an English boy of 18 years old, surreptitiously left home and did not return. Simultaneously a case of shooting of Military Police took place and, according to press reports, the culprit was a Russian who, it was also reported, had been arrested.

Extract for file

Consequently, foreign newspapers concluded that the prisoner was Thorburn. Thorburn's family then approached the British Minister to China for assistance. The latter detailed officials to conduct investigations and also requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ask the Ministry of War to act likewise.

N.P.

According to to-day's report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in its reply, states that as a result of investigations made jointly by the officers of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and War, no foreigner by the name of Thorburn has been arrested by members of the Chinese Army.

It is still a matter of doubt whether on the day in question Thorburn was even at the scene of the shooting of the Military Police. Of course, the fact that Thorburn was arrested cannot be definitely proved. The matter is only hearsay. However, the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury of to-day's date publishes a statement to the effect that Thorburn was really arrested by Chinese soldiers and that the reply of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is simply a denial to conceal the real facts. The paper even considers that this question may affect the matter of the abolition of extraterritoriality.

I (the editor) do not know whether Mr. Woodhead consulted with the judge at the trial of the American marine previous to writing his comment on the Thorburn case, because the judge in question also doubted the guilt of the American marine although it was very clear by whom the offence had been committed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30.7.31.

Extract for file

W.P.

THE THORBURN CASE AS COMPARED WITH THE KOREAN OUTRAGES.

The China Times publishes the following article:-

At the present time when the Koreans are boycotting Chinese and when Japan is acting aggressively against China, suddenly another unfortunate affair happens, namely the disappearance of Thorburn. Thorburn is a British resident of Shanghai aged 19. He is missing and so far has not been located. Many Britishers suspect he was arrested and put to death by Chinese soldiers and consequently are clamouring that their Minister to China lodge a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government requesting a thorough investigation into the affair.

This incident has been seldom mentioned in the Chinese press and so our readers know little of the indignation displayed by the Britishers over it, and perhaps many have not yet heard of the case. We can imagine that, while no proof of Thorburn's death is yet to hand, the Britishers have unanimously stood together in this case in such a manner that they intend to satisfy themselves that China is to be blamed. Their indignation is really several times greater than is our attitude towards the massacre of hundreds of Chinese residents who were butchered by Koreans in Korea.

I do not know where Thorburn is at present, whether he is alive or dead, but according to reports published by the local foreign newspapers during the last few days it is evident that he is dead and that he died at the hands of Chinese. A certain foreign paper published a large advertisement offering a reward of $5,000 for information leading to his whereabouts. Other foreign papers are daily publishing correspondence from readers unanimously urging their government to open strong negotiations with the National Government. Yesterday the British community formed a committee which is prepared to support the action of their government, and at the same time a letter appeared in a certain paper stating that the British Government should immediately serve an ultimatum on the Chinese Government demanding the latter to hand over Thorburn within 48 hours, otherwise troops would be dispatched to the Chusan Islands and those latter seized.

July 24, 1919. Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANY

The foregoing comparisons show how the life of a foreigner is valued as compared with that of Chinese. When a foreigner disappears in China, there are certain people who advocate war before it has even been ascertained whether he is still alive or dead. On the other hand, when Chinese are actually killed and shot by foreigners and definite proofs are abundant, the foreigners treat such an event as a matter of no consequence.

Where is justice and where is international morality? Only one difference exists in this world namely the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor. There is no such thing as courtesy, faith, shame, honour, etc., etc. When there is talk of rights, one must first of all possess sufficient power to support the talk.

As above

At the present moment, when the Sino-Japanese negotiations are becoming serious, the case of Thorburn's disappearance serves us with a good example with which to judge others. It is still a matter of doubt whether Thorburn is dead or alive. Supposing him to be dead, then his life cannot be considered of more value than that of the several hundreds of Chinese massacred in Korea regarding which there is abundant proof. Notwithstanding this, the indignation of Chinese is not to be compared with that displayed by the Britishers over Thorburn's disappearance. Why is it that the life of Chinese is held so lightly?

Still Poor Copy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30. X. 31.

Extract for file

H.R.

THE THORBURN CASE.

The China Times publishes the following comment:-

It is still a matter of doubt whether the British youth, Thorburn, is dead or alive since his disappearance. It is the duty of the authorities in the Shanghai Settlements, also in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and the people of all nationalities to locate his whereabouts and find the culprit if Thorburn be really dead.

Such incidents ordinarily are quite common and require no argument. However, the foreign residents in Shanghai regard this case almost exclusively as a serious international problem. Different versions are prevalent, all of which are inspired with placing the blame on the Chinese Government. In reality, it is absurd to place any blame before responsibility has been fixed. The uppermost theme of the foreigners' conversation is that this incident serves to demonstrate that extraterritorial privileges must not be abolished. The motive of creating a great deal of fuss over this trifling incident is clearly seen. The most absurd proposal advanced is that of dispatching warships to seize the Chusan Islands and intimidate Nanking with the common policy. Have the foreigners so soon forgotten the sufferings they received from the Great European War and will it really bring them joy to start another war? Their attitude proves that certain human beings are still too closely allied to the brute creation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & G. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30. 7. 31.

Extract for file

THE THORBURN CASE.

The ChinaTimes publishes the following report:-
With reference to he disappearance of the British subject, Thorburn, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had given its reply to he British Consul on the result of investigations jointly conducted by officials commissioned by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and War. The reply stated "no foreigner was ever arrested or detained by Chinese soldiers."

The local British residents are making a great deal of this little incident and are using it as a plea to retain the existence of extraterritoriality. Mr. Nasser, manger of he "Ai Er Teh" Company, proposes to dispatch a telegram informing the London press of a petition signed by local British residents regarding the Thorburn case. The Shanghai Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30/7/31

July 28, 1931. Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

THE THORBURN INCIDENT - A CHINESE VIEW.

The China Times publishes the following article:-

In connection with Thorburn's disappearance, a letter written by a Chinese Mr. Chow appeared in a certain foreign evening newspaper on July 23 citing an incident which affected two Chinese in Australia some years ago. The following is the gist of the letter:-

"Two Chinese, brothers, named Ah Wong and Ah Lem respectively, returned to Australia from China where they had been attending school. Although they were born in Australia, they were refused entry by the Australian authorities who were not anxious at that time to have any more Chinese in Australia. In spite of their being in possession of birth certificates and passports, both brothers were forcibly detained and thrown in a damp prison at Port Darwin.

"They were subsequently released pending the decision of the High Court of Australia, but immediately they regained their freedom, they were again arrested by British troops and removed to another place. While passing a bush, they unknowingly aroused the anger of the British soldiers and were driven into the bush where Ah Wong died from the intense heat.

"Ah Lem survived. Fortunately some days later he managed to effect his escape. He then reported the affair to the various Chinese overseas organisations who raised a hue and cry which continued for several months, but the Australian Government made no reply on the plea of lack of evidence. Finally the Australian authorities formally tendered an apology to the Chinese Government with advice to "forget it". This unfortunate affair was ultimately dropped.

"Death is terrible to both Chinese and foreigners. Supposing Thorburn were actually killed by the Chinese, is it not a similar case to that of Ah Wong? Tit for tat is fairy therefore the Britishers had better "forget it".

If the Britishers would but calmly think the matter over after reading Mr. Chow's letter, the Thorburn case would seem ealiapse. I wish, however, to inform Mr. Chow that the life of a foreigner is considered to be of more value than that of Chinese. Several decades ago, in the year Kang Hs of the Tsing Dynasty, the murder of a Japanese Legation Secretary resulted in war started by 8 allied powers. There are always old examples to quote for foreigners when Chinese are affected, but Chinese disputes of matters generally.

At the present time when China is still sound asleep, Mr. Chow's letter will have no effect.

Extract for file

Y.M.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
Date 29.7.31.

Extract for file 29.7.31.

SIR MILES LAMPSON TO VISIT THE NANKING GOVT.

The following report appears in the China Times and other local newspapers:-

Consequent upon the receipt of instructions from the British Government, Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, who is spending his summer vacation at Peitaho, will come to Nanking to ask the National Government to make a thorough investigation into Thorburn's disappearance.

The local British Consulate-General has received a wire from Sir Miles Lampson at Peiping stating that he will arrive at Nanking on Friday the 1st inst.

S. B. Regy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/11.
Date 14. 8. 31

August 14, 1931. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOHN THORBURN MURDERED BY CHINESE OFFICIALS

Extract for Thorburn file

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi publishes the following report:-

On August 13, the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi received an anonymous letter from a certain Chinese severely criticizing the authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council for having handed over Mr. and Mrs. Moulsma on August 12 to the Chinese authorities not being quite certain of their nationality. The Settlement authorities insist that extraterritorial rights enjoyed by the British should not be withdrawn on the grounds that the Chinese authorities are savages and China's laws are unreliable. The letter also accuses the Chinese authorities of barbarity by pointing out, as an example, the Thorburn's case, as follows:-

"Thorburn was arrested at Quinsan on June 30 and immediately handed over to Whang Chun Wu , (this name is phonetically spelled), Chief of the First Gendarmerie Corps at Soochow. Mr. Whang immediately communicated with Mr. Ku Tsung Lung , the Defense Commissioner of Nanking requesting instructions how to deal with Thorburn. About two weeks later the Defense Commissioner of Nanking issued the order to shoot Thorburn. Subsequently Thorburn was executed at the Soochow Gendarmerie Headquarters. Ten soldiers who formed the firing squad at the execution can be easily identified. Thorburn's body was burnt together with his clothing thus leaving absolutely no trace of him. The information reported the other day by a Chinese newspaper to the effect that Thorburn's head was discovered in Soochow is sheer nonsense. Thorburn will never be found. I (the writer of the letter) know further details regarding Thorburn's murder. The public may doubt my information because I sent my letter without signing my name but I thought it unwise to publish my name at present however I am not afraid to lose my life for disclosing a great secrecy of the Chinese Government. However I will stand before the public and give evidence when it is required. I also declare that the surrender of Mr. and Mrs. Moulsma to the Chinese authorities by the Shanghai Municipal Council is not compatible with the sense of humanity and justice."

M.R.

At present, it is impossible to identify the writer of this letter, however, it appears that his information is based at least on some degree of truth.

It is presumed that the day is fast approaching when all the truth regarding the Thorburn case will be brought into the lime light exposing the barbarious action of the Chinese authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/41.
date 21. 8. 37

Extract for file

mk

[redacted]

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegram from Nanking:-

With reference to the disappearance of Tsuruma, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has approached the Ministry of War to conduct an investigation and report on the matter. A few days ago General Chen Kai Wen Minister of War, personally proceeded to Soochow and Chinkiang and made secret enquiries at those places. He reports that only members of the Military Police had been shot dead and that there were no clues to the whereabouts of Tsuruma.

2140
No. S. B. D. 2464/11.
Date 22. 8. 31.

CHINESE TELEGRAM ON THORBURN

Note Sent To Ministry Of Foreign Affairs, 'Shun Pao' States

A British note to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Thorburn case is reported by the "Shun Pao" to have been sent, wherein the British authorities reiterate their findings. A telegram from Nanking announces the dispatch of the note, which it is said, contains the following items:—

1.—A member of the Chinese military police, surnamed Hsia states that on June 2 he saw a foreigner arrested after a shooting affray with a foreign youth near Quinsan.

2.—A certain woman of Quinsan described the arrest of a foreign youth whose features resemble those of Thorburn whose photo was shown to her by the British investigator (Mr. A. L. Scott?)

3.—A railway policeman at Quinsan station declared that in the afternoon of June 2 he saw a foreigner travelling to Soochow by train, while another policeman stated that the said foreigner declared himself to be a British subject.

On the day in question at Quinsan, 20 miles from Shanghai, two Chinese military police were engaged in a gun-fight with a foreigner, resulting in the death and wounding of both Chinese soldiers and the subsequent arrest of the foreigner.

Locally, no information of any sort is obtainable from the British consular authorities upon the Thorburn case, instructions having been issued by the Consul-General that no statement of any sort is to be made to the Press.

Reg. Please file
JJL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
Date 20. 8. 31.

THORBURN INQUIRY REOPENED

General Chen Yih Returns to Soochow

Information from Chinese sources reveals the return to Soochow of General Chen Yih who is stated to have obtained a new clue in regard to the disappearance of Mr. Thorburn.

This move may be looked upon as the direct outcome of the events to which the "North-China Daily News" yesterday referred. It implies that the report which General Chen is preparing is not yet complete and possibly interesting developments may be expected.

Reg.
Please file
19:8:31

2118

BRITAIN INSISTED ON INQUIRY

Prominence Given To Thorburn Case In London

LONDON, July 28.—Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in China, has been instructed to tell Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the Chinese Government, that the British Government insist on knowing what has happened to Mr. John Thorburn, the young Englishman who disappeared at Soochow, and on the punishment of the offenders if he has been killed.

An announcement to this effect was made in Parliament yesterday by Dr. Dalton, the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, in the absence of Mr. Arthur Henderson, states the "Daily Express."

Dr. Dalton said: "The report of the Chinese commission of inquiry states that all concerned, including the local Chinese authorities, deny knowledge of any foreigner having been arrested.

"Sir Miles Lampson has therefore been instructed to make representations to the Chinese Government in the following hsense:—

Government's Duty

"'Independent inquiries have established beyond all reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn, who is under suspicion in some quarters of having shot at and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, was arrested and handed over to the custody of military authorities, who have found means to silence the witnesses possessing knowledge of the facts.

"'It is the duty of the Chinese Government in the first place to discover Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts and hand him over to the British authorities in China if he is still alive; and in the second place to inflict suitable punishment on any military authority who may have been responsible for maltreating him or causing his death.

"'His Majesty's Government therefore most earnestly and strongly urge the Chinese Government with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned in the present case of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized State.'

"Sir Miles Lampson has been instructed to convey the foregoing as a special message from His Majesty's Government to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the President of the National Government, adding that he has instructions to raise the question with the highest authority, since his Majesty's Government must insist on proper protection being afforded to British subjects."

2444
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2444
19. 8. 31.

THORBURN INQUIRY NOT COMPLETE

Further Information Compels More Investigations

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Aug. 17.

Inquiry at the Foreign Office here reveals the fact that the official report of the second inquiry into the disappearance of Mr. John Hay Thorburn has not yet been received. The result of the investigation made by the Vice-Minister of War, General Chen Yih, has not been forwarded by Sir Miles Lampson, H.M. Minister. Whitehall thus has no official knowledge of the substance of Gencral Chen Yih's findings, which were reported in the Press to correspond with the findings of the first commission of inquiry, denying that any foreigner at all was involved in the shooting incident which, it is alleged, was the reason advanced for the arrest of the young Briton.

Semi-official reports from Chinese Government sources state that the inquiry of General Chen Yih into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn is not complete. It is believed that further information has been received necessitating inquiries which are now being made. The report is therefore not yet fully drafted for submission to the Foreign Ministry.

It will be recalled that, on Saturday, a Reuter message from Nanking stated that the report which was "nearly completed" threw no further light on the case and reiterated the statement that no foreigner had been arrested. On this message the "North-China Daily News" pointed out the serious implications of the adoption by the Chinese Government of so fantastic a report.

Reg
Please file
JHL
19:8:'31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 18. 8. 31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, August 17, 1931

THE THORBURN INQUIRY.
ANOTHER FARCE.

By H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

FOR some days past it has been repeatedly stated in the Chinese Press that General Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War, who had been entrusted by General Chiang Kai-shek with the conduct of the new inquiry into the disappearance of John Thorburn, had returned to Nanking, after spending two or three days in Soochow and Quinsan, and had reported that he had been unable to discover any evidence in regard to the arrest and subsequent fate of the missing Briton.

This report was confirmed, on Friday, by a Reuter message from Nanking, which stated that General Chen Yi's investigation had been nearly completed, and that his report to the Waichiaopu would throw no further light upon the case.

An Incredible Affront

Until this report is officially confirmed I should hesitate to believe that the Chinese Government would be guilty of the crass stupidity of affronting the British Government by such a finding.

General Chiang Kai-shek, it may be recalled, ordered a thorough investigation, and entrusted the task to the most responsible military official available for the task. But there has not been even a pretence of an investigation up to the present. And if a report is issued based upon what General Chen Yi has done up to the present grave doubt will be thrown upon the sincerity of the Chinese Government from the President downward.

No British Participation

It is no secret that exhaustive inquiries into Thorburn's disappearance have been made by a British Consular official, Mr. A. L. Scott, and that he obtained a mass of evidence that "established beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn...was arrested and handed over to a Chinese Military Authority, who found means to silence witnesses with a knowledge of the facts." This quotation is from the statement made on behalf of the British Foreign Office in the House of Commons.

If, therefore, the Chinese Government really desired to elucidate the mystery of Mr. Thorburn's disappearance its first step should have been to invite Mr. Scott to attend the inquiry, and to place [illegible] investigation, was the last man who ought to have been entrusted, without adequate safeguards, to conduct the second.

Not unless Nanking feels that it can safely affront the British Government, will any findings which do not disclose the facts regarding Mr. Thorburn's disappearance be transmitted to H.M's Minister by Waichiaopu. If, however, the Chinese Government is determined to identify itself with a policy of mendacity and evasion, and to let the militarists have their own way, it is, I think, sadly mistaken in believing that it will escape the consequences of affronting a great and friendly Power.

What Should Be Done

I trust that in the event of a reply on the lines now predicted being sent to Sir Miles Lampson he will immediately return it to the Waichiaopu as unacceptable, and that he will be authorized by the British Foreign Office to withdraw from China until the Chinese Government is ready to give proof of its goodwill and good-faith.

In the meantime, in my opinion, no time should be lost in publishing, in the form of a White Paper, all the evidence relating to Mr. Thorburn's disappearance which can properly be divulged by the British Authorities. The case has attracted worldwide attention. And if the Chinese Government is unable to "carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized State" the truth should be given the widest possible publicity in such a form as to leave no doubt regard-

[illegible] have noticed previous correspond-

[illegible] issue of the 13th: I regret that I

Touching Rekceb's letter in your

To The Editor:

MR. REKCEB AGAIN

H. F. P.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, in anticipation for publishing this letter, I am,

blood up.

have your Scotch AI am right?)

they like it as they imagine they

Rekceb's type and furthermore,

do not hurt a man (sic) of Mr.

[illegible] that has caused his foreign friends to give him the cold shoulder and for that reason has developed a hearty hatred for us.

I should imagine that the latter is the case and for that reason we should just continue to treat him with that contempt which he so richly deserves. Further, a word to Mr. "Claymore." Though sympathizing with him (Claymore) I think it was rather bad form on his part to use the epithets he used on Mr. Rekceb. For one thing, "Claymore," old chap, names like that

[illegible] Reg Manfile

[illegible] ground rules are to be used, about what ground rules are to govern, and what team is to be home team.

Let me refer back to last October, when the 4th Marine Baseball team visited Japan.

Did the Japanese use any American Umpires? Not one foreign umpire was used in the 13 games played with the Japanese.

Did we use the American ball? Naturally not.

Did they consult us about ground rules? They did not. It is the privilege of the home team to make rules to govern their own field.

Did they allow the Marines to be home team? Yes, in one game out of the thirteen (13) we were allowed to be home team, and that was when the other team was also playing on a neutral diamond, and the Marines won the toss.

Now, what are the conditions existing here at the present time? The local Japanese practically de-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL 2094
C. & S. D. REG.
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 16. 8. 31.

NO TRACE FOUND OF JOHN THORBURN

Chinese Investigation At Soochow Brings No New Details

CHINESE INVESTIGATOR REVIEWS TROOPS

In confirmation of the report published yesterday in "The Shanghai Times" to the effect that the Chinese investigation conducted by the Vice-Minister of War, General Chen Yih, into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, had been concluded and no trace of the missing youth had been discovered, Reuter's correspondent at Nanking makes the following report:

The further official Chinese investigation into the case of Mr. John Thorburn, which was instituted as the result of the recent representations of the British Government made through Sir Miles Lampson, is nearly concluded. It was conducted by the Vice-Minister of War, General Chen Yih, at Soochow, where, according to various unofficial reports, Thorburn was last seen. His secretary and one or two other members of his staff accompanied the Minister.

While he was at Soochow, General Chen Yih attended a tiffin party in his honour, and he was present at a review of the local garrison.

It is understood that his report to the Foreign Office will throw no further light on the case, nor indeed add anything material to the previous Chinese official report. Like the latter, the Vice-Minister's report mentions a fracas near Soochow between an unknown person (or persons) and some Chinese soldiers, in which two soldiers were shot, the assailant escaping. It also reiterates the statement in the previous Chinese official report that no foreigner had been arrested and subsequently killed.

No Confirmation

Thus there is no confirmation from any official Chinese source of the circumstantial evidence adduced in the report of Mr. Scott, British Vice-Consul (who conducted investigations into the case lasting from June 9 to 16), that a foreigner had been seen at Soochow with his hands tied behind his back in the custody of military police, nor of various unofficial stories about the foreigner in question.—Reuter.

Reg.
Please file.
16:8:31.

2086

RESULT OF THORBURN SECOND INQUIRY

Vice-Minister Of War Ends Mission Without Result

The second Chinese official investigation of the Thorburn mystery has been completed, according to a Chinese report received in Shanghai from Nanking yesterday, which states that General Cheng Yih, Vice-Minister of War, has completed his inquiries at Quinsan and Soochow and returned to the capital to render his report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

General Cheng is alleged to have told press representatives at Nanking that he commenced his investigation by questioning numerous railway guards along the line from Nanking to Quinsan, all of whom denied knowledge of the missing British youth.

Some of them admitted knowledge of the skirmish between railway guards and a gang of bandits wherein two guards were killed. But they denied any knowledge of a Russian or foreigner being involved in that affair.

While in Soochow, General Cheng interrogated military and civil officials, but without discovering any information which might throw light on the mystery.

In Soochow he learned from the military authorities that on the morning of June 2 a gang of railway bandits was active in the vicinity of Quinsan and that instructions were issued to the railway guards to exercise extra precautions.

The guards eventually came into conflict with a gang and sustained casualties after being ambushed.

A report of this incident appearing in the Chinese press of Shanghai implicated a Russian in the shooting, but investigation of this failed to connect Thorburn with the affair in any way.

D.O. (Brune)
Information
H. Lucas
O. i/c S

14:8:'31.

J.T. Keswick
15:8:'31

No. S. B. D. 8464
Date August 8, 1931

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, August 8, 1931

ire Car Firm's Chief Relates Chauffeur's Side Of Story

By HAL P. MILLS

HE scene was Jessfield Park. Hard by the lake a foreigner was ated alone, enjoying the cool eeze of the evening and ap-rently deep in thought. Idly he sed his eyes to note a Chinese n seated nearby steadily gazing him.

Both glanced away, only to glance back. For-eign eyes met the calm eyes of the Oriental. Both, this time, gazed a little longer, a little steadier. The for-eigner, however was itated.

The same thing happened three four times. Finally the for-gner could stand it no longer. hy the blankety-blank was the an peering at him? He rose to d out.

Striding angrily to the surprised inese, the foreigner demanded know why he was staring at m.

The Chinese, well-dressed and viously of the better class, ietly and slowly replied in ex-llent English:

"My friend, do not become ex-ed and nervous. How could you ow that I was gazing at you you were not gazing at me?"

The foreigner suddenly felt hamed. He forgot that he was the Occident and the man be-e him of the Orient. He was nscious only that the man be-e him was a fellow man, courte-s and gentlemanly.

The foreigner rose to the oc-sion—and expressed his regrets. e Chinese smiled and extended s hand.

* * *

"Nearly Crippled"

OMEONE in the Wayside District played a shabby trick on a ggar. The latter is stated to ve noted with envious eye a other beggar, who was reaping harvest of small coins with the aid of a sign which read: Nearly Blind.

The second beg-gar went to an ac-quaintance with a knowledge of Eng-lish and requested a similar sign. A n was made and handed to . Now for the big money. But beggar was surprised and an-when foreigners stared, then ghed. The acquaintance had cked him. The sign read: Nearly Crippled."

* * *

Dibrell Leaves On Dollar Ship

President Grant Sails For America With Passengers, Mail

Commander R. G. Dibrell, United States Navy, and Mrs. Dibrell, were among the passengers who sailed yesterday aboard the Dollar liner President Grant for San Francisco via Yokohama and Honolulu.

Departing for Yokohama were Mr. Robert Wolf, Mr. Benjamin Wolf and Mr. James Gardner.

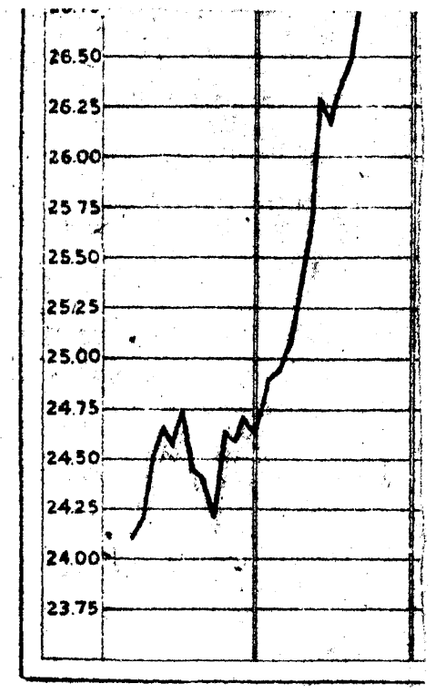
The following were to debark at Honolulu: Miss Grace Fui Len, Miss Anne Fowlkes, Mr. Tiu Kin-fong, Miss Elizabeth Rushton and Mrs. Marion L. Mau.

Other pasengers for San Fran-

Always Two Sides

Pageants In Memory

Passengers arriving on the Nagasaki Maru Thursday were: Mr. P. Nicholson, Mrs. S. R. Norris, Miss B. P. Smith, Mr. R. E. Crosslis, Mrs. W. B. Grove, Mr. A. P. Elsuch, Miss E. M. Fedosseyeff, Mr. A. McL. Duncan, Mrs. H. N. Steppe and Miss Steppe, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Encarnacao, Miss Diana Encarnacao and Master Encarnacao.



Movements of the Shangl market are traced in a conc and useful manner by the A.O.F Average. Sharp fluctuations of dividual stocks often attract much attention that an erroneo impression of the action of general market results. The Am ican Oriental Finance Corp. carefully selected 20 representat stocks, and the compiled aver as charted in the accompany graph reflects the trend of market.

The A.O.F.C. Average has be designed to be of use as an econ mic index so that it may ha value to people who are particularly close followers of t Shanghai Stock Market. Th care has been taken not to ma the "Average" too speculative too sensitive to extraordinary co ditions that have no econom basis. The representative featu is most strongly emphasized, a stocks included in the 'A.O.F Average reflect a wide range Shanghai business and industr activity.

The economic isolation Shanghai is strongly brought c by the charted "Average." Fr the end of February to the mid of July, the Shanghai mark consolidated its sharp gains of t early Spring. The steadiness prices was unique to Shanghai f stocks were falling in the ma

The MER BANK
(Incorpora
SHANGHAI OF
Every description of Bankin
TRUSTEESHIP
The Bank undertakes the ab
A booklet may be obtained
CUSTOM
can be bought at rates to be

d to open
unts, Bearing Interest
Currencies
welcomed by our
EPARTMENT
ne 11089

THORBURN SENSATION STIRS OFFICIALS

Chinese Press Report Of Finding Missing Lad Is Denied

RETRACTION DEMANDED OF CHINESE PAPER

Interest in the Thorburn case was revived in startling manner yesterday with the publication of a report in certain Chinese newspapers, viz, the "China Times" and others, to the effect that John Thorburn's body had been discovered in a decomposed condition in the vicinity of Soochow. The report, purporting to emanate from Nanking, through the Bureau of Foreign Affairs here, was definitely denied by the Chinese authorities.

According to a report appearing in the "Sin Wan Pao," first intimation of the discovery was received by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and transmitted to Nanking. However, according to inquiries made by Reuter's Nanking representative at both the Foreign Office and British Consulate there, no confirmation was forthcoming of the Chinese reports.

First-hand inquiries made by a "Shanghai Sunday Times" representative at the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs yesterday, resulted in all knowledge of the alleged discovery of Thorburn's body being denied by the officials interviewed.

Officially Denied

"Absolutely groundless," is how Mr. T. C. Chao, Chief Secretary of the local office, described the report. How and where the Chinese newspapers got hold of such a report, Mr. Chao was at a loss to understand. "Even if the Foreign Ministry had received such information," declared Mr. Chao, "it could not release such information piece-meal until the matter had thoroughly been investigated, in view of the gravity of the affair."

Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, at present in Shanghai, who has had several conferences with Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, with regard to the Thorburn mystery and its re-investigation, had heard nothing of the discovery reported by the Chinese press, the Bureau official also stated.

A letter has been addressed to the "China Times" by the Shanghai branch of the Ministry formally denying ever having despatched to Nanking the information alleged by the paper in question. The editor of the paper is advised to publish a retraction of the report.

Nanking Inquiries

NANKING, Aug. 8.—Inquiries made here this morning at both the Foreign Office and at the British Consulate fail to get confirmation of reports in the Shanghai Chinese newspapers that the body of Mr. John Thorburn had been found at Soochow. —Reuter.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 8. 8. 31.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE THORBURN CASE

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Orders Another and Thorough Investigation

INSTRUCTIONS FROM NANCHANG

Searching Inquiry Ordered Into Mystery of Missing British Youth

THE "North-China Daily News" is reliably informed, on advices received late last night from Nanking, that President Chiang Kai-shek has issued orders from Nanchang for another and thorough investigation into the circumstances of the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, in the light of the further representations made to the Chinese Government by Sir Miles Lampson at Nanking.

It is understood that the President's orders are of the most definite kind and call firmly for a most searching investigation. This is the outcome of the personal efforts which Sir Miles Lampson has been making since his arrival at Nanking by air from Peitaiho on July 28.

There have been conversations between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang who have discussed the matter at great length. Some difficulty was created by the absence of General Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi, where he has been engaged in personally directing the campaign against the rebel Communist armies. General Chiang Kai-shek was, however, apprised at Nanchang of the British Government's views on the reply sent by the Chinese Government on July 16 to the representations made in June by the British Minister on the subject of Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts.

It will be recalled that Mr. Henderson on July 27 instructed Sir Miles Lampson to point out that an independent inquiry had established beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn, who was under suspicion in some quarters of having shot and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, had been arrested and handed over to a Chinese military authority, who had found means to silence witnesses with a knowledge of the facts. It was therefore the first duty of the Chinese Government firstly to discover Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts and to hand him over to the British authorities if he was still alive, and secondly suitably to punish any military authorities responsible for maltreating him or causing his death.

The instructions ended with a strong request to the Chinese Government "with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilised state."

These instructions have been in discussion between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang since July 28. Communication was established with General Chiang Kai-shek. The result is now seen in the order for the new and more thorough inquiry.

Reg.
Please file
8:8:'31.

2048

Another Thorburn Inquiry

The news that the President of the National Government has ordered another and most searching investigation into the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, shows that Sir Miles Lampson's presentation of the British Government's firm but friendly request to General Chiang Kai-shek has borne fruit. The Chinese Government have acted with prudent recognition of the justice of the contentions, put forward on the basis of the consular investigations, thus deciding to call for a further examination of the case. It is to be hoped that conditions will favour a prompt inquiry, for there seems, on the face of it, little reason for delay as the accummulation of material evidence has been steadily proceeding. No doubt, the British Government and the public behind them will recognise the correctness of the Chinese Government's response to Sir Miles Lampson's latest revelations. There will be every readiness to give the new investigators a fair field and to await their report accordingly.

Extract from the Morning Translation of
August 8, 1931

THORBURN DISCOVERED

The China Times publishes the following telegram from Nanking : -

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a report from its Shanghai Office stating that the dead body of the missing British citizen named Thorburn has been found in Soochow, but the cause of his death is not known.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE THORBURN CASE

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Orders Another and Thorough Investigation

INSTRUCTIONS FROM NANCHANG

Searching Inquiry Ordered Into Mystery of Missing British Youth

THE "North-China Daily News" is reliably informed, on advices received late last night from Nanking, that President Chiang Kai-shek has issued orders from Nanchang for another and thorough investigation into the circumstances of the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, in the light of the further representations made to the Chinese Government by Sir Miles Lampson at Nanking.

It is understood that the President's orders are of the most definite kind and call firmly for a most searching investigation. This is the outcome of the personal efforts which Sir Miles Lampson has been making since his arrival at Nanking by air from Peitaiho on July 28.

There have been conversations between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang who have discussed the matter at great length. Some difficulty was created by the absence of General Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi, where he has been engaged in personally directing the campaign against the rebel Communist armies. General Chiang Kai-shek was, however, apprised at Nanchang of the British Government's views on the reply sent by the Chinese Government on July 16 to the representations made in June by the British Minister on the subject of Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts.

It will be recalled that Mr. Henderson on July 27 instructed Sir Miles Lampson to point out that an independent inquiry had established beyond reasonable doubt that Mr. Thorburn, who was under suspicion in some quarters of having shot and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, had been arrested and handed over to a Chinese military authority, who had found means to silence witnesses with a knowledge of the facts. It was therefore the first duty of the Chinese Government firstly to discover Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts and to hand him over to the British authorities if he was still alive, and secondly suitably to punish any military authorities responsible for maltreating him or causing his death.

The instructions ended with a strong request to the Chinese Government "with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilised state."

These instructions have been in discussion between Sir Miles and Dr. C. T. Wang since July 28. Communication was established with General Chiang Kai-shek. The result is now seen in the order for the new and more thorough inquiry.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. Records
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 1931
J. 8. 31.

Unjust To Blame China For Thorburn, Says Dr. Wang

Mr. Sheng, Foreign Office Man Who Went To Soochow To Investigate, Reported Killed By Truck; Last Piece Of Evidence Obliterated

NANKING, July 31.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, called on Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday afternoon in regard to the case of John Thorburn.

Sir Miles conveyed the British Government's strong protest, together with a request that the Chinese Government discover the whereabouts of young Thorburn and hand him over to the British authorities, if he is still alive, or, if he is dead, that suitable punishment should be meted out to the military authorities responsible.

Dr. Wang's Attitude

It is understood that the attitude adopted by Dr. C. T. Wang is, briefly, as follows:

"Mr. Thorburn is a British subject living in a Foreign Concession—Shanghai. As far as the Chinese authorities are concerned his existence was unknown. When he left Shanghai for an unknown destination, he obtained no passport from the Chinese Government. It is, there, unjust to lay the entire blame of anything that may have happened to him on the Chinese Govrenment."

It is announced that Mr. Sheng, the representative of the Foreign Office, who, together with a representative of the War Office, went to Soochow to investigate the case some weeks ago, died on July 23 as the result of injuries received by his ricsha being hit by a truck. He died of concussion of the brain. Thus any further evidence that might have been obtained from the only Chinese civil official who investigated the Thorburn case is no longer available.—Reuter.

1996

NO FURTHER LIGHT ON THORBURN CASE

H. M.'s Minister's Movements At Nanking Undisclosed

No fresh light was thrown upon the Thorburn case yesterday, either by official or other sources.

The British Consul-General, Mr. J. F. Brenan, questioned with regard to a report allegedly emanating from Nanking wherein Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, was credited with blaming Thorburn for entering Chinese territory without a "huchao," or native pass, declared that he had no statement to make.

According to this report, the Chinese authorities take the attitude that Thorburn ran unnecessary risk when he failed to provide himself with this document which, according to the Nationalist Minister, would have advised the Chinese authorites of his intention to pass through Chinese territory and gained for him a measure of protection.

The report concludes by saying that "the responsible authorities, not having been acquainted with Thorburn's intentions, could not possibly held themselves responsible for his movements."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Data 4 8 31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, July 31, 1931

Reward Of $5,000 In Thorburn Case Still Unclaimed

Mr. John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton has today been missing for 60 days. Where is he?

Is he still alive?

Is he dead and if so where is the body?

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury reward of $5,000 for conclusive proof of his whereabouts still is unclaimed though several individuals have attempted to solve the mystery. The reward still stands. All information will be held confidential by the editor and the name or names of persons applying for the reward will be kept secret.

File

SHANGHAI 1982
C. & S.
No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date 3. 8. 31.

Thorburn Without Huchao, Declares Foreign Ministry

Waichiaopu Defends By Saying Journey Illegal

(Special To The China Press)

NANKING, July 30.—Sir Miles Lampson, the British minister to China, had a lengthy conversation with Dr. C. T. Wang, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday immediately upon his arrival by airplane from Peitaiho. Sir Miles, in the course of the conversation, is understood to have handed to Dr. Wang a memorandum on the Thorburn case.

Replying to the British minister's note today, the Foreign Ministry in a communication is said to have pointed out that according to the regular procedure, foreigners intending to travel in the interior of China must first obtain the necessary "huchao" so that the responsible authorities can notify beforehand the various local authorities through whose territory the traveller is expected to go in order that proper protection can be provided.

Mr. Thorburn, the ministry's reply is reported to have pointed out, failed to observe the required procedure. Moreover, the responsible authorities had not been acquainted with his intentions and therefore could not possibly hold themselves responsible for his movements.

No Lampson Report

(Reuter's Service)

LONDON, July 29.—Questioned in House of Commons today the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hugh Dalton, said that in view of the interest, very rightly and naturally, taken in the Thorburn case, he was sure Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson, would give publicity to any communication received from Sir Miles Lampson, the British minister to China, during the Parliamentary recess.

Dr. Dalton added that no further reports had been expected from Sir Miles Lampson for some days in view of the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek was at present conducting military operations in Kiangsi.

31/7/31.

Regy.
Passed to you
HR. 3/8.

SI, Please pass Wkg.
Wkg.
31:7:10

1990

Thorburn Publicity Is Promised By Dr. Dalton During Commons Recess

Under-Secretary Says He Feels Sure That Mr. Arthur Henderson Will Disclose Any Communication Received From Sir Miles Lampson

SIX BRITISH SUBJECTS DIE WHILE IN CAPTIVITY DURING PAST 3 YEARS

LONDON, July 29.—Questioned in the House of Commons to-day, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that in view of the interest, very rightly and naturally, taken in the Thorburn case, he was sure Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, would give publicity to any communication received from Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, during the Parliamentary recess.

Dr. Dalton added that no further reports had been expected from Sir Miles Lampson for some days in view of the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek was at present conducting military operations in Kiangsi.—Reuter.

Britain's Message

LONDON, July 29.—Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day, said. "Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, left Peiping yesterday morning by aeroplane for Nanking with the object of delivering the message of the British Government personally to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

In the message which Sir Miles has been instructed to convey to the Chinese Government, that Government is urged with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities, in whose hands Thorburn is believed to be, of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized state.

In reply to another question, Dr. Dalton stated that six British subjects had died in captivity in China in the past three years.—Wireless through Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTER SEES DR. WANG

Nature Of Conversation Unrevealed By Local Authorities

Although no official statement was made by local British consular authorities yesterday regarding movements of the British Minister to China, now in Nanking in connection with the Thorburn inquiry, it was learned that Sir Miles Lampson had already conferred with Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sir Miles arrived at the capital by air from Peitaiho in the early part of this week for the special purpose of pressing the Nanking Government for a further investigation of the Thorburn mystery which the press and public of Shanghai and Great Britain have demanded in emphatic terms.

Just what form of further investigation the British Minister is demanding of the Nanking Government, cannot be ascertained at present as no information of any sort is being given out by local British officials, Mr. J. F. Brenan, H. M. Consul-General at Shanghai, told press representatives yesterday afternoon that he had nothing to say about Sir Miles' movements.

Two Months Pass

It is exactly two months since John Thorburn (19), British youth, disappeared from his home in the French Concession, supposedly after setting out on foot in the direction of Nanking. The evid-

front. Thus, the rebel troops are being enveloped by the North Army Group, which has formed itself around the enemy in the shape of a large fan.

Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang is in receipt of a telegram from Generals Han Fu-chu and Ma Hung-kuei informing him that three Shantung divisions have been detailed along north-western Shantung to curb any attempted invasion by Shih's units.

It is learned that General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 32nd

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGIS 1930
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 31.7.31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 30, 1931

Wang At Nanking Seen By Lampson In Thorburn Case

British Minister Pays Visit To Foreign Affairs Chief

CONSULATE HERE AWAITS MESSAGE

Future Extrality Plans May Rest On Outcome Of Negotiations

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, made a formal call yesterday afternoon at the offices of Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Nationalist Government, and the disappearance of young John Thorburn was discussed, according to a message received this morning from Nanking.

The exact nature of the discussion was not revealed. The conversation lasted for two full hours, it was stated, before Sir Miles and his Chinese secretary, Mr. Eric Teichman, departed.

Consulate Not Informed

Up to noon today no word was received at the local British Consulate-General regarding the nature of Sir Miles' conversation with Dr. Wang. Whether Sir Miles has made formal demands upon the Chinese government for punishment of Chinese soldiers alleged to have arrested and detained young John Thorburn is still unknown.

Sir Miles has been instructed by his government in London to demand another investigation by the Chinese in the Thorburn case. The instructions from London followed almost two full months of spirited agitation on the part of the local press for justice in young Thorburn's disappearance.

Youth Missing 59 Days

With future extraterritoriality negotiations possibly hanging in the balance, interest in the Thorburn case has intensified this week. This morning Mr. J. F. Brenan, British Consul General here, paced wearily to and fro in his office, as to the latest developments in Sir Miles' visit.

Young John Thorburn will be missing from Shanghai two months tomorrow. He departed on June 1 to seek adventure, was seen at various times near Soochow until about June 10, after which time he vanished. Soochow is less than 60 miles from Shanghai.

List Grows

It was announced by Mr. H. J. Andrews, a friend of the missing youth, that the international list started last week in protest against the inaction in the Thorburn case now bears more than 400 signatures, representing 26 different nationalities.

Those who have not yet signed and wish to do so will find a circular list at the S.V.C. Club in the Administration Building, Foochow Road.

The $5,000 reward offered by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury for information leading to the whereabouts, dead or alive, of Mr. John Thorburn still was unclaimed this morning.

Please pass to Reg. Office.
Seen and passed to Reg. AR 31/7 31:7:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGIST
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 31-7-31.

Thorburn Affair A Test Case For Both China And Britain, Declares 'Times'

LONDON CANNOT SUFFER ITS SUBJECTS TO BE ARRESTED BY MILITARY AND THEN DONE TO DEATH

NOTHING DOUBTFUL ABOUT FATE OF EXTRALITY TALK, SAYS 'TELEGRAPH'

Any Abdication Of Its Duty Would Deeply Discredit British Government In Public Opinion; Lord Palmerston Would Not Have Temporized

LONDON, July 28.—A very indignant leading article on the Thorburn case is published by the "Daily Telegraph" this morning. Remarking ironically that it has taken two months to decide that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, should personally take up the case with the Chinese Government, the paper declares that whatever reply to the British demands may be forthcoming from General Chiang Kai-shek, there ought to be nothing doubtful about the fate of the preposterous diplomatic extrality proceedings which assume Nanking's ability to carry out "the ordinary obligations of a civilized government."

The "Times" states that the Thorburn affair has now become a test case both for the Chinese and British Governments.

Indecisive as the British Government has been in the handling of Chinese affairs, it cannot, declares the "Times," admit that British subjects can be arrested by Chinese military authorities and done to death. That would be an abdication of duty which would deeply discredit it in public opinion. Moreover, it would make it more difficult to carry out the policy of helping China to establish a strong national government.

A Damning Admission

On the other hand, says the paper, "for the Chinese Government to continue to endeavour to hush up the affair in the hope that the British Government will forget it is to admit that it is unable or unwilling to protect foreigners against arbitrary oppression by the military authorities. But to admit that means giving away its whole case for insisting that the Powers surrender their rights of jurisdiction over their own nationals."

As regards extrality negotiations the "Times" considers that the British have been too willing to make the utmost concession to Chinese susceptibilities, and expresses the opinion that future negotiations are bound to be influenced by the failure of Nanking to impose respect for law or treaty rights on the military authorities.

The Lessons Of Thorburn

Before the British Government irretrievably commits itself, it says, the least that public opinion is entitled to expect is that it should most carefully ponder the lessons of the Thorburn case and give consideration to the recommendations of Mr. Justice Feetham.

The present system, concludes the "Times," contains admitted defects and anomalies which should be abolished, but in the Treaty Ports, and particularly in Shanghai, there is a nucleus of stability which is far too important a factor in the orderly progress of China to be jeopardized by a Government unable, or unwilling, to compel its own servants to respect the law, or even to call them to account when they have flagrantly broken it.

The "Daily Express" remarks that Lord Palmerston, who knew the value of prestige in the Orient, would not have waited half as long as Sir Miles Lampson has done.

It adds that Sir Miles Lampson must compensate for Mr. Arthur Henderson's tardiness by acting with double vigour and insistence. —Reuter.

30/7/31.

S.I. Information
Reg.
Please attach to file. H.R. 31/7.

1972

BRITISH MINISTER IS TAKING ACTION

Personal Contact Established With Nanking Authorities

FLEW TO CAPITAL FROM SUMMER RESORT

Personal contact with the Nanking Government has already been established by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, according to local British authorities, and a renewal of the investigation of the Thorburn mystery may be expected almost immediately.

The British Minister reached the capital on Tuesday night by aeroplane from Peitaiho where he was on summer vacation. The urgency of the Thorburn case caused this to be cut short, however, on instructions received from the Home Government, it is believed.

No statement could be made yesterday by the British Consul-General, Mr. J. F. Brenan C.M.G., as to the plans or movements of the Minister apart from the fact that he had reached Nanking. The Minister, it is understood, intends making direct representations to General Chiang Kai-shek in a further effort to solve the mystery of the disappearance of John Thorburn, 19-year-old British youth missing from his home in Shanghai for two months.

Agitation locally for official action in the matter has temporarily subsided since news of the Minister's movements has reached the city, although interest in the case is believed to have been heightened rather than to have diminished, in spite of lack of outward evidence of same.

30/7/31

Le Journal de Shanghai.

dated July 30, 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL [illegible]on.
C. & S. B. REGISTR
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 31.7.31.

The case of Thorburn and its reflections.

Our contemporary The North Chin a Daily News published yesterday once again details in connection with the case of Thorburn. The young Englishman was seen in Soochow on June IO by a witness at about dusk. He was in a pitiful state, wounded, covered with blood, and his hands tied at the back, pushed by soldiers who appeared to be conducting him to a place from which there is no return. (Here follows an extract on the subject from the "North China Daily News").

Despite the negative result of an enquiry conducted by the Nanking Government nobody doubts any longer that the young Thorburn had been arrested by the soldiers of Soochow garrison, was tortured by them and very possibly executed under circumstances which we are ignorant of but which it would be interesting to know.

We think that the officials of Waichiaopu are persons of too much intelligence to believe that the report of the enquiry commission appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the War Ministry, is correct. It is probable that upon learning of the excution of Thorburn by the soldiers, the enquiry commission decided to draw a thick veil on the whole of this affair in order to hide from the world the real situation in China, which official representatives of Nanking Government abroad describe as a country where law is respected, where good order prevails, and where extraterritoriality is to all appearances an anomaly..

Leaders of the Anglo-Saxon nations have since many months now been conducting negotiations on the subject of extraterritoriality. In obedience to certain reasons of opportunism which we shall refrain from discussing, or in support of certain influences, which we shall not comment upon or pass judgment on, they were showing a spirit of acccommodating conciliation to a great extent, Never before were there so many missionaries and foreigners arrested, carried away or massacred in China as within the past two three years, nevertheless the renunciation to special foreign rights in interior provinces, that is to say, logically, where the situation is practically the same to-day as when these rights were granted, continued to be discussed. It would seem as if one was fascinated by Nanking, where the Government had assembled numerous intelligent and educated officials and established a modern administration. What dòed it matter that a few hours away from Nanking the situation was quite different, the capital alone mattered together wi- th the distinguished men who were preparing a future there. The discussions were inclined to treat thenfuture as reality.

When news was received that in Hounan, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Nganhoei, bandits and communists had been arresting or killing missionaries, it was sufficient to deplore these sad incidents.

The case of Thorburn, by its reflections abroad, has brought about the effect of a thunderbolt. The veil which concealed the truth has been thorn apart. It is only 40 kilometres from Shanghai that the military authorities

subjected directly to the Central Government have violated international conventions and ignored the authority of the Nanking Government. Furthermore, this same Government, which, we are certain, is the first to deplore the excesses of the Soochow garrison soldiers, did not, however dare to deal vigorously with the guilty military and attempted to pass the affair by in silence, thinking that the foreign opinion would get tired and would end up by finding other interests. Bad reckoning; the truth has emerged in spite of everything.

The result of all this is that the Anglo-Saxon countries are now talking of showing themselves less inclined to be conciliatory in the matter of extraterritoriality. And really speaking, when one considers that the military are in a position to oppose the Government, and to prevent the functioning of a judicial body by intimidating witnesses, the question naturally arises what will be the fate of foreigners when the abolition of extraterritoriality will have delivered them to the mercy of uncultured, brutal and unscrupulous soldiers.

G.M.

Reg. Please file

30:7:'31

Thorburn case

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 30.7.31

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, July 29, 1931

Lampson To Ask Troops Punished

Demand Will Be Filed With Fresh Protest, Officials State

Responding quickly to the orders of the British Foreign Office in London demanding a further investigation on the part of the Nationalist Government in the Thorburn case, Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, landed in Nanking by plane last night.

Sir Miles' holiday at Peitaiho was ended abruptly yesterday when he was instructed to file further protest over the mysterious disappearance of young John Thorburn, 19, British subject, missing from his home in Shanghai 59 days.

Plans Uncertain

It was stated at the local British Consulate-General this morning that Sir Miles' plans are indefinite, but it was considered certain that demands would be made upon Chinese authorities for punishment of soldiers responsible for the detention or possible slaying of young Thorburn.

Sir Miles may make a flying trip to Nanchang to deliver his message personally to General Chiang Kai-shek, or else he may make his demands to Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

New Evidence

Meanwhile further evidence was uncovered in an attempt to corroborate the opinion expressed by previous investigators that young Thorburn was arrested by Chinese soldiers at Soochow.

A man now in this city, whose identity is being kept secret, has described how he saw the youth badly injured, in the company of Chinese gendarmerie in Soochow on June 10. Young Thorburn was bleeding and bound, it was charged, being driven by Chinese soldiers to a boat in the creek for transportation, evidently to Taihu Lake, which is 10 miles away from Soochow.

Great Secrecy

His head and body were cut and bleeding, it was stated. Passersby were threatened when they attempted to approach the youth, it was charged, and the Chinese soldiers were taking great care to insure secrecy in their operations.

The reward of $5,000 offered by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury for information leading to the whereabouts of Mr. John Thorburn, dead or alive, still is unclaimed. A board of awards will decide the virtue of all claims and information received will be held in strict confidence.

Reg. Please file
30.7.31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2444
Date 30. 7. 31.

Lampson Flying To Nanking For Thorburn Probe

Minister To Press For Fuller Information On British Youth

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

PEIPING, July 28.—It is understood here that Sir Miles Lampson left Peitaiho by air this morning for Nanking to take up the Thorburn case personally. He may even go to Nanchang to see General Chiang Kai-shek.

Nanking Landing Questionable

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

PEIPING, July 28.—The French aviator, Count de Sibour, accompanied by his wife, flew from Peiping to Peitaiho this morning with the intention of picking up Sir Miles Lampson and conveying him to Nanking. However, owing to the floods in the capital, the authorities here are doubtful whether they will be able to land in Nanking.

Demand Before Chiang

Decision of the British government to ask the Chinese government "with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized state" has led Dr. Hugh Dalton, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to instruct Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China to place the demand before president Chiang Kai-shek himself.

Sir Miles will arrive with his staff at Nanking next Friday, it was announced by the local British Consulate yesterday. This has necessitated his cutting short his holiday at Peitaiho, where he has been for sometime.

The protection of the rights of British subjects in China has been renewed in the minds of members of the House of Commons as a result of the persistent publicity that has been given the case of John Thorburn, who has been missing from his home in Shanghai for 59 days. Press notices, editorials, petitions of local British subjects all have contributed to arousing the government of Great Britain to request their representative in China to demand action.

The special demands of the British government are that the Chinese Government find Mr. Thorburn and deliver him to British authorities, if he is still living, and then to punish the military authorities responsible for his ill treatment or death, as the case may be.

Considering General Chiang Kai-shek, as the "fount of authority" in China, Dr. Dalton explained their desire to appeal to him for action in the matter.

Dalton Statement

(Wireless Through Reuter)

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. Dalton, replied on behalf of the Foreign Secretary to a question concerning the disappearance of John Thorburn.

He said Sir Miles Lampson had been instructed to make representations to the Chinese Government in the following sense: "Independent enquiries have established beyond all reasonable doubt that Thorburn, who is under suspicion in some quarters of having shot at and fatally wounded two Chinese gendarmes, was arrested and handed over to the custody of military authorities who have found means to silence witnesses possessing knowledge of the facts.

"It is the duty of the Chinese Government in the first place to discover Thorburn's whereabouts in China if he is still alive and, in the second place, to inflict suitable punishment on any military authority who may have been responsible for maltreating him or causing his death. His Majesty's Government therefore most earnestly and strongly urge the Chinese Government with all expedition to find means of persuading the military authorities concerned in the present case of the urgent necessity of enabling the Chinese Government to carry out the ordinary obligations of a civilized state."

He added that Sir Miles Lampson had been instructed to convey the foregoing as a special message from His Majesty's Government and to add that His Majesty's Government must insist on adequate and proper protection being afforded to British subjects.

Reg. Please file
29:7:31

29/7/31

D 2464

1948
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644
Date 30. 7. 31.

Thorburn Case Goes Step Farther

LONDON, July 27.—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, has been instructed to take the Thorburn case to General Chiang Kai-shek, since "His Majesty's Government must insist upon the proper protection of British subjects."

This was the announcement made by Dr. Hugh Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to questions in the House of Commons this afternoon—Reuter.

File

SHANGHAI
C. & ...
No. ... D 2464
D 2464
1931

THE THORBURN CASE

Demand for Surrender of Missing Briton

HELD BY MILITARY

Further Representations Authorised

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 25.

I am officially informed that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, this morning authorized further representations to the Nanking government over the disappearance of Mr. J. H. Thorburn. A demand is to be made that Mr. Thorburn be produced for immediate trial under British law, in accordance with the extraterritoriality provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and China.

From an independent source the British Government has been informed that Mr. Thorburn, alive or dead, is in the hands of the Chinese military.

Local Protests

That the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, and the apparent official indifference to his whereabouts, is actively engaging the attention of Britons everywhere in China is indicated by a telegram received yesterday from Weihaiwei.

This reported that 53 signatures to the protest recently circulated among local British residents had been mailed from visitors to that summer resort.

The list of signatures to the protest is otherwise steadily growing and indignation has obviously transcended the bounds of nationality. A non-British protest, now in circulation, yesterday afternoon had 24 nationalities represented by its more than 200 endorsers.

Government Approached

The telegram sent to London by the China Association after its meeting on July 21 has also had gratifying results, according to word received yesterday from Home. The London executive of the Association has now undertaken to bring the circumstances of the Thorburn case vividly before the people of Great Britain and as an initial effort in this connection has already broadcast the text of the telegram throughout the country.

The Parent Body has also arranged for a number of further questions to be asked in the House of Commons in regard to Thorburn's whereabouts and has approached the Government on the subject. Although no definite action has yet been notified by the Government nor a reply received to the letter containing particulars of the protest and its sponsors it is confidently expected that satisfactory information will be available for transmission to Shanghai at an early date.

SI,
Please pass to
Regy. Office JPS
Regy. Please file
A.R. 24/7

1931

THORBURN CASE NOW PRESSED AT HOME

China Association Acts On Resolution Sent From Shanghai

LONDON, July 24.—The China Association, London, is taking up the case of the missing Englishman, John Thorburn.

The Association has published broadcast the telegram sent by the China Association, Shanghai, after the meeting there on July 21.

The Association has also arranged for a number of questions to be asked in the House of Commons in regard to Thorburn's disappearance and has approached the Government on the subject. No definite action, however, has yet been notified by the Government, nor has a reply to the letter been received.—Reuter.

Strong Representations

LONDON, July 25.—Reuter is authoritatively informed that the British Government is making strong representations to the Chinese Government regarding the detention of John Hay Thorburn whom it has reason to believe was arrested by the Chinese autnorities and handed over to Chinese military authorities following a fracas between him and some gendarmes and who has been detained ever since.

The British Government is demanding that he be handed over to an international (? the British) court for trial as he should have been in the first place—Reuter.

S.L. Please pass to Reg. to file.

Registry
Please file
H.P. 24/7

27:7:31.

D 2464. 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 27-7-31.

FURTHER QUESTIONS ON THORBURN

Interpellations To Be Put To Henderson Next Monday

DANGERS OF GIVING UP EXTRALITY RIGHTS

LONDON, July 23.—The interest taken by the House of Commons in the case of Mr. Thorburn is indicated by the fact that further questions will be put to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on Monday.

The line taken by the Conservatives is that the case illustrates the dangers of relinquishing extraterritoriality or of any measure which would place Europeans under Chinese authority.

The firm line indicated in the replies given by the Government in the House of Commons yesterday is welcomed, and it is stated that every possible step will be taken to keep the question in active being until it is settled satisfactorily.—Reuter.

Reg
Please file.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 27-7-31.

Thorburn Case Brought Up In The Commons

Sir Austen Chamberlain Points Out Bearing On Extrality

CONTINUED PRESSURE

Mr. Arthur Henderson Takes Grave View Of Matter; Assurances Given

LONDON, July 22.—A number of questions regarding the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn were asked in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. H. Dalton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, understood that the Chinese Government's Commission of Inquiry had reported concerning the matter but that the Minister had not yet received the text of the report.

Continuing, Mr. Dalton informed the House that Sir Miles Lampson had made strong representations to the Chinese authorities, expressing, with the full approval of the Foreign Secretary, his grave disappointment at their failure to throw any light on Mr. Thorburn's disappearance and warning them that further delay would confirm the suspicion that they were deliberately procrastinating in the belief that the case would be hushed up and eventually forgotten.

Sir Austen Chamberlain suggested that the Government should keep in mind the bearing of this case on the extraterritoriality negotiations.

Sir Charles William Cayzer, Conservative member for the City of Chester, urged the Government to insist on the immediate appointment of a British representative for any further inquiry into the matter.

Mr. Dalton replied that obviously the British Government could not insist on the Chinese Government appointing a British representative. He emphasized that Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, took a very grave view of the matter, and Sir Miles Lampson, with the Foreign Secretary's full approval, would continue to do everything possible to exercise pressure on the Chinese until the matter had been cleared up.—Reuter.

Reg please file

Encl 25/7/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
25.7.31

HOUSE OF
Caldbeck
THE CONNOISSEUR
PRICE TEN CENTS

Additional Evidence Is Found Thorburn Was Arrested By Gendarmerie

PRIEST TELLS OF VISIT FROM BRITISH YOUTH DURING NIGHT OF JUNE 1 AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST BY SOLDIERS

STRUGGLES WITH CAPTORS AND RECEIVES BAYONET WOUND IN NECK

Appeal Of Local British Residents Received In London; Reply Comes Back Stating Action Will Be Taken; Chinese Comment

"The Shanghai Times" is able to-day to give additional indisputable evidence of the fact that John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai, who has been missing for over seven weeks, was actually arrested in the vicinity of Quinsan by Chinese military police. The evidence has been furnished by a Catholic priest who actually sheltered Thorburn on the night of June 1 and, later, saw him seized by Chinese police and taken off to Quinsan. The evidence also shows that Thorburn broke away from his captors and dashed down the railway line where he was intercepted and again arrested after a struggle, during which he was wounded in the neck by a bayonet carried by one of the soldiers. What happened to Thorburn after his second arrest is a mystery which the entire foreign community of Shanghai is anxious to solve, with or without the aid of the Chinese authorities.

This further proof of Thorburn's arrest has come from a reliable source. The report gives details of the arrest as actually witnessed by our informant, a Catholic priest, who has since been unable to ascertain what happened to Thorburn after he was taken away by the Chinese police in the direction of the Quinsan railway station.

Arrives Wet Through

It will be recalled that Thorburn left Shanghai, presumably by train, for Quinsan and Henli on the morning of June 1. He was seen at Henli and later in Quinsan at about 4 p.m. On the night of June 1 Thorburn appeared at the abode of the Catholic priest some time after 10 o'clock.

It appears that Thorburn and some of his friends had, on a number of previous occasions, called at the priest's home when in the neighbourhood of Quinsan and Henli. The priest knew Thorburn well by sight and had conversed with him on numerous occasions. On the night of June 1, shortly after 10 o'clock, Thorburn knocked at the door of the

Reg.
Keep file.
24: 7: 31

He was in a bedraggled condition and was wet through. He explained his condition by mentioning something about falling into a canal. No questions were asked and Thorburn's clothes were removed and dried. He was provided with dry garments while this was being done.

Arrest And Escape

Next morning Thorburn took his leave of the priest and was only a few yards away when some Chinese soldiers noticed him and shouted in Chinese "There's that Russian". They immediately seized him and led him off in the direction of Quinsan. He was locked up temporarily in a small house, but somehow managed to break out, and fled once again in the direction of the priest's house.

Pursued by soldiers, Thorburn dashed along the railway line where he was intercepted by another group of soldiers, who seized him. Thorburn struggled violently, but was finally overcome, receiving a bayonet wound in the neck during the struggle. Just how serious the wound was the priest was unable to say, as Thorburn was hurried off in the direction of the Quinsan railway station. That was the last seen of Thorburn by the priest.

Other Testimony

Other witnesses examined by Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, have stated that Thorburn had his arms tied behind his back and was taken by train from Quinsan to Soochow. Witnesses also stated that Thorburn was seen in Soochow, wounded and, an unconfirmed report states, mutilated.

In the light of this fresh evidence it appears beyond question that Thorburn was arrested by the Chinese military at Quinsan and was actually taken to the Quinsan railway station where he was entrained for Soochow.

Another Protest

In the meantime indignation in Shanghai is growing daily. The cabled protest signed by over 2,300 British residents has reached London where Mr. F. H. Crossley, formerly of Shanghai, who has cabled receipt of the protest, will see that it reaches the right quarters.

Still another national society has interested itself in the disappearance of Thorburn. Yesterday the Shanghai branch of the Anzac Society, consisting of local Australians and New Zealanders, forwarded the following telegraphic protest to the British Prime Minister:

Shanghai Anzac Society consisting of Anzacs who fought in Great War and Australians New Zealanders resident China record strongest indignation disappearance John Thorburn (stop) Despite conclusive evidence of arrest obtained by British Authorities Chinese Government deny all knowledge of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REG.S
No. S. B. D. 2464
ate 24.7.31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 23, 1931

Lampson Warns Wang To Probe Thorburn Case

Minister Has Condemned Action By Nanking, Parliament Told

FEELING AROUSED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Dalton Tells Commons Sir Miles Demands Investigation

(United Press)

LONDON, July 22.—Any further delay on the part of the Chinese Government in solving the mysterious disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, 19-year-old British subject who has been missing for almost two months from his home in Shanghai, will confirm the suspicion that the Chinese Government is deliberately procrastinating, Mr. Hugh Dalton, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declared in the House of Commons tonight.

Replying to blunt questions from Sir Charles Cayzer. the Conservative member of Parliament for the City of Chester. Under-Secretary Dalton said that already Sir Miles Lampson. His Brittanic Majesty's Minister to China, has made strong representations to the Chinese National Government at Nanking.

Lampson Warns Nanking

In his representations to Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, Sir Miles Lampson has expressed regret that there has been no further clarification of the disappearance of Mr. Thorburn since the statement of the Chinese authorities that their investigation showed that the young British subject never was arrested nor imprisoned by the Chinese police or military.

Mr. Dalton said that Sir Miles Lampson has warned the Foreign Minister at Nanking that "any further delay will confirm the suspicion that the Chinese authorities are deliberately procrastinating, believing that the Thorburn case can be hushed up and eventually forgotten."

Indignation In England Growing

Through the efforts of British subjects in China, especially in Shanghai, and because of the interest which has been aroused in official circles in England the Thorburn case is receiving widespread publicity in England.

Indignation has mounted since the receipt of cabled reports of the only official statement given out by the Nanking Government last week. Belief here prevails that it would have been impossible for Mr. Thorburn to disappear completely from the earth within only a few miles of Shanghai without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, who enjoy diplomatic recognition by the British Government.

Issue Linked With Extrality

The British press is carrying full and detailed accounts of the Thorburn case, the feeling it has aroused throughout China and criticism of British as well as of Chinese officials.

A very definite connection between the Thorburn case and China's demands for the abolition of extraterritoriality is seen by many British editors.

Anzacs Send Message

The Anzac Society of Shanghai, the newest British organization here. vesterday added its protest to those already sent to London by various other organizations, including St. George's Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. Patrick's Society and St. David's Society. The protest of the Anzac Society was in the form of a telegram to the British Prime Minister. The message follows:

"Shanghai Anzac Society, consisting of Anzacs who fought in Great War, and Australians, New Zealanders resident in China, record strongest indignation on disappearance, of John Thorburn. Despite conclusive evidence of arrest obtained by British authorities, Chinese Government denies all knowledge of his whereabouts. Anzac Society prays that immediate action be taken to safeguard British prestige as the future safety of all Britishers in China is dependent on this."

New Evidence Found

New evidence concerning the arrest of young Thorburn has been uncovered, according to one report made public this morning. The report states that a Catholic priest living near Quinsan has come forward with the story of the arrest of the youth.

The young man, according to the priest, called at his home about 10 p.m. on June 1. He knocked at the door and was admitted. His clothing is stated to have been thoroughly wet. He remarked that he had fallen into the water. The following morning, the report says, the youth left the house but had gone only a short distance when he was seized by soldiers. He broke away after a struggle, ran, but again was seized, being wounded in the neck by a bayonet in the hands of a soldier. The last the priest saw of him he was being hurried off in the direction of the Quinsan railway station.

British Women Protest

It is announced that all British women interested in the Thorburn case will find a list for signatures of protest at the British Women's Association headquarters, 12 The Bund, during morning office hours 9 a.m., to 12 noon.

Reg. Please file
24:7:'31.

1909

Mr. Nazer's Appeal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Last evening I sent off the following wire to Mr. F. H. Crossley, formerly of Shanghai, and well-known to most of the older residents here:—

"Please furnish most of the London papers with the following:—

An appeal signed by 2,300 British subjects in Shanghai earnestly requests the assistance of the London Press in giving the greatest publicity to the case of young Thorburn held without trial by the Chinese Authorities for over six weeks and every indication tortured mutilated or dead. Immediate strong action by the British Government absolutely essential and to secure this your valued help is craved. This request becomes the more urgent in view of the mendacious reply issued 18th by the Chinese Government regarding investigation. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

I am glad to say I received the reply early this morning.

"Telegram received will act"
Crossley.

A. P. NAZER.

Shanghai, July 22, 1931.

22/7/'31.

2464
1890
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Orig. 24.7.37.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, July 21, 1931

800 British Residents Sign Protest On Thorburn Case

1,000 Signatures Expected Before Closing Time Today; Revised Text Of Cable Released

More than 800 British men and women residents of Shanghai at noon today had signed the Thorburn Appeal List, open to British residents for signature at 5 Peking Road. Indications at noon, despite threatening weather, were that fully 1,000 British residents will have signed the list before 4:30 p.m., which is closing time.

As soon as the list has been closed, it was stated today by Mr. A. P. Nazer, sponsor of the plan, the following cablegram will be dispatched to the leading newspaper of London:

Text Of Telegram

An appeal signed by . . . . British subjects in Shanghai earnestly requests the assistance of the London press in giving the greatest publicity to the case of young Thorburn held without trial by the Chinese authorities for more than six weeks and every indication tortured mutilated or dead (stop) Immediate strong action by the government absolutely essential and to secure this your valued help is craved (stop) This request becomes the more urgent in view of the mendacious reply issued 18th by the Chinese Government regarding their investigation (stop).

A representative of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury this morning was permitted to scan the list of signatures. A considerable number of names of outstanding British residents was noted.

Missing Since June 1

The list was opened to British residents as the result of the strange disappearance from Shanghai on June 1 of Mr. John Thorburn, 19, who has been missing for 51 days.

British authorities, from information obtained from various Chinese sources, have reason to believe that the young man was arrested by the gendarmerie near Quinsan, following the fatal shooting of two Chinese soldiers; was taken to Soochow and either was put to death, after being tortured, or is badly injured and is being held a prisoner.

British Rights Denied

Representations were made to the Nanking Government by the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, through his personal [illegible]

nature already have been forwarded to London by St. Andrew's Society, the local branch of the Royal Air Forces Association and the Royal Society of St. George.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

1891

ACTION DEMANDED BY BRITISH

The failure of the Chinese authorities either to produce John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai who has been missing since June 1, or their inability to trace his whereabouts, has aroused the indignation of British residents of this city, and in many other parts of the country, to an extent unparalleled since the ghastly incident at Nanking in 1927. Not only has this recent example of the inability of Nanking to control and effectively administer territory under its own immediate direction evoked the wrath of British residents, but has evoked the strongest feelings of resentment in the minds of other foreign nationals.

Nothing could serve better to indicate the tide of growing indignation against the failure, wilful or otherwise, of the Chinese authorities to produce this missing youth, either dead or alive, than the petition which was opened yesterday in the office of Mr. A. P. Nazer at 5 Peking Road. Nothing could indicate fuller the intense feeling which the mysterious disappearance of this youth has aroused among the foreign community of Shanghai than the response of the British residents of this city to invitation to endorse the telegram of protest which it is proposed to send to Great Britain to-day.

British men and women, of all ages, all walks of life and varying positions, made it a special duty yesterday to append their signatures to the protest which, it is hoped, will stir the people of Great Britain to a fuller sense of the dangers and difficulties which confront foreigners who wander outside the protection of their own sphere of influence in China. And not only British, but foreigners of many other nationalities called at Mr. Nazer's office yesterday. Some were even resentful of the fact that the protest was confined to British residents only. Two American ladies virtually demanded to be allowed to sign the protest, claiming that it was not only the future safety of Britons which was at stake, but the safety of all foreigners resident in China.

Seldom has an incident of this character aroused such indignant feelings among the foreign community as the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of John Thorburn.

To-day there will be a meeting of the China Association for the purpose of framing a suitable protest to be forwarded to the British Government and Press. Already St. Andrew's Society has despatched a telegraphic protest to London, and the local branch of the Royal Air Force Association yesterday afternoon sent a similar message to London. This afternoon the protest signed by British residents will be sent to leading British newspapers. Those British residents who have not already done so have yet time to add their signatures.

The protest sent by the R. A. F. is as follows:—

> "Royal Air Force Association Shanghai composed ex-Service Fliers constrained protest apparent lack effective action regarding secret detention reported mutilation British Subject John Thorburn Chinese Government contrary all evidence stop Most strongly urge extrality negotiations with medieval country dangerous should suspend pending proof willingness ability Chinese Government protect foreigners accordance their declaration stop Please notify all ex-Service Associations."

All British women interested in the Thorburn case will find a list for signatures of protest at the British Women's Association Headquarters during morning office hours—9 a.m. to 12 noon.

SHANGHAI MUNI... 1824
C. & S. B. REG...
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 21.7.31.

Thorburn Petition Has Many Signers

British And Foreign People Show Interest

Mr. A. P. Nazer, who recently announced that he would sponsor a petition for action on the part of British authorities to discover the whereabouts of John Hay Thorburn, 19, British subject who disappeared from Shanghai on June 1, reported yesterday that hundreds of people had signed the petition and exhibited enthusiasm over the idea.

The petition will be sent to all leading London newspapers, and through them, Mr. Nazer hopes the petition will gain audience with London legislative bodies. Mr. Nazer said yesterday that he thought this method would be more effective than directly petitioning the Prime Minister or the House of Commons.

While many foreigners sought to sign the petition yesterday, none but British signatures were allowed. Approximately 700 signed between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Local consular authorities would not be expected to sign, Mr. Nazer said.

Reg. Please file.
21:7:31.

1880

self and could not say if it were true."

* * *

British

"The Stationmaster at Quinsan stated that the foreigner had been put on the train going westward just after 1 p.m. on June 2. He was in the custody of a party of military police. He said the foreigner had an inscription on his handkerchief and he actually wrote the words of this inscription, "Sea Scout Troop" on one of the posts of the station platform. The words were still there on June 10 when they were seen by Vice-Consul Scott, but he was noticed examining them, and when he returned to the station shortly afterwards, they had been carefully erased."

Chinese

"We then called on the Quinsan District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police. They said that a British Vice-Consul and Mr. Wang Ying, of the 'North China Daily News' had been at Kunshan to enquire. They had both informed them that they only heard that two Chinese gendarmes had been wounded; they had not heard that a foreigner had been arrested."

* * *

British

No direct British statement.

Chinese

"We then proceeded to the headquarters of the First Battalion of the First Regiment of the Gendarmerie which is stationed at Quinsan to investigate, and stated there that according to information from British sources there was a gendarme in the Battalion named Hsieh Ju-sung who, on being interrogated by an Englishman, was alleged to have stated that a foreigner had been arrested. Was that true or not?

"A responsible officer of the Battalion thereupon interrogated Gendarme Hsien Ju-sung, who said: 'When Li Kuo-ts'ai and Shen Li-shang had been severely wounded by bandits on the night of June 1, I received orders to escort them to the hospital at Shanghai to be cared for. The day after arrival at Shanghai, a foreigner and Chinese came to the hospital and cross-examined me on what had happened. I told them how the bandits had wounded my comrades,' adding that there was a rumor abroad that one bandit had been captured. I said I did not think it was true, but I did not know whether anything of the sort had happened after I had come to Shanghai to escort my two comrades. It was only after I had returned to Quinsan that I learned that it was sheer baseless rumor.'"

* * *

British

"Sia Zui-soong, "ba tsang" of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police, spoke of the shooting incident and the arrest of a foreigner who was taken to Quinsan where he was detained until the afternoon of June 2, when he was removed under escort."

Chinese

"After that we asked Policeman Yu Lo-li whether or not he had seen a foreigner escorted by gendarmes on June 1 or 2. He said he had not."

* * *

British

"Yen Yoh-li, policemen attached to the first substation in Quinsan, who said he had seen a foreigner wearing long trousers with two red stripes being taken along the street by the military police with his hands tied behind his back, and that he had been put on a train going west just after 1 o'clock on June 2."

Chinese

"We then inquired of the photographer at Quinsan who said that no foreigner had been to him lately to have his photograph taken."

* * *

British

"Li-Li Photograph Shop in Quinsan reported that a photograph of the foreigner had been taken shortly after his arrest but the owner of the shop said he had no copy of the photograph as the negative had been taken away by the military police."

Chinese

No Chinese statement.

* * *

British

Another policeman in Quinsan stated that a foreigner had been arrested and had given his nationality as English.

Chinese

No Chinese statement.

* * *

British

"The wife of the proprietor of the Tsang As-sing dry goods store at Quinsan, who said that about 4 p.m., on June 1, a young foreigner, whom she identified from a photograph as Thorburn, came to her shop and made a small purchase. He was wearing a pair of dark blue trousers with red lines down the outside of each leg. On the following day, she saw the same foreigner with his hands tied behind his back in the custody of the Military Police and she said he had been put on a train."

1881

ACTION DEMANDED BY BRITISH

The failure of the Chinese authorities either to produce John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai who has been missing since June 1, or their inability to trace his whereabouts, has aroused the indignation of British residents of this city, and in many other parts of the country, to an extent unparalleled since the ghastly incident at Nanking in 1927. Not only has this recent example of the inability of Nanking to control and effectively administer territory under its own immediate direction evoked the wrath of British residents, but has evoked the strongest feelings of resentment in the minds of other foreign nationals.

Nothing could serve better to indicate the tide of growing indignation against the failure, wilful or otherwise, of the Chinese authorities to produce this missing youth, either dead or alive, than the petition which was opened yesterday in the office of Mr. A. P. Nazer at 8 Peking Road. Nothing could indicate fuller the intense feeling which the mysterious disappearance of this youth has aroused among the foreign community of Shanghai than the response of the British residents of this city to invitation to endorse the telegram of protest which it is proposed to send to Great Britain to-day.

British men and women of all ages, all walks of life and varying positions, made it a special duty yesterday to append their signatures to the protest which, it is hoped, will stir the people of Great Britain to a fuller sense of the dangers and difficulties which confront foreigners who wander outside the protection of their own sphere of influence in China. And not only British, but foreigners of many other nationalities called at Mr. Nazer's office yesterday. Some were even resentful of the fact that the protest was confined to British residents only. Two American ladies virtually demanded to be allowed to sign the protest, claiming that it was not only the future safety of Britons which was at stake, but the safety of all foreigners resident in China.

Seldom has an incident of this character aroused such indignant feelings among the foreign community as the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of John Thorburn.

To-day there will be a meeting of the China Association for the purpose of framing a suitable protest to be forwarded to the British Government and Press. Already St. Andrew's Society has despatched a telegraphic protest to London, and the local branch of the Royal Air Force Association yesterday afternoon sent a similar message to London. This afternoon the protest signed by British residents will be sent to leading British newspapers. Those British residents who have not already done so have yet time to add their signatures.

The protest sent by the R. A. F. is as follows:—

"Royal Air Force Association Shanghai composed ex-Service Fliers constrained protest apparent lack effective action regarding secret detention reported mutilation British Subject John Thorburn Chinese Government contrary all evidence stop Most strongly urge extrality negotiations with medieval country dangerous should suspend pending proof willingness ability Chinese Government protect foreigners accordance their declaration stop Please notify all ex-Service Associations."

All British women interested in the Thorburn case will find a list for signatures of protest at the British Women's Association Headquarters during morning office hours—9 a.m. to 12 noon.

18/04
S. B. D. 24/64
20.7.31

Shanghai Sunday Times
泰晤士報（星期刊）

When You Think of PAINT
THINK OF CAMPBELL
1265 Bubbling Well Road. Tel. 32626

PRICE TWENTY CENTS

CHINESE AUTHORITIES DENY ALL KNOWLEDGE OF MISSING BRITISH SUBJECT THORBURN

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY ST. PETER'S, ROME

Powerful Bomb Carried Out Of Church Before Heavy Explosion

SMASHES WINDOWS IN VATICAN GALLERY

ROME, July 17.—The discovery of a powerful bomb in St. Peter's, the most sacred Catholic church, has caused a tremendous sensation inasmuch as according to experts its explosion in any case would have seriously damaged the famous cupola of the basilica, which was designed by Michel Angelo, even if a still greater catastrophe had been averted.

The bomb was found after the basilica had been closed to the public. It was wrapped in paper in a confessional directly beneath the cupola and close to the monument of Pope Benedict XV. It exploded spontaneously at two o'clock this morning at an isolated spot in the Vatican gardens whither it had been removed after its discovery by Papal guards.

The force of the explosion, which was heard all over Rome, awakened the Pope from his sleep and smashed a number of windows in the Vatican's picture gallery, but thanks to the precautions taken did no further damage. Clues as to the perpetrators of this barbarous attempt to destroy one of the world's most famous and sacred buildings have not yet been found, though the city is full of contradictory rumours, circles close to the Italian Government, which immediately ordered a strict investigation, claiming that it must have been the work of anti-Fascists who wanted to arouse further ani mosity between the Vatican and the Quirinal.—Transocean-Kuo Min.

Official Statement From Foreign Office At Nanking Says He Was Not Arrested

INVESTIGATION AT SOOCHOW AND QUINSAN BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PRODUCES NOTHING BUT REPEATED DENIALS

REMARKABLE CONTRADICTIONS FROM WITNESSES IN SECOND ENQUIRY

Stationmaster, Chinese Porters, Constable And Residents Who Previously Admitted Seeing Bound Foreigner, Now Deny Statements

In an official statement from the Foreign Office of the Nanking Government to the British Consul-General in Shanghai, the results of the Chinese investigation into the disappearance of John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai, were communicated yesterday morning. It is denied that Thorburn, or any other foreigner, was arrested by the Gendarmerie, or that any foreigner was concerned in the shooting incident in the vicinity of Quinsan on June 1. Allegations that any foreigner had been imprisoned, wounded or beaten, either at Quinsan or Soochow, are denied by the Chinese officials. All knowledge of the whereabouts of John Thorburn are also firmly denied.

The statement from Nanking is, in effect, a general contradiction of the statements previously made to Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, by witnesses examined by him both at Quinsan and Soochow. These witnesses had stated that they had seen a foreigner answering Thorburn's description under arrest at Quinsan and Soochow. At the latter place he was led through the streets with his hands tied behind his back and was subsequently tied to a tree and publicly beaten.

John Thorburn disappeared somewhere along the Shanghai-Nanking railway line between Quinsan and Soochow on June 1. Since that date he has not been found. Reports from various sources indicated that he had been arrested by Chinese military police in the vicinty of Quinsan. All efforts to trace him proved fruitless and the Nanking Government, through the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, was asked to conduct an investigation into this mysterious disappearance. The result of the investigation by Nanking Government officials is as follows:

WERE ALL THESE PEOPLE LYING?

The following points, taken from statements to British Consular investigators by Chinese at Soochow and Quinsan, are of great importance in the Thorburn investigation and compel close attention. Before the Chinese investigation began, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was informed in writing of the substance of the evidence in the hands of the British authorities. The following points were particularly stressed:

1.—Sia Zui-soong, "ba tsang" of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police spoke of the shooting incident and the arrest of a foreigner, who was taken to Quinsan, where he was detained until the afternoon of June 2, when he was removed under escort.

2.—The wife of the proprietor of the Tsang Ah-sing dry goods store at Quinsan stated that at about 4 p.m. on June 1, a young foreigner, whom she identified from a photograph as Thorburn, went to her shop and made a small purchase. He was wearing a pair of dark blue trousers with red lines down the side of each leg. On the following day she saw the same foreigner with his hands tied behind his back in the custody of the Military Police. She said he was put on a train.

3.—A policeman named Yeu Loh-li, attached to the 1st Sub-Station in Quinsan, said he had seen a foreigner wearing long trousers with two red stripes, being taken along the street by the Military Police with his hands tied behind his back. He was put on a train going west just after 1 o'clock on June 2.

4.—Another policeman in Quinsan gave corroborative evidence and stated that the foreigner had given his nationality as English.

5.—When questioned, the stationmaster at Quinsan said that a foreigner had been put on the train going westward just after 1 p.m. on June 2. He was in the custody of a party of Military Police. He also stated that the foreigner had an inscription on his handkerchief and that he actually wrote the words "Sea Scout Troop" on one of the posts of the station platform. The words were still there on June 10 and were seen on that date by Mr. Scott, British Vice-Consul. He was noticed examining them, but when he returned to the station shortly afterwards they had been carefully erased.

6.—The Li-li Photograph Shop in Quinsan when visited revealed further evidence. Here it was learned that a photograph of the foreigner had been taken, shortly after his arrest, but the owner of the shop had no copy of the photograph as the negative had been taken away by the Military Police.

7.—Two porters at the Soochow Railway Station, No.'s 93 and 105, stated they saw the foreigner on the afternoon of June 2 being sent under a Military Police escort to the Military Headquarters.

WERE ALL THESE PEOPLE LYING?

Amateur Bath-House Racketeer Finally Lands In Gaol

Ingenuity, not modesty, was the chief characteristic of Yang, a bath-house thief now "doing time" in the Municipal guest-house on Ward Road, according to the evidence submitted by aggrieved witnesses appearing at Yang's trial.

Apparently Saturday night is "bath night" the world over for those not particularly addicted to self-ablution. At any rate Saturday night was Yang's big night of the week and he made it a practice of visiting a bath-house on Avenue Edward VII where the clientele was more dressy than at most other places. Subsequent events proved that Yang was more interested in the habiliments of his fellow-bathers than in his own cleansing.

For instance, a week ago he suddenly let out a first-class bath-house war-whoop and called for the Riot Squad, the Ambulance Corps, S.V.C. and Chapei Gendarmerie, declaring to an excited multitude that some one had stolen his pants.

He got no satisfaction from the proprietor. But when that worthy's back was turned Yang grabbed a spare pair of the proprietor's and skipped into the street with only a shirt on.

The following Saturday he tried the same trick at another bath-house, this time calling for everybody's help except that of the Pootung Protection Corps. Then, as the excitement commenced to die down, he seized a nifty silk jacket and hit out for the highway with hue and cry after him. This time he was caught.

On trial Yang stated that the bath-house proprietor merely had a grudge against him for using too much soap. In fact, said Yang, he had once hit him over head with a wooden bucket for using too much.

This the proprietor denied, but went one better by telling the court that the jacket stolen had contained $300. Three years for Yang.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT OF ENQUIRY

With regard to the disappearance without trace of the British resident of Shanghai, Thorburn, it is on record that repeated letters have been received from the British Consul-General at Nanking requesting investigation; also that the replies of the various Departments concerned have been communicated to the British Consul-General. Further, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War each sent an official of their respective Ministries to conduct a joint and strict investigation. These two officials have now reported as follows:

In pursuance of our instructions, we at once left for Soochow where we first visited the headquarters of the First Regiment of Gendarmerie occupying the Lao Wu T'uan Barracks. We were informed by the Colonel of the said Regiment that the Regiment certainly had not arrested any foreigner. As regards the matter of the wounding by shooting of two gendarmes at Weiting near Kunshan (Quinsan), the bandits had made good their escape owing to the passing of a train (between the combatants). Not only was no foreigner arrested on that occasion, but no Chinese was captured. We, thereupon, inspected the regimental gaol, where we found only two Chinese prisoners. Both were gendarmes. There was no foreigner in the gaol. We then inspected the military goal. There were four prisons and one prison-hospital and three workshops. We examined them all, one after another, and found that they contained no foreigner.

SOOCHOW MAGISTRATE'S DENIAL

We then went to the District Magistracy of Wuhsien (Soochow). We were informed that on receipt of instructions from the Ministry ordering an investigation, the Magistrate at once wrote to the Headquarters of the First Regiment of Gendarmerie and also ordered the Commissioner of Police to investigate and report. The Gendarmerie headquarters replied that no foreigner whatever had been arrested. The Commissioner of Police reported that he had made investigations and found that there was no truth in the allegation that a foreigner had been arrested.

We then proceeded to the Soochow Railway Station where we interviewed the stationmaster and the assistant stationmaster, and asked them whether on or about the 2nd of June they had seen on the station premises a party of gendarmes guarding a foreigner. They replied that they were very busily engaged every day in the performance of their duties and did not know whether gendarmes had or had not brought a foreign prisoner to the station. Recently Mr. Scott, a British Vice-Consul, had visited the station and inter-

1543

Thorburn Case Goes Before Public Of Britain

St. Andrew's Society Of Shanghai Sends Telegram To Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Deploring Ineffective Policy; Home Newspapers Informed

Intervention by the British Government for the release of John Thorburn, 19-year-old British subject alleged to be in the hands of Chinese military authorities for a period now exceeding six weeks, is being sought by the Shanghai branch of St. Andrew's Society, which has interested itself in the affair for humane and national reasons.

A telegram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, was dispatched from Shanghai by the Society yesterday, as follows:

"John Thorburn, British subject, held six weeks without trial near Nanking by Chinese authorities. Tortured, mutilated or dead. Known to have been alive three weeks ago. Request for Sino-British investigation refused. St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai deplores ineffective policy of Foreign Office and calls for strong, definite action.

"Signed, Committee of St. Andrews Society, S'hai."

Arrangements have also been made to issue this telegram through Reuter's Agency to newspapers at Home for the purpose of calling attention to the plight of young Thorburn whose fate, like his exact whereabouts, continue to remain a mystery.

Thorburn disappeared from his home, 315 Rue Bourgeat, French Concession, on June 1.

Movements Traced

Evidence collected since his disappearance by Consular officials, plain-clothes policemen, and independent investigators points to his having headed in the direction of Nanking, following the railway route. He is believed to have got into difficulties with some Chinese soldiers as a result of a shooting episode along the railway embankment near Quinsan, and to have been taken prisoner and removed to Soochow military barracks.

It has been reported that he was transferred elsewhere, and has been held prisoner since.

Corroborated testimony has also been collected by British Consular officers investigating on the spot that Thorburn was tied to a tree and beaten in the presence of a number of Soochow villagers, while an uncorroborated report was received to the effect that one of his soldier guards stabbed him with a bayonet.

All but definite proof of Thorburn having been held in prison at Soochow was collected by Mr. A. Scott, British Vice-Consul at Shanghai, who remained for over a week in Soochow conducting an exhaustive inquiry. But although the British official returned satisfied that Thorburn was in the hands of the military, he could not trace his whereabouts.

Minister Intervenes

He gathered sufficient evidence however, to prompt the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, to send a representative to Nanking with a request for an official investigation.

This representative, Mr. Frank Aveling, called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, who deputed a representative from the Ministry and another from the Ministry of War to proceed to Soochow and investigate the reports furnished by the British authorities. But Mr. Aveling's attendance at the investigation was refused.

At the present time the Nanking Government representatives are still conducting their inquiry at Soochow, while Mr. Aveling and the British authorities await their report. So far, the Chinese have been more than two weeks on their task, but not a word as to their movements or discoveries, if any, has been received by the British authorities to date.

Reg
Please file
17:7:31.

Encl
16/7/31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S
No. S. B. D. 2464.
9-7-31

British Authorities Laud Press Findings In Thorburn Mystery

Copy Of Reporter's Story Forwarded To Nanking As Material Evidence For Investigators; Father Of Youth Appreciates Paper's Actio

Shanghai yesterday acclaimed The China Press in vestigation of the Thorburn disappearance as a valuable ste toward the solution of the mystery and as added impet to official inquiries now being carried out. Among those wh recognized the importance of disclosures made in yesterday' China Press, as a result of the three day investigation, wer Mr. M. Hay Thorburn, father of the 19-year-old Britishe last seen in Shanghai on June 1, and the British superinten ing consul, Mr. A. D. Blackburn.

Mr. Blackburn, yesterday sent a copy of the China Press carrying intimate disclosures on the disappearance of John Hay Thorburn, 19, believed to have been detained for five weeks by Chinese military authorities, to the British Legation at Nanking.

Disclosures Significant

Mr. Blackburn told a China Press representative that the news story included details of a significant nature. He said that previous information gained by consular investigators and others was largely given by second and third parties. Practically all the testimony introduced into the China Press account of the alleged capture and detention of a foreigner by Chinese soldiers was given by Soochow residents who claimed to actually have seen the young man in the custody of soldiers. More than 50 witnesses were interviewed during the paper's three-day investigation.

Mr. Blackburn said that besides the quantity of added information included in the Press report, certain details differed from those collected by the British office. The consul had learned that the First Battalion held the young man, while the Press gained information from soldiers and townspeople that he was detained at the second Battalion Camp. Eye witnesses also denied the report received by British authorities to the effect that the boy had been mutilated.

Press Probe Welcome

The consular official said that the Nanking government had sent representatives of the War and Fo eign Affairs Ministries to co duct a month's investigation of t case. One week has passed. R ports of their findings will be ma public at the end of the mont

Mr. Blackburn said that the a tion taken by the China Press we especially welcome inasmuch it came at a time when the han of the British authorities we practically tied. He said that t Chinese government at Nanking h not definitely forbidden a Briti investigation of the Thorburn d s-appearance, but that when it was asked to sanction the sending of Mr. Aveling to represent the British government in the inquiry, the Chinese responded that they could conduct their own investigation. Mr. Blackburn said there is no objection to an informal British investigation, but the above response is in effect a refusal to allow a foreign representative to sit with them in consideration of evidence on the Thorburn case. The British government can only await developments brought about by the Chinese investigation, he declared.

Father Appreciative

Mr. Thorburn expressed his appreciation of the step taken by the China Press toward determining the fate of his son. He said that he had not yet given up hope that his son would be returned to him, and that the account in the China Press substantiated beliefs of his that his son was still alive.

"I greatly appreciate the action of the China Press in initiating an

Reg. Please file 8:7:31

1791

Thorburn Now Missing 37 Days; Official "Search" Fruitless

The whereabouts of John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton who disappeared on June 1 after setting out in the direction of Quinsan, are still definitely unknown to British Consular authorities and everyone else desirous of locating him, it was learned during inquiries yesterday.

It is significant, however, that although the committee of inquiry sent to Soochow by the Nanking Government at the request of the British Minister to China have been investigating for more than a week, they have not, so far, communicated to the British authorities any information whatsoever. According to their plans, they will continue to investigate for another three weeks, then return to Nanking and render their report

In the meantime Mr. Frank Aveling, personal representative of H. M. Minister, sent to Nanking to press for this inquiry, is still at Nanking, forbidden to join the Nanking investigators at Soochow.

Whether Thorburn is being held at Soochow, Lion Hill or anywhere else is not the real issue. It has been reported that he is now at Nanking and this report is being looked into, local British authorities stated yesterday.

Wherever Thorburn may be now cannot alter the evidence that he, or someone so like him as to satisfy the most sceptical, was seen in custody of Chinese soldiers at Soochow on or about the time of his disappearance.

This has been borne out, not by one witness, but by scores of witnesses, including railway officials, plain villagers and even soldiers themselves. Responsible British officials collected this testimony.

At Nanking or Soochow, wounded or not, guilty of the Quinsan shooting or not, the British authorities are satisfied that Thorburn was in the hands of the military. Their only doubt at present is where he may be found at this time.

1183

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
& S. E. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2464.
Date 7-7-31.

THE THORBURN MYSTERY

Disappearance Five Weeks Ago To-morrow

NO RESULTS FROM INVESTIGATIONS

To-morrow morning, July 6, there will have elapsed five weeks since Mr. John Hay Thorburn disappeared so mysteriously, and also one week will have elapsed since the National Government commenced its inquiry into his disappearance. So far official Chinese investigations have produced no result, despite the fact that the consular authorities have no doubt that Mr. Thorburn is, or has been, in Soochow or its vicinity.

Special pressure was brought to bear on the Nanking authorities by Mr. Aveling, H.M. Minister's personal representative, recently, and on July 27 he was informed by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that a representative of his ministry had already left for Soochow and that a representative of the Ministry of War was also leaving, and that official inquiries were to commence early last week. No statement has been made regarding the progress of their inquiries.

Prior to this the military police authorities at Soochow had persistently denied that they had any foreigner in custody. Mr. Thorburn left Shanghai on June 1, and on that morning a young foreigner, corresponding to him and wearing garments corresponding to those Mr. Thorburn had taken from home, was seen by Chinese in Quinsan.

The Shooting Incident

That night, about 10 p.m., a shooting affair occurred along the railway line near Weiting, when a man originally described as a foreigner and believed to be a Russian is alleged to have shot and wounded two military police, who subsequently died in hospital in Shanghai. The next morning an alleged Russian was arrested as grave suspicion was attached to him, and taken to the headquarters of the military police in Soochow.

In a statement issued by H.M. Consulate-General and published in the "North-China Sunday News" two weeks ago the following passage occurs: "The incidence in dates strongly suggests that the consular authorities immediately a Chinese interproceed to The left little who had connec- have by mili- that or ly.

Reg.
Please file
6:7:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 3.7.31.
1174

STRANGE HAPPENINGS AT SOOCHOW

Aveling Held At Arm's Length; Thorburn Is Moved?

CHINESE CONDUCTING INQUIRY ALONE

For some reason best known to themselves, the Soochow military authorities are understood to have transferred John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton last seen alive by his parents on May 31, from the military prison at Soochow to other dingy quarters at Shih Tsu Shan, or Lion Hill, about an hour and a half's walk from Soochow.

The transfer was accomplished nearly two weeks ago, according to information reaching the British consular authorities here. Although the report is not quite as reliable as others which have been received by the British authorities, it nonetheless has more than a probability of truth in it, as borne out by supporting evidence of a circumstantial nature.

The reason for the transfer, if transfer there actually has been, is undoubtedly the institution of an inquiry, supposedly of a vigorous nature, by the Nanking Government acting under pressure applied by the British Legation.

This inquiry has already begun but the information as to the manner of its commencement is alone suspicious in character as the Chinese military authorities have refused permission to Mr. Frank Aveling, British Legation representative on the spot under instructions from Sir Miles Lampson, to accompany the committee of inquiry during the course of their investigations.

On June 27 representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of War at Nanking left for Soochow in connection with this inquiry, Mr. Aveling was informed. They had strict instructions to investigate thoroughly the reports in circulation about Thorburn being under detention by the military authorities at Soochow.

At the same time as this information was conveyed to Mr. Aveling he was politely told that his association with the Government's investigators was not desired, for the reason already stated.

"We are, in fact, just as anxious to clear up this affair as you are," Mr. Aveling was told. That, and no more.

File
3.7.31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REG. 1465
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 2.7.31.

THORBURN MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED

British Authorities Unable To Make Statement

There have been no developments in what has come to be known locally as the "Thorburn mystery," according to Mr. A. D. Blackburn, Superintending Consul, of H.B.M. Consulate-General.

The inquiry started by Mr. Frank Aveling, personal representative of Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister to China, is still in progress, according to Mr. Blackburn, who was unable, however, to disclose the nature of any progress made to date by Mr. Aveling.

The despatch to Soochow of Mr. Aveling, it will be recalled, followed closely upon the release to the press of Shanghai by the British Consulate of an official statement of the discoveries made by British Vice-Consul A. L. Scott, specially sent to Soochow to discover what had become of John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton believed to have fallen into hands of the Soochow military authorities.

Mr. Scott's inquiries pointed strongly to Thorburn being held a prisoner at Soochow and on the strength of this information, which was wirelessed to H. M. Minister in Peiping, Mr. Aveling was sent to press the Nanking Government for an immediate official investigation, a joint Sino-British Commission of Inquiry being suggested.

Mr. Aveling has already discussed the matter with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, pressing for an immediate and full investigation. That was in the early part of last week. Since then, no further information has been vouchsafed by the local British consular authorities.

File
2:7:'31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 26. 6. 31.

THORBURN INQUIRY TO BE PRESSED

Mr. F. Aveling Calls Upon Dr. C. T. Wang At Nanking

In connection with the alleged detention of John Thorburn, 19-year-old British subject, by the Soochow military authorities, it is understood that Mr. F. Aveling, representing Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister to China, has already seen Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is pressing for an immediate inquiry.

Thorburn has been missing from his home since June 1, and the local British consular authorities have collected sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption that the missing Briton is being held a prisoner in a Soochow military prison and is, moreover, in bad physical condition at the present time.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 10. 6. 31.

Extract for file 10.6.31.

SHOOTING OF RAILWAY POLICE BY FOREIGNER.

The Shun Pao publishes the following correspondence from Soochow:-

In connection with the recent killing of one and wounding of two of a group of military police while patrolling the railway line between Quinsan and Taing Hoe and the subsequent arrest and detention of a foreigner in the Military Police Headquarters at Soochow, Mr. "Sa Ke To" ( ), the British Vice-Consul in Shanghai, yesterday (June 9) went to Soochow and enquired of the Union Government whether the arrested person was a British subject or not, as an Englishman named "Wei Lin Tai Ma" ( ), age 19, was missing from Shanghai. He was informed by Magistrate Wong that he was awaiting instructions from the Military Police Headquarters. Magistrate Wong promised to notify Mr. "Sa Ke To" as soon as instructions were received. The British Vice-Consul returned to Shanghai the same night.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date 19. 6. 31.

Extract for file. 19.6.

SHOOTING OF MILITARY POLICE AT PAOSHAN.

The Min Pao has published the following letter from the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters:-

The report published by your paper on the killing of members of the Military Police near Paoshing Kyi Railway Station on the night of June 1 does not correspond with the facts. We have received a letter from the Military Police reading as follows:-

"On the night of June 1 a squad of Military Police were patrolling about 3 li to the west of the Paoshing Kyi Railway Station, suddenly some desperadoes opened fire on them and in consequence 2 members were wounded. When the remaining force was in pursuit of the desperadoes, an express train passed and eventually separated the police and the desperadoes who, availing themselves of the opportunity, made good their escape. The police then made a thorough search but no arrests were made. The information published by various newspapers after this occurrence is mostly untrue and the report regarding the arrest of a foreigner is liable to give rise to a misunderstanding".

SHANGHAI
C. & S.
No. S. B. D.2464
Date 22-6-31

DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHN THORBURN

Possibility Of Official Statement By British Consul

An official statement upon the Thorburn mystery is likely to be forthcoming from the British Consular authorities within the next 24 hours, "The Shanghai Times" was informed yesterday, providing certain necessary formalities at present in motion are completed to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned.

The British Consular authorities, who have been making the fullest possible investigation into this affair in the face of many obstacles placed in their path, it is believed, by officials, outside the Settlement have reached the conclusion that the situation demands the full light of publicity and permission of the British Minister at Peiping is being sought for that purpose.

John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton, left his home on June 1 with an obscure intention and wandered along the Shanghai-Nanking railway line in the direction of Quinsan. There, it is believed, he got himself into some sort of trouble with a party of Chinese soldiers whom he met, and there is strong evidence that he was subsequently arrested and taken to Soochow.

Definite denial of his arrest or detention has been given repeatedly by Chinese military officials at Soochow, notwithstanding much evidence to the contrary collected by British Consular officials and others who have carried out investigations on the spot.

Rumours of foul play have been in circulation and the British Consular authorities here are believed to be in possession of certain information which may eventually lead to the exchange of official notes with the Nanking Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 19 - 6 - 31

HOPE FOR THORBURN VANISHING

Conspiracy Of Silence At Soochow Proves Effective

Little hope is held out by the British consular authorities of tracing the whereabouts of John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton, who mysteriously disappeared from his home on the night of May 31-June 1. Practically every possible avenue of inquiry has been thoroughly investigated, and although the evidence that Torburn fell into Chinese military hands continues to pile up, categorical denials that he did so, likewise continue to be received from Chinese sources.

For more than a week, Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul. has been conducting an investigation at Soochow, but little or no light on the mystery has resulted. If anything, the mystery has deepened.

The past 24 hours brought to light one somewhat significant piece of information, however. It was the rumour that the First Regiment stationed at Soochow had been transferred to Kiangsi. It was a party of soldiers from this regiment, it is alleged, who were concerned in the shooting affair near Quinsan on or about June 2, which other rumours connected with the missing man Thorburn.

Notwithstanding the official denials issued by the Soochow military and judicial authorities that any foreigner had been concerned or arrested in connection with that incident, there is very strong evidence that a foreigner resembling young Thorburn was arrested by the Soochow military authorities and is being detained somewhere in Soochow. There is the alternative theory, unconfirmed rumours of which have already been in circulation in Shanghai, that young Thorburn was shot, but whether during the affair with the soldiers or in consequence of his part in that affair, may never be known.

Reg.
Please file
18:6:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 18-6-31

THE THORBURN MYSTERY

Fate of Missing Briton Still Unknown

BELIEVED TAKEN TO SOOCHOW

Still no news has reached Shanghai of the whereabouts of Mr. John Thorburn, the young nineteen-year old Englishman who disappeared from home on June 1, was seen walking along the Shanghai Nanking Railway in the neighbourhood of Quinsan station and, apparently, has completely vanished.

Inquiries set on foot by the British authorities have been, so far, fruitless. Mr. A. L. Scott, who has been investigating the affair at Soochow, has returned to Shanghai. It is understood that the local Chinese officials have received no report either of Mr. Thorburn or of any incident connecting him with the affray in which two Chinese soldiers were wounded, one of them mortally. In fact, the statements of the Chinese officials as recorded in the "North-China Daily News" on Monday have not been substantially varied.

The fact remains that Mr. Thorburn has not been located. It is moreover ascertained, from reports reaching this office, that a foreigner, answering to his description, was seen in custody and so far as can be judged, was taken to Soochow. The denials of the local authorities are therefore taken to be based on information incompletely seized of the facts.

Obviously the matter cannot rest there. Mr. Thorburn's disappearance is seriously exercising the minds of his parents. The British authorities have made most careful investigations and it is probable that they will before long have to take the matter up formally with the Chinese Government. It is expected that a full statement of the facts as they have been elicited will be framed and representations made through the proper channels for steps to be taken in order to clear up the mystery.

Reg. Please file

1092

Mr. Thorburn's Fate

Whatever may be the conditions in the interior of China, it is very difficult to believe that a young foreigner can disappear into the blue within a few miles of Shanghai, without there being any trace of his whereabouts. It is still more difficult to believe in the face of the known facts about Mr. Thorburn's adventure. It is established that he was possessed of some idea of travelling on foot into China. It is admitted that he was seen walking on the railway line between Shanghai and Quinsan. There is a sufficient amount of cumulative evidence, circumstantial and otherwise to justify the theory that he was taken into custody by some Chinese who escorted him to Soochow. The time factor and, other personal details, gave grounds for the strongest presumption that he was in some way or another involved in the incident which led to the arrival at Shanghai of two wounded Chinese soldiers, one of whom subsequently died. Yet in spite of the assiduous inquiries of the British authorities, the information from official Chinese sources at Soochow fails entirely to support these deductions. That would not arouse comment if the Soochow officials could produce evidence of Mr. Thorburn's whereabouts. They apparently cannot. It would seem that the reports which they have received from their subordinates are defective. The matter is hardly likely to be allowed to rest there. It is to be hoped therefore that more insistent inquiries will be made through such channels as will produce reliable and reputable information on the subject.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. T.C.STRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 15. 6. 31.

Extract from the Morning Translation of

June 15, 1931.

Shooting of two Military Policeman by Foreigner

The Sin Lan Pao published the following letter from the First Regiment Military Police on June 14 : -

"Re the shooting of two military police by desperadoes on the night of June 1 while patrolling near Tsing Nee ( ). On the night in question a thick fog set in and nothing could be seen at close range. When the military police patrol of this Regiment reached a place about 3 li to the west of the Tsing Nee Railway Station, some desperadoes suddenly opened fire on them and consequently two policemen were wounded . While the remaining police were in pursuit of the desperadoes, an express train passed and separated the police and the desperadoes, who, availing themselves of the opportunity, made good their escape. The police made a thorough search but made no arrests. These are the true facts of the case. The information published by various newspapers is mostly untrue; moreover, the report of the arrest of a foreigner is entirely groundless and it has incurred suspicion on the part of foreigners. For fear that the truth may still not be known to the public, we hereby request that a correction be published."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 16. 6. 31

Extract for file 166

BRITISH SUBJECT ARRESTED KIDNAPPING.

The Wan Pao, a mosquito paper, publishes the following article:-

The British Consulate at Nanking received a letter from the British Consulate in Shanghai the day before yesterday stating that a British subject, resident of Shanghai named "Ku S Du" (?), age 19, surreptitiously left his home at the end of May, taking with him a pistol. This man is very quick tempered. In a letter left by him he wrote that he desired to enroll with the Chinese army to suppress the Communists. It is not known whether he has reached Nanking or has joined the Chinese army. He is not in possession of a passport nor a pistol licence. The British Consulate at Nanking have transmitted the original letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who in turn requested the Nanking Garrison Commissioner to make investigations.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 17.6.31

New Evidence In Hands Of British In Thorburn Case

Suspicion Persists That Youth Was Taken By Soochow Police

Despite the fact that the Soochow magistrate and gendarmerie officer are still strongly denying that they have Mr. John Thorburn, 19-year-old Briton who has been missing from Shanghai since June 1, in their custody, British consular officials here have now more reason than ever to believe their statements untruthful, it was declared yesterday.

The superintending consul, Mr. A. D. Blackburn, informed a representative of The China Press yesterday that local British authorities do not actually know the exact whereabouts of the missing youth but they are positive he is in Soochow, in which city Mr. A. L. Scott vice-consul in the Chinese Affairs office, is continuing his investigations.

Thorburn Seen In Soochow

Whether young Thorburn is alive or dead is not known. British investigations have been carried out ever since the youth's mysterious disappearance, from his father's house, 315 Rue Bourgeat, on June 1, was reported. As a city-wide search was made for him here without success, the hunt was spread further afield.

The first important clue obtained was the statement of the station master of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway's Quinsan station. This official claimed to have seen a foreigner, answering exactly Thorburn's description, in the custody of Chinese gendarmerie in Quinsan. Now, the number of people who have been Thorburn in the gendarmerie's hands have swelled considerably for Mr. Scott has located a few persons who actually saw Thorburn, still in the hands of Chinese military, in Soochow.

Cleared Of Shooting

Mr. Blackburn personally thinks the lad is in Soochow and that the Chinese authorities, for some reason of their own, are deliberately hiding his whereabouts.

At first it was believed that Thorburn was connected in some

New Evidence In Hands Of British In Thorburn Case

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

manner with the strange shooting affray on the railroad track in which two Chinese gendarmes received fatal wounds and have since died from them. This incident happened on the night of June 2, a day after Thorburn disappeared from his home in Shanghai.

Thorburn Cleared Of Charge

However, the commanding officers of the two gendarmerie divisions in the Soochow district informed Mr. Scott that no foreigner was involved in the case, their men being wounded by bandits. British authorities here, knowing that Thorburn was armed with a .45 caliber Shanghai Volunteer Corps revolver, were at first afraid the youth had been arrested in connection with the shooting and dealt with by the Chinese themselves.

The statements of the Chinese officers cleared Thorburn of a particularly serious situation and now allow the youth's consular authorities to have a clearer field to work upon for his recovery irrespective whether he is dead or alive.

Keen On Outdoor Life

Young Thorburn was a quiet lad, very keen on all outdoor sports and life in general. An enthusiastic hockey player during the winter months, he is in the habit of devoting most of his time in summer to tennis or on the river. He was a Sea Scout and a live member try of the Drysdale Amateur Dramatic Club. In 1928, then a boy of 17, Thorburn started training, seriously to train for the International Walking Competition with the English team. After two weeks of gruelling work he was forced to abandon his idea of entering for the race as his legs gave out on him. Thorburn was a lad with a great amount of "go" in him and very popular in the younger set here.

The missing youth was supposed to have joined a boating party up at Henli the day before he disappeared. Instead of doing so, however, he spent the day in Shanghai playing tennis at the Race Course in the afternoon and returning to his father's house to sleep that night. He left the following day after leaving a note to his father merely saying he was going up coun-

Reg.
Please file
16:6:31.

NO LIGHT ON THORBURN MYSTERY

Vice-Consul Scott Fails To Return From Soochow

Officially, there have been no new developments in what has come to be known as the "Thorburn Mystery," which concerns the disappearance on the night of May 31—June 1 of 19-year-old John Thorburn, of 315 Rue Bourgeat, who left his home for an uncertain destination and has not been heard of since.

Some light on the mystery was expected yesterday with the return to Shanghai from Soochow of Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, who went to Soochow early last week in an effort to discover anything which might lead to the solution of the mystery. The missing youth is a British subject.

Inquiries made yesterday found Mr. Scott still at Soochow and his postponed return might possibly be attributed to his having discovered something new in connection with the case, as he was expected to return last Saturday.

One of the most important developments in the case has been the denial by Chinese military authorities that the Quinsan shooting incident of nearly two weeks ago, in which three Chinese gendarmes lost their lives, in any way concerned foreigners. It was feared that Thorburn had, in some way become embroiled in an argument with Chinese soldiers and had made use of a pistol he is alleged to have taken away with him on May 31.

However, the Chinese declare not only that no foreigner was mixed up in that affair but also that they have no foreigner in custody at the present time, this notwithstanding considerable evidence to the contrary collected at Soochow, Quinsan and other points in that vicinity.

1076

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, June 15, 1931

Mystery Deepens In Thorburn Case

Young Britisher Lost In Uplands May Be Dead

Is young John Thorburn, British subject, dead or alive and is he, if alive, being detained by the Soochow authorities?

These questions today are puzzling the local British authorities as the investigation into the whereabouts of the young man, ordered by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, continues at Soochow and Quinsan.

Of the following the British consulate general here is almost certain:

Left Home May 31

Thorburn, who is 19 years of age, left his home here on May 31, leaving a note in which he informed his father that he was "going upcountry."

Thorburn was armed, carrying a loaded pistol and was wearing attire of the machine gun company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, of which he is a member, but which would be better suited for dress parade.

Seen In Custody

On June 2, according to definite information received by the British consulate general from disinterested witnesses, the young man was seen in the custody of the gendarmerie near Quinsan.

The British authorities here, according to Mr. A. D. Blackburn, superintending consul, have reason to believe that Thorburn was seized by the gendarmerie in connection with the shooting of two soldiers on the railway line near Quinsan on the night of June 1.

Taken To Soochow

The consulate general also has reason to believe that the youth was taken to Soochow, where the headquarters of the gendarmerie are located, and that he either is dead or is badly injured and is being held by the gendarmerie.

After the strange disappearance of the youth had been reported to the consulate general and reported in turn to the British Minister, Mr. A. L. Scott, vice-consul of the Chinese Affairs Department, was sent to Soochow and Quinsan to conduct an investigation. At Quinsan Mr. Scott, who still is at Soochow, ascertained from a responsible person that the young man had been seen in the custody of the gendarmerie.

Chinese Denials

Since that time the Chinese authorities at both Quinsan and Soochow stoutly have denied that Thorburn had been or is in custody, or that any foreigner had been connected with the fatal shooting of the two soldiers.

2464

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
ate 15 6 31

SHOOTING BY TWO MILITARY POLICEMEN IN MANCHURIA.

Shuk. 15/6/31

The Min Kuo ... published the following letter from the First Regiment Military Police on June 14:-

"Re the shooting of two military police by desperadoes on the night of June 1 while patrolling near Tsing Nee ( ). On the night in question a thick fog set in and nothing could be seen at close range. When the military police patrol of this Regiment reached a place about 3 li to the west of the Tsing Nee Railway Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2464
15.6.31

June 15, 1931. Morning Translation

S.M.P. 15.6.31

[illegible]

some desperadoes suddenly opened fire on them and consequently two policemen were wounded. While the remaining police were in pursuit of the desperadoes, an express train passed and separated the police and the desperadoes, who, availing themselves of the opportunity, made good their escape. The police made a thorough search but made no arrests. These are the true facts of the case. The information published by various newspapers is mostly untrue; moreover the report of the arrest of a foreigner is entirely groundless and it has incurred suspicion on the part of foreigners. For fear that the truth may still not be known to the public, we hereby request that a correction be published".

M.P.

An English Youth Missing.

The China Times publishes the following report:-

A local English youth named Thornurn, age 19, residing at No. 215 Rue Bourgent, has been missing since June 1 and so far his whereabouts are not known. On the day previous to his being reported missing, Thornburn planned to proceed to Nanli, but later he abandoned the idea and went to the Race Course to play tennis. In the evening he returned home and went to bed. According to public opinion, he proceeded to Mukden by train on the night of June 1, thence planned to walk to Nanli. He has not been seen since June 2, and on the night of June 2 the case of the shooting of two military policemen by a foreigner at Peiling Railway Station took place. According to press reports, the guilty man was a Russian, but it was suspected that it might be Thornburn. Officials of the local British Consulate-General stated that the Station Master at Mukden had seen a foreign youth arrested and detained by the military police and that his attire quite resembled that of Thornburn. In consequence the British Vice-Consul Mr. Scott went to Moukden, but enquiries made at the Military Police Headquarters revealed that no foreigner was concerned in the affair which took place on the night of June 2 and that no foreigner had been arrested and detained. Therefore the real facts of the case are not known for the time being and enquiries are being continued.

as above.

ANGLO-MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
D. 2464.
15-6-31

MYSTERY STILL DEEPER

No Further News of Mr. John Thorburn

QUINSAN INQUIRIES

How the Soldiers Were Shot

SPECIAL TO THE N.C.D.N.

"No foreigner was involved at all in the shooting affair which occurred near Weiting Station on the night of June 1 when two gendarmes were fatally wounded," said Col. Tsing Tsung-ying, Commissioner of Public Safety, at Quinsan, when interviewed yesterday by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" who paid a special visit to that place to make inquiries into the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, a 19-year old British subject, who has been reported missing for nearly two weeks.

Asked whether he had received any reports of foreigners being found dead or wandering about in the vicinity of Quinsan, or whether any foreigner had been arrested, Col. Tsing emphatically stated that he had received no reports to this effect and that no foreigner had been arrested. Had any such discoveries been made, he certainly would have been informed and he would have telegraphed at once to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because he had received orders from the Waichiaopu and the Kiangsu Provincial Government to submit, without delay a report if any missing foreigner were found because he understood that the Waichiaopu had received an inquiry from the British authorities concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Thorburn.

A Futile Search

One of the purposes of the "North-China Daily News" representative in pursuing the inquiry was to find a certain English message. It is reported to have been written on the platform of the Quinsan Station. No such message was found, though every nook and corner of the station and points within a large radius of the station were carefully searched.

Accordingly, the investigator went to the headquarters of the First Battalion of the First Regiment of the Railway Zone Gendarmerie, to which the dead soldier belonged, and interviewed the officer in charge. This officer stated that he had read a report of the shooting affair which appeared in the Chinese press (a translation of which subsequently appeared in this journal) but it was incorrect in many respects. In the first place, only three soldiers were involved in the affair. In the second place, no foreigner was involved and no foreigner was arrested, though the report stated that a Russian had fired the shots and that he had been taken into custody.

Chinese in Long Gowns

"I personally interviewed the wounded soldiers before they were brought to Shanghai, where they later died on June 7 and 12 respectively, and took their statements. Both these men, together with the third soldier who was in their company, stated that the shooting was done by a Chinese who wore a long gown: there were eight or nine in all. The soldier who is still alive is absolutely sure of this fact that he is equally certain that it was not a foreigner who fired the shots," the officer told the "North-China Daily News."

"The three gendarmes started out from Quinsan to patrol the railway zone and reached a spot about three or four li to the east of Weiting Station when the shooting occurred on the night of June 1. As soon as they noticed the eight or nine men wearing long gowns, they felt sure that they were tufei, (bandits) so they called upon them to halt and submit to search. Instead of doing so, one of the gang drew a pistol and opened fire, bringing down two of the gendarmes.

Swallowed Up in Darkness

The man started to chase them but it so happened that the Nanking night express was passing at full speed and the gangsters had crossed the line before the train arrived. When the train had passed, the soldier searched for the gang but found that all of them had disappeared in a most mysterious manner in the darkness. Accordingly, no arrests were made."

This statement was confirmed by Col. Tsing, the Commissioner of Public Safety, and the gendarme who gave chase.

1067

Rail Man Says Thorburn Seen In Hands Of Police

British Consular Officials Continue To Look Into Possibility That Lost Youth Is In Custody Of Soochow Gendarmerie

Until a late hour last night the actual whereabouts of Mr. John Thorburn, 19 year old Briton who mysteriously disappeared from June 1 from his father's house, 315 Rue Bourgeat, and has since not been seen, could not be discovered. British consular authorities here, however, continue to work on the theory that the youth is in the custody of Chinese military in Soochow though the latter have disclaimed the rumor that they have a foreigner in their hands.

Mr. A. L. Scott, British vice-consul in charge of Chinese affairs, is still in Soochow investigating the truth of the report about the foreigner in custody. His investigations, according to Mr. A. D. Blackburn, superintending consul of the local British Consulate-General in Shanghai, are pointing more and more in the direction that the rumor is true and that the foreigner in the hands of the Chinese officials is actually Thorburn.

Strange Coincidence

Young Thorburn, it will be recalled, was supposed to have joined a boating party at Henli on the day previous to his disappearance but instead of so doing, he stayed in Shanghai, playing tennis on the Race Course during the afternoon and returning to his home to sleep that night. It is the general belief that Thorburn caught a late train for Quinsan, intending to walk the short distance from that station to Henli, on the following night. He was not seen at all during June 2 by friends in Shanghai.

Thorburn's disappearance was at first believed to have been connected with the strange shooting affray which occurred at a point near the Quinsan Station on the night of June 2. Four Chinese soldiers were doing patrolling duty on the railroad line when a man, whom they believed to have been a foreigner, suddenly appeared before them. When this man was ordered to halt he, it is claimed, pulled out a revolver and opened fire mortally wounding two of the soldiers, Shen Lih-seng and Leo Kuo-tsai, both of whom have since died, before making a getaway. The wounded men were brought to Shanghai and conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital where they passed away.

Arrested Foreigner Seen

According to the British Consular authorities here, the station master at Quinsan has acknowledged having seen a foreign youth, dressed as a Sea Scout, in the custody of Chinese military.

The station master's description of the foreigner corresponds with young Thorburn. The missing youth was a keen Sea Scout and it is quite likely that he was in uniform for he, presumably, was on his way to join a boating party.

Important Point Cleared

Mr. Blackburn informed a representative of The China Press yesterday afternoon that the British Consulate here had received word from Mr. Scott to the effect that the Chinese military officials in Soochow have informed him that there had been no foreigner involved with the shooting affray on the railroad lines on the night of June 2. This is a very important factor in the case as it clears young Thorburn of a particularly nasty predicament.

1066

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury. Saturday, June 13, 1931

Thorburn Mystery Inquiry Launched

Disappearance Of Local Youth Linked With Shooting Affray

Official inquiry into the mysterious disappearance on June 1 of Mr. John Thorburn, 19 year old British employee of Dodge & Seymour, Ltd., and the strange shooting affair on the night of June 2 between Quinsan and Weiting on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has been in progress for several days British consular authorities here revealed today.

Mr. A. L. Scott, British vice-consul, has visited Soochow twice during the past few days in an effort to clear up the mystery of Mr Thorburn's disappearance, which has been linked with the shooting Military and civil authorities, however, deny having arrested a foreigner in connection with the Quinsan affray.

Two Soldiers Killed

The shooting, which resulted in the death of two Chinese soldiers stationed at Quinsan took place after dusk, according to testimony introduced at the inquest here this morning over Shen Lih-seng, one of the dead soldiers. He and three others were patrolling the road between Quinsan when a foreigner appeared, who, when ordered to halt, is said to have opened fire. Shen and a comrade named Lee Kuo-tsai were mortally wounded. The former died last week while Shen passed away yesterday at the St. Luke's Hospital here.

Reports received from Soochow after the shooting stated that a foreigner had been arrested and the British consular officials immediately took steps to investigate. The foreigner, the reports stated, was either Russian or British.

Bullet Stamped "C600"

At the inquest over Shen Lih-seng today, a verdict of death due to bullet wounds was returned by Procurator Quo, sitting as coroner. The only clue that might lead to the identity of the man believed responsible for the shooting was a bullet, taken from the body of the dead man, bearing the stamp "C600."

Kg. Please add to file.

15:6:'31

SHANGHAI [illegible]
C. & S. [illegible]
to S. B. D. 2464.
14-6-31

THORBURN MYSTERY GROWS DEEPER

Soochow Witnesses Say They Saw Foreigner Arrested

SILENCE MAINTAINED BY MILITARY

A conspiracy of silence appears to have been adopted by Chinese military officials at Soochow over the disappearance of John Thorburn (19), British youth residing with his father Mr. W. J. Hay Thorburn, of 315 Rue Bourgeat, who left his home on June 1 under somewhat unusual circumstances and has not returned since.

"The Shanghai Times" inquiries started several days ago following receipt of information to the effect that a youth answering to the description of Thorburn had been seen in custody of Chinese soldiers at Soochow, far from being disproved by recent investigations point more strongly, in fact, to the correctness of the original reports.

In support of this, Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, has been in Soochow since Tuesday, June 9, investigating similar reports and is still at Soochow it was learned yesterday.

Thorburn, investigation shows, left his home at Rue Bourgeat on June 1, without giving any information as to his intended movements. Nothing was heard of or from him for several days, although the police had been notified of his prolonged absence.

Some indication of where to look for him was received from a report to the effect that a young foreigner had been seen walking along the railway track between Shanghai and Quinsan, in the direction of the latter place.

One report, emanating from Chinese sources, endeavoured, by inference and circumstantial evidence, to link up the missing boy with a peculiar shooting incident which occurred near Quinsan when four Chinese gendarmes were fired upon by a foreigner when an attempt was made by them to search and detain him. One of the gendarmes died shortly afterwards. The others who were wounded were transferred to St. Luke's hospital, Shanghai. One of them died of his wound a day or two after arrival. The other died on Thursday evening.

Nanking Also Silent

Whether or not there is any connection between Thorburn's disappearance and the shooting incident is immaterial beside the question of Thorburn's whereabouts at the present time. Also, that Thorburn is alleged to have taken a pistol, an S.V.C. weapon, away with him when he left home on June 1, is also a secondary point for consideration pending discovery of the youth himself.

The father of the missing youth is understood to have paid a personal visit to Nanking to consult the military authorities to see if

Reg.
Please file
13:6:31

they had any information which might lead to the discovery of his son. They had none.

Likewise, Soochow military officials expressed complete ignorance when questioned concerning young Thorburn. No one answering to his description had been arrested by them, they stated. They are understood to have gone so far as to deny having any foreigner at all!

Independent inquiry has revealed several important points which would tend to contradict the assertions of the Soochow military.

Foreigner Seen

In the first place, there is indisputable evidence that a foreigner was seen marching through the streets of Soochow last week in the custody of Chinese gendarmes. Careful questioning at Soochow has also revealed that the foreigner seen marching off in the direction of military headquarters was wearing a pair of trousers of an unusual type which answer the decription of a pair belonging to young Thorburn which are missing from the wardrobe.

Furthermore, in support of the evidence of the arrest of a foreigner by Chinese gendarmes at about the time in question, there is the statement by someone travelling by train from Quinsan to Soochow that a foreigner was removed from the train by Chinese gendarmes at Soochow.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 11 : 6 : 31.

Extract from the Afternoon Translation

of June 10, 1931

Shooting of Railway Police by Foreigner

The Shun Pao publishes the following correspondence from Soochow : -

In connection with the recent killing of one and wounding of two of a group of military police while patrolling the railway line between Quinsan and Tsing Nee and the subsequent arrest and detention of a foreigner in the Military Police Headquarters at Soochow, Mr. "Sa Ko To" (Holt) the British Vice-Consul in Shanghai, yesterday (June 9) went to Soochow and enquired of the Hsien Government whether the arrested person was a British subject or not, as an Englishman named "Wei Lin Tai Ba" ( ), age 19, was missing from Shanghai. He was informed by Magistrate Wong that he was awaiting instructions from the Military Police Headquarters. Magistrate Wong promised to notify Mr. "Sa Ko To" as soon as instructions were revieved The British Vice-Consul returned to Shanghai the same night.

File with Mr. Thomson's letter

11/6.

D.S. (Crime)

Information

J. Gueiro

D. I/C S.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1931

ALLEGED CRIME BY FOREIGNER

Shooting Affair on the Nanking Railway

HELD BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES

A foreigner, stated to be of Russian nationality, was arrested by Chinese soldiers on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, between Quinsan and Weiting stations, on Tuesday morning on a charge of being concerned in the murder of two Chinese gendarmes in the vicinity of Weiting Station on the previous night. The foreigner, who was found in possession of two pistols, is being detained by the Quinsan military authorities pending investigations.

According to a statement made by the military authorities to the Chinese press, the two gendarmes who are alleged to have been murdered by the foreigner were detailed with 14 others, to Quinsan on patrol duty between that station and Weiting. Four left the train at Weiting to patrol the railway zone. At about 10 p.m., when these four men reached a spot about a mile from Weiting, they noticed a tall man walking along the track. They shouted to him and called upon him to stop and submit to search. The man is said to have obeyed and raised his arms but, when two of the gendarmes approached him, they noticed that he was a foreigner. As they attempted to search him, the man, who is said to have held a pistol in his hand, suddenly opened fire on them badly injuring them. The other two soldiers, who had remained standing some distance away, ran up to investigate but the foreigner escaped in the darkness.

Foreigner Arrested

A search was made but, as the foreigner could not be found, the wounded men were taken to the Weiting Station and brought to Shanghai but they died after being admitted to hospital here.

On Tuesday morning, says the report, soldiers stationed on the railway arrested a suspicious-looking foreigner between Weiting and Quinsan and found him in possession of two pistols. He was questioned as to the shooting on the previous night but denied all knowledge of it. He was taken to Quinsan where he is still being detained pending investigations.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

12.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL & S. B. REG. File No. 24644/12
No. S. B. D. Station,
Date 8.8.31.
Date August 8, 1931

REPORT

Subject (in full) Article contained in the Sin Wan Pao dated August 8, 1931

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

With reference to the Article appearing in the Sin Wan Pao and other local Chinese newspapers of August 8, 1931 to the effect that according to a Shanghai telegram received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking from its office in Shanghai, the dead body of the missing English youth Thorburn has been found in Soochow but that the cause of death is unknown, inquiries made at the local office of the Ministry Affairs learn from the Secretary a Mr. Wang that he knows nothing whatever about the telegram. Enquiries at the local office of the "China Times" (which paper also publishes the information) show that the news was received by telegram from the office of the paper in Nanking and beyond that they know nothing about the affair.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

H. Robertson
Officer i/c Special Branch.

8/8 Copy of this report with newspaper translations attached sent to Mr. Blossop in accordance with verbal instructions of the D. C. Service.
H.R. 8/8.

1164

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. I. RECORDS
S. B. D. 2464
6. 8. 31.

Special Branch,

August 5,1931.

D.C.(Crime),

There is an item in the French Police Intelligence Report of August 4 to the effect that local Soviet circles are in possession of information confirming that J. Thorburn is dead, and that three Russians, who have not yet been identified, were assassinated at the same time. The local G.P.U. has started an investigation on this subject under the direction of V.N. Rojelsky alias Raevsky.

O.i/c Sp. Br.

D.C. Yc
Information
5/8

P.A.(Cus)
Copy to Mr Mossop.
5/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AUG 5 1931 SHANGHAI

File

1

CHINESE NAME 龍惠 WAI LOONG

THE BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS BRIDGE, NANKING.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
No. S. B. D. 24644/1.
6.6.31.

15.

Nanking. 5th Jan. 1931.

S. P. Jones Esq.
S. M. P.

Dear Sir.

I arrived here this forenoon and immediately went to the Consulate and found that they had already been in touch with the Foreign Office and Police but so far had no news of either my son or the alledged Russian. I then went with Mr Lee of the Consulate to see Capt. Tang of the Police but he knew nothing either and stated that he did not think anyone arrested at Lunien or Tsaochow would be sent here as they have Courts at Tsaochow high enough to handle the matter I therefore sent you a telegram "No trace either."

I am waiting here until tomorrow and if you have any further news will be glad of you will wire. If I get any I will wire you. yours faithfully [illegible]

SENDING FORM
報 式

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

ACCEPTS TELEGRAMS FOR ALL TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE WORLD.

_____ STATION.

Charges.	—REMARKS—	Sent to
$		Time
By		By

TELEGRAM No. Class Words.

Handed from Date Time H. M.

(NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ABOVE THIS.)

To prevent mistakes, attention is called to the importance of legible writing.

Hay	Thorburn	Bridge /	House
Hotel	Nanking /	Letter	and
telegram	received	Chinese	Authorities
here	say	he	is
detained	in	Military	Police
Headquarters	Nanking	The	name
in	Chinese	is	憲
兵	司	令	部

Givens

I request that the above Telegram may be [illegible] according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Administration's [illegible] printed on the back hereof, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender..... Address.....

Date.....

N.B You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITION of the Contract on back

14.

丙種來報紙
RECEIVING FORM C

中國電報局

本局號數
JOURNAL NO. 6217

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

局
OFFICE

自 From	時刻 Time	簽名 By	—REMARKS—	至 To	時刻 Time	簽名 By
	10.33 H M				H M	

原來號數 TELEGRAM NO.	等第 CLASS	字數 WORDS
27 +39	7W	

發報局 Office from	日期 Date	點	分
NANKINGDT	5.6	H17	50M

SETTLEMENT POLICE SHANGHAI

NO TRACE EITHER

TH RBURN

Memo. No. 340.

Headquarters, Crime Branch,

June 3, 1931.

M I S S I N G.

Name ..... William John Hay-Thorburn

Age ..... About 19 years

Height ..... 5' 10"

Build ..... Slim

Eyes ..... Brown

Hair ..... Brown

Marks ..... Scar on cheek under left eye

Habits ..... Temperate

The original of the above photograph left his home No. 315 Rue Bourgeat, at about 8.30 p.m. May 31, 1931, and has not since returned.

Any information regarding his present whereabouts, please notify Headquarters, Crime Branch.

Copies to all Canadian Officers + Saloons S.S.P. also to Trenton, Kingston, Brockville, P.S. Bureau Shawinigan 22 Copies despatched June 3.

R. C. Aiers

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date 3 - 6 - 31

Special Branch,

June 1, 1931.

D. C. (Crime),

Mansel Hay-Thorburn, No. 315 Rue Bourgeat, reports that his son William John left home about 8.30 p.m. May 31 and has not since returned home. William John Hay-Thorburn is about 19 years old, 5 ft. 10 in. tall, slim build, brown eyes, scar on cheek under left eye, brown hair, temperate habits.

His companions include :

Mr. F.A. Olsen, No. 13 Sun Avenue.

Mr. K.M. Pate, employed in Telephone Co.

Bert Andrews, Traffic Department, B.A.T.

Mrs. W.P. Roberts, Flat No. 6, North side of Boone Road opposite Pearce Apartments.

The last named saw young Hay-Thorburn on the morning of June 1 when he gave her a letter to give to his father. This letter reads as follows :-

"Dear Dad,

I am leaving Shanghai for an indefinite "period on business and do not know when I will "get back. I didn't tell you because I know you "would try to stop me.

"Please tell everyone who enquires that "I have gone away for a business trip up country.

"Cheerio,

"John".

Since W.J. Hay-Thorburn disappeared, his father has found that the former's .45 Webley S.V.C. revolver is missing.

Facts & report to French Police + Consulate. Circulars made + Photos copied.
R Col.

J. P. Givens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2464/13
15, 12, 31

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

Confidential.

29th. October, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 27th. on the subject of the Thorburn case. I note that the source of your information is to be kept entirely confidential.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL.

October 27, 31.

Sir,

Thorburn Case.

I have the honour to forward the following information received by me. I cannot vouch that it is correct, but it has been forwarded through a source which is usually reliable and comes from Nanking:

"Thorburn was murdered in a shocking way (details unknown to informer or if known he will not divulge) about the 4th day after his arrival at Soochow. His body was conveyed to Sz Sz San (Lion Hill) (獅子山) near Soochow where it was burnt on the instructions of a Captain of Military Police named Wong Ching Ziang. (黃振祥) This Captain is said to be a man about 30 years of age and was formerly a cadet in the Whangpoa Military College, Canton. It is reported that he was arrested and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment by Military Court in Nanking for Breach of Military discipline in connection with this murder and is at present in gaol there, where he has made a complete confession."

If you consider this of any value and desire to use it to make enquiries, I shall be glad if you

will keep the source of information eonfidential as I am bound to secrecy in the matter, and the knowledge that this office is the transmitting agency would probably cause serious consequences bot. for my informer and the man concerned, who holds an official position in Nanking.

It was also said that official pressure at the present time would probaly bring results if the above was questioned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

H.B.M. Consul-General,

Shanghai.

3.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Date June 9, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24643
Date 9.6.31

Sir,

At 3 p.m. on June 8, I called upon Mr. Blackburn at H.B.M. Consulate-General and obtained a clear understanding that any statement taken from Sung Li Sung would not be subsequently used or asked for as a deposition in Court but was required simply to aid Mr. Scott, vice-consul, in enquiries at the scene of the shooting, etc.

At 3.30 p.m. together with Mr. Paul P. Y. Ru, I called upon Procurator Kuo Wei at the Special District Court. After consulting the Chief Procurator, Mr. Kuo Wei decided that he would not attend at St. Luke's Hospital when Mr. Scott and the Police were questioning the wounded soldier, but would act independently if necessity arose.

At 4.20 p.m. together with Mr. Scott I proceeded to St. Luke's Hospital and met Procurator Kuo Wei and his writer leaving the institution. The Procurator had spoken to the wounded soldier but discreet enquiries amongst the male nurses in the ward showed that the interview lasted only a few minutes and not even as much information as contained in the statement taken by S. I. O'Neill was obtained by the Court officials. Subsequently, the wounded soldier in Mr. Scott's presence was questioned but nothing of importance could be learned owing to his semi-conscious state. He is badly wounded in the abdomen and in addition very thin, almost emaciated. There is no reason to believe (the result of enquiries are to the contrary) that he was warned not to reply to the Police or any foreigners. Mr. Ru is in touch with the Procurator's writer in order to confirm the report of the hospital nurses.

Mr. Scott left for Soochow and vicinity to-day, but if the wounded soldier recovers sufficiently to make a

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

coherent statement, this will be done and forwarded immediately for transmission to Mr. Blackburn.

Supt.

D.C. (Crime Branch)

Information

D. C. (CRIME)

Mr Grieve
Asst Spec Branch

34.

Inquest No.4854(Hongkew)held at the Public Mortuary on the 8-6-31 before Procurator Koh Wei on the body of a male Chinese named Li Kue Zang age 20 who died in St.Lukes Hospital at 1 p.m.7-6-31

& S. D. RECS.
No. C. B. D. 2464.
dte 10 - 6 - 31.

Proceedings

S/Inspt.White:-At 1-15p.m.7-6-31 a telephone message was received from St.Lukes Hospt.that a Soldier had just died there. Inquires were made & it was accertained that the deceased with another Soldier were admitted to the Hospt.at 8-50a.m.2-6-31 suffering from gun-shot wounds. It appears that the 2 Soldiers were Military guards on the railway & on the night of the 1st.& 2nd.June they were patroling the line near Lei-ding in the Pudong district when some persons or persons at present unknown opened fire on them & both were wounded.The place is outside the Settlements limits so the Police have not been able to inquiry fully into the case & we do know at present wether it was Chinese or Foreigners who fired the shots. We have communicated with the Chinese Military Authorities but have not yet received any reply.

According to the news papers there are Foreigners involved in it,but that is not yet verified.

There was no bullet found in the body of the deceased,but there is a bullet in the body of the other man but the doctors have not yet operated on him owing to his dangerous condition.

I ask the Court to have the body temporarily detained at the Mortuary

Verdict:-I find that deceased died from injuries received from gun-shot wounds. Body to be temporarily detained pending the arrival of relatives from An-ding.

N.H.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No. 97

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date [illegible] 8, 19 31

Subject (in full) [illegible] Li Kuo Chung.

Made by [illegible] Forwarded by C/I Insp. G Ting.

[illegible]

[illegible] Public [illegible],

[illegible] Kuo Chi produced [illegible]

[illegible] of Li Kuo Ch[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] capital [illegible]

[illegible] 7th June 1931 [illegible] the following verdict:-

[illegible] to injuries received from gun shot wo[illegible].

[illegible] to detained temporarily in the Northern Police Court [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] native town Li Ki[illegible].

I [illegible], Sir,

Yours obediently,

[illegible] I.

A.C. Political Branch.

8:6:31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-[illegible]'31

File No. 96.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Hongkew *Station*,

Date June 7, 1931.

Subject (in full) Death of Chinese Soldier at St. Luke's Hospital.

Made by D.S.I. O'Neill *Forwarded by* A/C.D.I. Knight

Sir,

At 5 p.m. June 7, 1931, accompanied by C.D.C. 16 I visited St. Luke's Hospital where it was ascertained that the Chinese Soldier who had died there at 1 p.m. of even date was one of a party of soldiers who had been in shooting affray near Quinsan on June 1st. Death certificate as follows:-

Cause of Death: "Gunshot wound of abdomen - Rupture of left kidney and spleen" Signed Dr. T.T.Waung,M.D.

The deceased name is Li Kue Zung ( ), age 20, who was brought to the hospital with a companion also sufferin from bullet wounds by other Chinese Soldier at 8.30 a.m. 2/6/31.

A short statement was taken from the second soldier who is seriously wounded.

Arrangement are being made in this station for the inquest to be held on the deceased soldier.

I am,

Copy of statment attached Sir,

Li Kue Zung

D.S.I.

Knight a/c D.I.

S.D. i/c.,

D.D.C."C" R.C

8:6:'31.

A. C. (Special Branch.)

24.

Hongkew

June 7, 31.

Death of Chinese Soldier at St. Luke's Hospital.

D.S.I. O'Neill A/C.D.I. Knight

Sir,

At 5 p.m. June 7, 1931, accompanied by C.D.C. 16 I visited St. Luke's Hospital where it was ascertained that the Chinese Soldier who had died there at 1 p.m. of even date was one of a party of soldiers who had been in shooting affray near Quinsan on June 1st. Death certificate as follows:-

Cause of Death: "Gunshot wound of abdomen - Rupture of left kidney and spleen" Signed Dr. T.T.Waung,M.D.

The deceased name is Li Kue Zung ( ), age 20, who was brought to the hospital with a companion also suffering from bullet wounds by other Chinese Soldier at 8.30 a.m. 2/6/31.

A short statement was taken from the second soldier who is seriously wounded.

Arrangement are being made in this station for the inquest to be held on the deceased soldier.

I am,

Sir,

Li M. Neill

D.S.I.

S.D. i/c.,

D.D.O."C"

Form 40
G. 5 m-1-30

22.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Sung Li Sung (宋利生)
native of Changchow taken by me D.S. Moore
at St Luke's Hospital on the June 7,1931 and interpreted by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

My name is Sung Li Sung, aged 28, native of Changchow (常州) and a member of the 4th Comapny, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police. On June 1st 1931 one Company of the Military Police left their Headquarters at Quinsan on duty as a railway search party and of which I was a member. Later we divided into small parties of four men and my group proceeded towards Chen-I (鎮揚) Station between Quinsan and Weiting (維亭). At about 9.30 p.m. when near Chen-I, I was struck in the chest by bullets fired by "tufei" and fell unconscious. I did not actually see who fired the shots so am unable to state whether he was a Chinese or a foreigner.

中華

上海公共租界巡捕房

錄供單

沈利生供

我名沈利生。年廿八歲。常州人。在崑山充當憲兵營第一團第一營第四連兵士。

於陰年六月二号跟伊連兵士由崑山開營部五處。我六名內。分派四人一班。每班帶同正像沿鐵路巡查。正像站立崑山唯亭之間。巡查時將此正像。我被土匪鎗擊而即昏迷。我兰未看見何人用鎗。故不能說用鎗人是否華人或外國人。

西探摩西

華探長秦寶華 楊練

病人神智太重。不克簽字。

25.

Statement of Sung Li Sung (沈利生)

Changchow D. S. Moore

St Luke's Hospital June 7, 1931. D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

My name is Sung Li Sung, aged 28, native of Changchow (常州) and a member of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police. On June 1st 1931 one Company of the Military Police left their Headquarters at Quinsan on duty as a railway search party and of whihh I was a members.

Later we devided into small parties of four men and my group proceeded towards Chen-I (正儀) Station between Quinsan and Weiting (唯亭). At about 9.30 p.m. when near Chen-I, I was struck in the chest by bullets fired by "Tufei" and fell unconscious. I did not actually see who fired the shots so am unable to state whether he was a Chinese or a foreigner.

Sung Li Sung (沈利生)

Changchow D.S. Moore

St Luke's Hospital June 7,1931 D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

My name is Sung Li Sung, aged 28, native of Changchow (常州) and a member of the 4th Comapny, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police. On June 1st 1931 one Company of the Military Police left their Headquarters at Quinsan on duty as a railway search party and of which I was a member. Later we divided into small parties of four men and my group proceeded towards Chen-I (正儀) Station between Quinsan and Weiting (維亭). At about 9.30 p.m. when near Chen-I, I was struck in the chest by bullets fired by "tufei" and fell unconscious. I did not actually see who fired the shots so am unable to state whether he was a Chinese or a foreigner.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL
AMERICAN CHURCH MISSION
69 SEWARD ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

June 5, 1931.

To Whom It May Concern,

This is to certify that Li Kuo Chai (李國才), a soldier, was admitted here on June 2, 1931, for penetrating Gun-shot wound of the abdomen, damaging his left kidney and spleen, which were removed on the following day. He has slightly improved but is still in a serious condition;

That Shen Li-Shang (沈利賞), also a soldier, was admitted at the same time with a gun-shot wound of the right side of the chest. His condition is very serious. He has also a Penetrating wou nd of the right arm, which, apperently, was inflicted by the same bullet.

E. Y. Kau, M. D.

6.
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date 5 - 6 - 31

Translation of a telegram received from Quinsan by the Railway Police Headquarters, Shanghai North Station on June 2, 1931.

At 11 p.m. the Military Police patrolling the railroad encountered about 3 li west of Chen I Station several persons and exchanged shots, resulting in the wounding of two members of the Military Police.

Subsequently in the vicinity of the spot, one gun was found and one Russian in possession of one pistol was taken into custody and detained at the Military Police Battalion Headquarters at Quinsan.

3.

Extract from the Morning Translation of

June 3, 1931.

Russian Arrested for killing Railway Police

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following reports : -

At 10 p.m. June 1, three railway policemen were fired on by a Russian near the Wei Ding Station between Soochow and Quinshan on the Shanghai Nanking Railway. The Russian was in possession of two loaded pistols, holding one in each hand. On the approach of the Railway Police, he fired causing serious injuries to two of the policemen, after which he made good his escape. As a result of a thorough search, the Russian, who is named "Si Sz Ke Tuh Chu Lee", was arrested between Quinshan and Wei Ding at dawn yesterday.

Both wounded policemen died in the St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, yesterday.

D.1. Koss.

For inquiries & report please

M.R. 3/6/31.

46.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 11: 6: 193 1.

To C. P.

The Db (Brine) gave particulars by telephone on June 10 to Mr Blackburn about the bullet found in the body of the wounded military policemen who do still alive.

I have given Mr Blackburn a copy of the newspaper translation and also a copy of the report made by D.D.C. 27/ and Inquest proceedings.

11/6

Jones
D. i/c Sp. Br.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

File No. 445

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 44/3846
Date 12.6.31.

Date June 12, 1931.

Subject (in full) Report in Chinese press re. shooting of two Chinese Military policemen by an alleged Russian at Quinsan.

Made by D.S.I.Moore. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

With reference to the above, the offices of the papers concerned have been visited, who all state that the report was received from a press reporter, whose name they would not divulge, who covers the railways. The "Shun Pao" stated that they knew Detective Inspector Ross and a Chinese detective of the S.M.P. had visited the scene of the shooting.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

12/6/31.

File
12.6.1931

9.

29.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 666. SHANGHAI.
No. S. B. D. 2464.
8 - 6 - 31.

8th. June 1931.

Sir,

You will have seen the news item in the "North China Daily News" of 4th. June to the effect that a foreigner, stated to be of Russian nationality, had fired on and killed two Chinese gendarmes near Quinsan on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at about 10 p.m. on the evening of 1st. June and that he had been arrested the following morning.

I have strong reasons for believing that the foreigner who was arrested is a British subject named William John Hay Thorburn, aged 19, though whether he was concerned with the alleged shooting is another matter. Thorburn left his home on 31st. May and has not yet returned, and I have therefore the honour to request that I may receive the assistance of the Municipal Police in investigating the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Captain R.M.J. Martin,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Consul-General.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

2.

File No. 14

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date June 6 1931

Subject (in full) foreigner arrested for alleged shooting at Weiting

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang Forwarded by Henry Robertson e.D.

I ~~have~~ made enquiries this morning at the Public Safety regarding the foreigner who was arrested near Weiting for firing at and wounding two soldiers. Col. Chen had no knowledge of the affair and referred me to the Railway Police. Mr. Deng Chu Yu Chief of the Railway Police after telephoning to Quinsan informed me that the soldiers or Military Police who effected the arrest of the foreigner had been transferred to Nanking that they took the prisoner with them and that the prisoner is now detained at the Military Police Headquarters at Nanking (南京憲兵司令部).

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No. 14

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch. No. REC.

REPORT

No. S. B. D. 2464.
Date June 6, 1931.
Cle 6 - 6 - 31.

Subject (in full) Shooting of Military Police.

Made by D. I. Ross *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson CDI

In continuation of a report dated June 5 on the above subject I forward herewith a medical certificate, dated June 5, issued by Dr. E.Y. Kau of St. Lukes Hospital, regarding the result of his examination of the two Military Policemen Li Kuo-zai (李國才) and Sung Li-sung (沈立生). It would appear that the Police were misinformed concerning the true nature of these men's wounds as neither of them received injuries in the head.

D. B. Ross.
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A copy of the certificate was handed to Mr. Blackburn S.B.M. Cons. on June 5.

D.B.R. 6/6

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No. 16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.I. ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date June 6, 1931

Subject (in full) Letter and telegram from Mr. M. Hay Thorburn

Made by D.I. Ross *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson ADI

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch the attached letter and telegram dated June 5 from Mr. M. Hay-Thorburn were shown to Mr. A.D. Blackburn, H.B.M. Consulate-General, on June 6, who stated that the Consul-General did not wish the Municipal Police to prosecute official enquiries regarding this matter outside of Shanghai.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

6:6:31.

Form No. 2
G.5000-11-29

File No. 14.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch No. 1 Station,

REPORT

S. B. D. 2464

Date June 5, 6, 1931.

Subject (in full) Shooting of Railway Police by Foreigner alleged to be Russian, but suspected to be a British ~~subject~~, named William John Hay-Thorburn.

Made by D. I. Ross *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the article entitled "Russian arrested for killing Railway Police", which appeared in the Shun Pao and other local vernaculars on June 3, 1931, enquiries show that at 7 p.m. June 1, sixteen soldiers of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police, left their headquarters at Quinsan (昆山) and proceeded by train to Weiting (唯亭). Here they divided into groups of four, one party proceeding along the railroad towards Chen-I (正儀) Station which is situated between Quinsan and Weiting. About 10 p.m. when about 3 li west of Chen-I the soldiers observed a fairly tall man walking along the track towards them. They challenged him and asked for the password but received no reply. They then ordered him to halt for the purpose of searching him. The man obeyed and raised his arms. Two soldiers named respectively Li Kuo-zai (李國才) and Sung Li-sung (沈利生) approached him and by the light of a flashlamp carried by the first named revealed the man to be a foreigner. As they attempted to search him the man suddenly dropped his arms and fired three or four shots with a pistol which he had in his hand wounding Li Kuo-zai in the chest and Sung Li-sung in the head and liver. The other two soldiers, who were following some little distance behind, on hearing the firing ran up to investigate but the foreigner had made good his escape in the darkness. A search of the spot resulted in the finding of a loaded pistol, reported to be a "Browning" together with a leather ammunition belt containing a number of pistol cartridges and several note-books.

Form No. 2
G.5000-11-29

File No. 11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

A search was then made for the assailant and during the early hours of June 2, a foreigner, who is suspected of having done the shooting, was apprehended on the railway track near Weiting. Upon being searched he was found to be in possession of a loaded pistol and a handkerchief bearing the following inscriptions "Sea Scout Troop". He was taken to Quinsan where he was detained until the afternoon of June 2, when he was removed to Nanking under escort. He is reported to be at present detained in the headquarters of the Defence Commissioner there.

The two wounded men were brought to Shanghai on the morning of June 2, and were admitted to St. Luke's Hospital where they are at present lying in a critical condition.

In connection with this affair enquiries made by members of this office among the villagers of Quinsan disclose the information that at about 4 p.m. on June 1, a foreigner answering to the description of William John Hay-Thorburn, (Memo No.340) and who was subsequently identified from a photograph by the wife of Tsang Ah-sing (張信卿), owner of a dry goods store, arrived in Quinsan walking along the railway track from the direction of Shanghai. He was carrying a small bundle and was wearing a pair of dark blue trousers with two red braids down the outside of each leg. He spoke Chinese fairly well and after purchasing some sweetmeats from the above-mentioned shop he departed in a westerly direction along the railway. He was later seen in the custody of the

Form No. 2
G.5000-11-29

File No. 11.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

Military Police and is identical with the man who was sent to Nanking on June 2.

The unit to which the wounded men belong was transferred to Chingkiang during the morning of June 4.

A pair of red braided blue pants which William John Hay-Thorburn owned and kept in his home at No.315 Rue Bourgeat, are now missing.

D.B.Rw

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B. (Crime)

Information.

Marcel Hay-Thorburn left for Nanking on the morning of June 5 for the purpose of ascertaining definitely if the foreigners being held there is his son.

J.M.Evans

Off i/c Sp. Br.

5:6:'31.

Rw

C.I. Information

J.C. J.C.Evans

D. C. (CRIME)

9.

Special Branch No. 1 XXXX

June 5, 31.

Shooting of Railway Police by Foreigner alleged to be Russian, but suspected to be a British Subject, named William John Hay-Thorburn.

D. I. Moss

With reference to the article entitled "Russian arrested for killing Railway Police", which appeared in the Shun Pao and other local vernaculars on June 3, 1931, enquiries show that at 7 p.m. June 1, sixteen soldiers of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Military Police, left their headquarters at Quinsan (虬) and proceeded by train to Weiting ( ). Here they divided into groups of four, one party proceeding along the railroad towards Chen-I ( ) Station which is situated between Quinsan and Weiting. About 10 p.m. when about 3 li west of Chen-I the soldiers observed a fairly tall man walking along the track towards them. They challenged him and asked for the password but received no reply. They then ordered him to halt for the purpose of searching him. The man obeyed and raised his arms. Two soldiers named respectively Li Kuo-sai ( ) and Sung Li-sung ( ) approached him and by the light of a flashlamp carried by the first named revealed the man to be a foreigner. As they attempted to search him the man suddenly dropped his arms and fired three or four shots with a pistol which he had in his hand wounding Li Kuo-sai in the chest and Sung Li-sung in the head and liver. The other two soldiers, who were following some little distance behind, on hearing the firing ran up to investigate but the foreigner had made good his escape in the darkness. A search of the spot resulted in the finding of a loaded pistol, reported to be a "Browning" together with a leather ammunition belt containing a number of pistol cartridges and several note-books.

A search was then made for the assailant and during the early hours of June 2, a foreigner, who is suspected of having done the shooting, was apprehended on the railway track near Jeiting. Upon being searched he was found to be in possession of a loaded pistol and a handkerchief bearing the following inscriptions "Sea Scout Troop". He was taken to Quinsan where he was detained until the afternoon of June 2, when he was removed to Nanking under escort. He is reported to be at present detained in the headquarters of the Defence Commissioner there.

The two wounded men were brought to Shanghai on the morning of June 2, and were admitted to St. Lukes Hospital where they are at present lying in a critical condition.

In connection with this affair enquiries made by members of this office among the villagers of Quinsan disclose the information that at about 4 p.m. on June 1, a foreigner answering to the description of William John May-Thorburn, (Memo No.340) and who was subsequently identified from a photograph by the wife of Tsang Ah-sing (張阿興), owner of a dry goods store, arrived in Quinsan walking along the railway track from the direction of Shanghai. He was carrying a small bundle and was wearing a pair of dark blue trousers with two red braids down the outside of each leg. He spoke Chinese fairly well and after purchasing some sweetmeats from the above-mentioned shop he departed in a westerly direction along the railway. He was later seen in the custody of the

Military Police and is identical with the man who was sent to Nanking on June 4.

The unit to which the wounded men belong was transferred to Chingkiang during the morning of June 4.

A pair of red braided blue pants which William John Hay-Thorburn owned and kept in his home at No.315 Rue Bourgeat, are now missing.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

4.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464/11
Date 10 JUN 1931.

43.

D. C. (Crime)

I forward herewith a bullet which was handed to me at St. Luke's Hospital at 2.15 p.m. June 10. It was given to me by Miss A. Lambert who said it had been extracted from the body of the soldier who was wounded at Quinsan. I had a conversation at the same time with Dr. W.K. Ling who stated that the soldier is sinking rapidly and is likely to die to-night or to-morrow.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S. M. P. CRIME BRANCH
8-50 am
JUN 11 1931
Received from C&S Office
ARMS IDENTIFICATION SECTION

A.I.S. Report No. 15-85

409
500-3-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 12.6.31.
Arms Identification Section,
Date 11-6-31

44

Report No. 1585

Occurrence	Bullet handed to S.M.Police by Miss A. Lambert at St.Luke's Hospital, 2-15 p.m. 10-6-31, said to have been extracted from the body of the soldier who was wounded at Quinsan. (H/Q)	Crime Registry Number.
		Serial Numbers.
Subject	1 Bullet .455 Revolver.	C600.

Date obtained by Police	2-15 p.m. 10-6-31.	Date received for Examination.	8-50 a.m. 11-6-31.

Initial Examination Remarks	The above bullet is apparently Kynoch Ammunition and appears to have been fired by a Webley .455 Revolver.
Previous Records	None.
Further Remarks	Bullet stamped with serial number:- "C600."

Checked by L.A. Ewins D.P.S.

Signed N.E. Barnes D.S.I.

Forwarded to D. C. (Crime).

Seen Lea,
D. C. (C. & S. B.)

F. 409
A.S. 500-3-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Arms Identification Section,

Report No. 1583 COPY Date 11-6-31.

Occurrence	Bullet handed to S.M.P. by Miss A. Lambert at St. Luke's Hospital, 9.25 p.m. 10-6-31, said to have been extracted from the body of the soldier who was wounded at Chiao . (H/C)	Crime Registry Number. Serial Numbers.
Subject	1 Bullet .455 Revolver.	C600.
Date obtained by Police	9.25 p.m. 10-6-31	Date received for Examination. 9.50 a.m. 11-6-31.
Initial Examination Remarks	The above bullet is apparently Kynoch Ammunition and appears to have been fired by a Webley .455 Revolver.	
Previous Records	Nil.	
Further Remarks	Bullet stated to be marked:- "C600." Bullet kept by Prosecutor S.M.P. - to be taken on leaves - 1. later on Exam	

Checked by F.A. Ellis D.D.S. Signed N.T. Bonner D.S.I.

N.C. Bonner 3/11/31. Copy

Forwarded to D. C. (C. & S. B.).

Seen.....
D. C. (C. & S. B.)

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S.B.D. 2464/5.
Date 6. 8. 31.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the supplementary statement of C.D.C. 271 Zah Kwei-ding (石桂亭)
native of _____ taken by me D.C. (Crime Branch)
at H.Q. on the 6th August, 1931 and interpreted by Clerk Huang Ming-fu.
in connection with enquiries in Thorburn case.

I proceeded by railway from Shanghai to Quinsan by the 6.10 p.m. train and arrived at Quinsan at 7.40 p.m.. I was accompanied by Shang Hong Kwei (向洪奎), an Inspector of the Railway Police, Sze Zoen Foh (施善復), a detective of the same Police and an informer. On arrival at Quinsan I made enquiries of 2 railway policemen and several civilians on platform, who all refused to answer questions. We then visited the Station master and said we were from the Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarter Detective Staff sent to make inquiries into a report appearing in the newspapers concerning the arrest of a foreigner by the military police at Tseng Nyi (正儀) down the line and the wounding of two soldiers. He told us that a foreigner, nationality unknown, had been arrested at about 4 or 5 a.m. on June 2 at a place near Tseng Nyi and that he had been told this by soldiers forming an escort to the foreigner who alighted from a goods train arriving at Quinsan from Soochow at about 3.30 a.m.. He said he was on the platform and spoke to the guard (some of the soldiers) (1st battalion) of the 4th Regiment Central Military Police) of whom there were about 10 men. These men were Quinsan Garrison men sent out to look for the person who had done the shooting and had returned on the goods train after the arrest. He also said that the foreigner had his hands tied behind his back and that he was covered with mud from head to foot. After search he was taken away from the Station by the soldiers in the direction of the "City". They were on the Station about a quarter of an hour. He further said he heard a petty officer ask, through an interpreter, if he (the foreigner) was the man who shot the soldiers and he replied that they had

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Card sent to Commissioner of Police 5/8/31.

no right to ask this question. At about 9 or 10 a.m. on June 4 the foreigner was escorted by soldiers from Quinsan by the Nanking train. The Station master wrote the words "Sea Scout Troop" on the card of a friend of mine, which I had in my pocket and which was the first one I could produce (card attached). We then went to the photographers where I asked for the master and spoke to a man who, I thought, was the proprietor. He was about 28 years old, 5' 4" in height and thin and spoke the Quinsan dialect. A second man in the shop was about 30 or more, thin and about 5' 7" in height. I asked both many questions and elicited the following information:

On a date forgotten 3 or 4 soldiers under the command of an officer (petty or commissioned, unknown) came to the shop with a foreigner who they took upstairs and asked that his photograph be taken which was done. They were on the premises about 15 minutes. The following morning the same officer called for the photographs and demanded the negative saying the officer in command of the company desired it. He paid for it and took it away.

I also visited a cigarette stall near the railway station and more or less confirming the above I proceeded to Nanking by the 11 a.m. train from Quinsan, arriving at Nanking at 3.30 p.m.. I could obtain no information there but was advised by several people to try Soochow where he was most likely to have been taken. I returned to Soochow by the 9.10 a.m. train from Nanking on the 9th and arrived at 1.30 p.m.. On arrival we interviewed the Inspector in Charge (name unknown) of

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of_____

native of_____ taken by me_____

at_____ on the_____ and interpreted by_____

* Copy sent to Shanghai 5/8/31.

the Railway Police and he said he had received a report from one of his men of the affair. A* copy of this report is attached. We sat at a desk and this copy was taken from the official book in the railway police office by Shang Hong Kwei (mentioned above as accompanying me) with the permission of the Inspector. I enquired of the posters and others (see report) and they only told me that they had seen the foreigner taken away from the station in a horse drawn carriage and that many person knew he was taken to the military camp, as the soldiers said so.

C.D.C. 271 Zah Hwei-ding.

726 愛西北 佐 章少良

白

鉄路警 [illegible] 後

兵 施善 [illegible]

劉 [illegible] 松滬警備司令部 昆山站長顧惠公

中央憲兵第一團團部駐防崑山在工儀站梢期

李國才 [illegible] 等二兵士

俞子泰 信

二号

大約能未要 [illegible] 白天十二时至一半

Translation of a report submitted by C.D.C. 271

In consequence of instructions received, I left Shanghai for Quinsan on the afternoon of June 7 to make inquiries regarding the foreigner who was arrested near Weiting and Chen-I. At Quinsan I interviewed the Station Master named Koo Wei Kung who told me that the foreigner arrested was about 19 years of age, 5'9" in height, thin and tall, wears navy uniform and red braided black trousers. The foreigner when arrested had on his person $20.00 in banknotes of the China & South Sea Bank. The Station Master could not tell the nationality of the foreigner arrested. On the following day (June 8), I went into the Quinsan City and made inquiries at the Lien Lee Photographer's Shop, as I was told that a photograph of the foreigner was taken immediately after his arrest. The Shop told me that they had no copy of the photograph and that the negative had also been bought by the military people. Subsequently I left for Nanking where I continued my inquiries in a confidential manner. With the assistance of Mr. Van Hwa Ding, liaison officer of the Nanking Police, I made inquiries at the Nanking Garrison Commander's Headquarters. There I was told that the foreigner had not been sent to Nanking but was still detained at Soochow. I therefore left Nanking for Soochow. As a result of further inquiries, I obtained information that the foreigner is detained at the Military Police Headquarters at Zang Sing Jao, outside Chong Men Gate, Soochow. I, however, could not confirm this report as an attempt made by me to make personal investigations at the Military Police Headquarters, Soochow, proved abortive owing to the unreasonable attitude of the members of the Military Police. Porters Nos. 93 and 105 of the Soochow Station witnessed the foreigner being sent under escort to the headquarters of the Military Police.

39.

There were rumours at Soochow and Quinsan that the foreigner had been shot.

The uniform worn by the foreigner bore a sign containing the following English words: "Sea Scout Troop"

Translation of a report submitted by C.I.C. 271

In consequence of instructions received, I left Shanghai for Quinsan on the afternoon of June 7 to make inquiries regarding the foreigner who was arrested near Weiting and Chen-I. At Quinsan I interviewed the Station Master named Koo Sei Kung who told me that the foreigner arrested was about 19 years of age, 5'9" in height, thin and tall, wears navy uniform and red braided black trousers. The foreigner when arrested had on his person $20.00 in banknotes of the China & South Sea Bank. The Station Master could not tell the nationality of the foreigner arrested. On the following day (June 8), I went into the Quinsan City and made inquiries at the Lien Lee Photographer's Shop, as I was told that a photograph of the foreigner was taken immediately after his arrest. The Shop told me that they had no copy of the photograph and that the negative had also been bought by the military people. Subsequently I left for Nanking where I continued my inquiries in a confidential manner. With the assistance of Mr. Van Hwa Ding, liaison officer of the Nanking Police, I made inquiries at the Nanking Garrison Commander's Headquarters. There I was told that the foreigner had not been sent to Nanking but was still detained at Soochow. I therefore left Nanking for Soochow. As a result of further inquiries, I obtained information that the foreigner is detained at the Military Police Headquarters at Zang Sing Jao, outside Chong Men Gate, Soochow. I, however, could not confirm this report as an attempt made by me to make personal investigations at the Military Police Headquarters, Soochow, proved abortive owing to the unreasonable attitude of the members of the Military Police. Porters Nos. 93 and 105 of the Soochow Station witnessed the foreigner being sent under escort to the head quarters of the Military Police.

There were rumours at Soochow and Wusueh that the foreigner had been shot.

The uniform worn by the foreigner bore a sign containing the following English words: "Sea Scout Troop"

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

6.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24644/6.
Date S.1. Station
21.6.31.

Date June 21, 1931.

Subject (in full) Arrest of a foreigner at Quinsan

Made by D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih
Translated by D.I. Sih Ts-liang

Forwarded by Henry Robertson C.D.I.

At 9.30 a.m. June 9, the undersigned accompanied H.B.M. Vice Consul Mr. Scott to Soochow. At 2 p.m. we interviewed the City Magistrate of Soochow named Huang Yung Sung (黃鎔深) in his Yamen, who stated that an instruction had been received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ordering the Bureau of Public Safety and Regimental Headquarters of the 2nd Regiment of the Military Police to investigate and report regarding the arrest of a foreigner, etc., and promised to convey to us any information received from the investigating officer.

On the morning of June 10, we called at the Zui Ying (萃英) Middle School, at Loh San Wan (六三湾) outside the Chong Meng Gate, and interviewed Miss Comp, an American teacher of the school. Through the amah of Miss Comp, Chang Keng Pao (張根宝), a worker of the Chang Yung-tai Paper Box Shop (opposite to the School) and his wife named Chang Yuen Dz were summoned to the school. They stated that at between 3 or 4 p.m. about 6 or 7 days ago, some 12 or 14 military Police having a foreign youth from the Railway Station in their custody, passed their shop en route to the Headquarters of the 1st Regiment of the Military Police at Lau Ng Tuan, upper Sing Jiao, Soochow. They identified the photograph which Vice Consul Mr. Scott shewed them as that of the foreign youth in question.

Later, a laundry woman, on being interrogated, stated that she overheard whilst chatting among soldiers when she was collecting clothing at the Regimental Headquarters, that after arrival there, a company commander had kicked the foreign youth twice with his foot, and that on the foreign youth, who became angry, returning the kick, the company commander stabbed him in the neck with his bayonet.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

According to the No.1 Boy of the Railway Hotel, named Huang Ping-sung (汪炳生), a fellow worker told him that about one week ago a foreign youth under the escort of over 10 Military Police was seen coming from the railway station, en route to the 1st Regimental Headquarters, of the Military Police, Lau Ng Tuan, Upper Sing Jiao, via Ting Ka Hong.

Despite exhaustive enquiries among the station staff and railway police at Soochow, nothing could be elicited in connection with the case.

At 2.10 p.m. June 10 we proceeded to Quinsan and called at the City Magistrate's Yamen. We were received by Secretary Wong (王) who made the following statement : - On the receipt of information regarding the shooting and wounding of military police by bandit and the subsequent arrest of one bandit, representatives were sent to the Military Police Battalion Headquarters, but the latter, however, refused to divulge any information on the condition that this matter which concerned Military should be kept strictly confidential. Several visits were made by the City Magistrate personally to the Battalion Headquarters and the former interviewed the Battalion Commander who however refused to state anything. Consequently a reply was sent to that effect to the order received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs three days ago ordering investigation into the case.

Subsequently we called at the 1st Section of the Public Safety Bureau of Quinsan, and interviewed the Police Constable Yeu Loo Li (尤渠禮). He stated that at 1 p.m. June 2, he actually saw a foreign youth wearing dark-blue trousers with red stripes board the train under the escort of about 10

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No......

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date *19*

- 3 -

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

military police. Vice Consul Mr. Scott then produced the photograph which he stated almost resembled the foreign youth in question. Upon this statement, the Sergeant in Charge reprimanded him, stating "Many men bear the same appearances, you can not talk nonsense. Do you actually remember clearly?" Yeu then admitted that he could not remember clearly as the foreign youth was surrounded by over 10 military police.

We then went to the Chang Huh Shing Cigarette and Exchange Shop and produced the photo to Mrs. Chang Huh Shing (張合興), the female proprietor, who instantly recognised the photo being of the foreign youth in question.

We then went to the Quin Loh Teashop and saw its proprietor named Lieu Ping Yung (劉炳榮) who stated that the Military Police on the 2nd inst, actually arrested one foreigner and escorted him to the Station at 1 p.m. the same day. He added that the foreigner who could speak a little Shanghai dialect admitted being a Britisher and 19 years of age. On the photograph being shown, he identified the man at once.

On June 11, 1931, the Chinese newspapers at Soochow published a letter from the Headquarters of the 1st Regiment of the Military Police at Soochow, stating that on the night of June 1, owing to the dense fog and obscurity of the place, it was impossible during the incident to get a clear description of the bandit so as to ascertain whether he was a Chinese or foreigner, and that the report of the arrest of a foreigner was totally incorrect.

On June 12, we interviewed Col. Huang Tsung Ngoo (黃珍吾) of the 1st Regiment of Military Police at/Upper Sin Jiao (新橋) outside Tsang Meng Gate, and he stated that after the incident

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 4 -

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

nobody was arrested and that the newspaper report was incorrect.

Subsequently we went to the Headquarters of the 2nd Regiment of the Military Police at Sung Ka Temple, Lien Yuen Garden (聯園), and interviewed the Commander King Teh-yang (金德洋), who stated that they heard nothing as their duties were confined to that portion of the railway between Kusieh and Changchow while the portion between Kunsan and Soochow was within the jurisdiction of the 1st Regiment.

On the 13th, the City Magistrate of Soochow, Huang Yung Sung informed us by telephone that he had received replies from the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Military Police which conveyed the same information as that obtained by us during our visit at their respective headquarters. Acting at our request the City Magistrate asked Col. Huang Tsung-ngoo of the 1st Regiment for the sergeant named Hsia Jui-song (謝瑞松) attached to the 4th Company of the 1st Battalion (He was the officer-in-charge of the group of Military Police who were patrolling when fired at by the bandit). Later City Magistrate Huang telephoned to state that according to Col. Huang , the unit to which Sergeant Hsia was attached had left for Nanchang, Kiangsi.

Pan Lien Pih
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please file. A copy has been forwarded to Mr Blackburn.
PLP
22:6:'31

Expenses incurred by C.D.S.I. Pan Lien-peh in connection with enquiry made with Vice Consul Scott at Soochow etc, re the arrest of a foreigner at Chen-i.

June 9th,1931			
Fare for ticket (2nd Class) from Shanghai to Soochow.		$2.50	
June 10th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Quinsan.		$0.90	
June 13th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Shanghai.		$2.50	
June 14th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Shanghai to Soochow.		$2.20	
June 16th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Shanghai.		$2.50	$10.60
Hotel expenses for 7 days @		$1.40	$ 9.80
June 9th,1931	Food	$1.68	
June 10th,1931	"	$0.92	
June 11th,1931	"	$1.35	
June 12th,1931	"	$1.44	
June 13th,1931	"	$0.72	
June 14th,1931	"	$1.00	
June 15th,1931	"	$1.30	
June 16th,1931	"	$1.27	$ 9.68
June 9th,1931			
Miscellaneous expenses including ricsha fee etc, for 6 days.		$4.20	
Newspapers for 8 days.		$1.20	$ 5.40
	Total		$35.48

Expenses incurred by C.D.S.I. Pan Lien-peh in connection with enquiry made with Vice Consul Scott at Soochow etc, re the arrest of a foreigner at Chen-i.

June 9th,1931			
Fare for ticket (2nd Class) from Shanghai to Soochow.		$2.50	
June 10th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Quinsan.		$0.90	
June 13th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Shanghai.		$2.50	
June 14th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Shanghai to Soochow.		$2.20	
June 16th,1931			
Fare for ticket from Soochow to Shanghai.		$2.50	$10.60
Hotel expenses for 7 days @		$1.40	$ 9.80
June 9th,1931	Food	$1.68	
June 10th,1931	"	$0.92	
June 11th,1931	"	$1.35	
June 12th,1931	"	$1.44	
June 13th,1931	"	$0.72	
June 14th,1931	"	$1.00	
June 15th,1931	"	$1.30	
June 16th,1931	"	$1.27	$ 9.68
June 9th,1931			
Miscellaneous expenses including riesha fee etc, for 6 days.		$4.20	
Newspapers for 8 days.		$1.20	$ 5.40
	Total		$35.48

自六月九日早九点半至六月十六日夜十一点一刻止

随同英副领事 Scott 赴苏州崑山等处调查阅於

六月一日夜间沪宁路钱正儀站附近護路憲兵被匪枪伤

憲兵二名乘中拘獲一西人事时用路費伙食等賬詳列

於左

計開

車票

九日早九点半由沪去苏州二等車票一張計大洋叁元五角

十日下午二点十分由苏州去崑山二等車票一張大洋玖角

十三日下午三点八分由苏州来上海二等車票一張大洋叁元五角

十四日下午五点五十分由沪返苏二等車票一張大洋叁元叁角

十六日晚九点卅七分由苏返沪二等車票一張大洋叁元五角

以上車票共計大洋拾元陸角

旅館房金

共計七天西无大洋壹元四角共合大洋玖元捌角

飯資

九日 火車上早点心及在苏州中飯夜飯共壹元陸角捌分

十日 早点及夜飯 玖角叁分

十一日 早点中飯及夜飯 壹元叁角五分

十晨 早点中飯及夜飯　　壹元零角零
十三日早点及中飯　　柒角玖分
十四日火車上夜飯　　壹元
十五日早中夜三餐　　壹元叁角
十六 早中夜三餐　　壹元玖角贰分
以上八天飯食共計大洋玖元陸角捌分
九日 由沪去蘇火車上茶資玖角
十日 由蘇去崑山協合公司黃塊度及一地士来回共赴茶資拾玖角
又由車站去圖門东吳旅館洋車小洋玖角
十三日 由吳縣公署回东吳旅館又去車站洋車贰角 火車上茶資玖角
十四日 由沪返蘇火車上茶資玖角洋車叁角
十五日 由洋商亞西亞公司去吳縣公署再回旅館車資捌角
十六日 由亞細亞公司回旅館再去車站車資玖角
以上茶資及在蘇州之洋車錢共計肆元玖角（小洋叁十角算一元）
每日購買蘇州當地报紙合計大洋壹角五分共計八天共合大洋壹元贰角
統計共用叁拾伍元肆角捌分
1931年六月十七日 潘達璧謹具

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.S.B.D. 2464. Station,
Date 22 - 6 - 31.
Date June 19m 19 31

Subject (in full) Arrest of foreigner at Chen-i

Made by/ and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

Further to attached report on the above subject I have t state that Mr. Curtis summoned Li Ah-chao to Shanghai by express letter on the evening of June 17. This information was conveyed to Mr. Blackburn who expressed a desire to have Li Ah-chao on arrival taken to his office as he wishes to interrogate him personally.

With reference to the statement made to Mr. Thorburn by an amah named Sung Ah-mei (沈阿妹) in his employ re her having seen Mr. John Thorburn in Shanghai on June 16 this woman was interrogated by the undersigned at 11.15 a.m. June 18 and the followin is a gist of a statement made by her.

"On June 16 at 4.30 p.m. I was walking along Avenue Joffre and on turning into Route de Boissezon I saw a foreigner dressed in a brown suit and white sun helmet, riding in a ricsha coming towards me. As the foreigner approached me he covered the lower half of his face with a white handkerchief and on looking more closely at him I found he was my young master. The ricsha continued on its way and turned into Route Berguson where I lost sight of it. I then reported the matter to Mr. Thorburn."

The Amah's story was conveyed by Mr. Thorburn to Mr. Blackburn who attached little importance to it and although the amah holds to her statement I am inclined to believe it is purely imagination.

In connection with the disappearance of John Thorburn it has been ascertained that the French Police on June 18 sent a Chinese detective who has influential connections in Soochow to the latter city with a view to tracing the

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

the missing man. The French Police have promised to forward any information received by this man to Headquarters.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI,
Further report when information obtained by French detectives available please.

21:6:31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 17: 6: 1931.

To S.I.,

Please arrange unofficially to have Li Ah-chao called to Shanghai, and when he comes here please obtain a full statement from him. It is best that Mr Blackburn be given an opportunity of speaking to Li Ah Chao before the latter returns to Hunan.

WL

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S.I.B. R.C.S. Station
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date June 17, 1931
Date 17 - 6 - 31.

Subject (in full) Arrest of foreigner at Chen-i

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

At 9.45 a.m. June 17 Mr. H. Curtis of British Nationality residing at 225 Dixwell Road came to Headquarters and made the following report.

On June 14 one of Mr. Curtis's employees named Li Ah-chao ( ), who looks after Mr. Curtis's property in Chen-i(正谊) came to Shanghai to see him and stated that a foreign youth had some trouble with the Chinese police at Chen-i and was taken under escort to the Chinese City at Quinsan where on some vacant ground under the hills near the city he was tied to a tree and thrashed by the Chinese Police in the presence of a curious crowd of on-lookers. Immediately after the thrashing the youth was asked if he wanted anything to eat and in reply requested foreign food. Thereupon he was offered Chinese food which he refused. The youth was then taken to the prisom at Quinsan and some few days later was removed to Nanking. Un describing the youth whom he alleges he saw, Li Ah Chao, states he was dressed in Boy-scout style uniform.

Sometime later the father (probably refers to D.I. Ross) of the boy accompanied by an interpreter visited Quinsan in an endeavour to trace his son and interrogated the proprietor of a tea shop. On this becoming known to the police they warned the proprietor that in the event of any trouble arising from the information he had given he would be held personally responsible. In consequence of this threat the people at Quinsan who have knowledge of the matter maintain a discreet silence.

Mr. Curtis states that if it will assist matters he is willing to summon Li Ah-chao to Shanghai but asks that the matter be treated as confidential.

Copy sent to Mr. Blacklaws. at noon June 17. H.R.

Henry Robertson
~~C. D. I.~~
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 2
G. 21,590-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Dixwell Road *Station,*

Date June 17th., *19* 31.

Subject (in full) Information received concerning a Foreigner arrested at Quinsan.

Made by and, *Forwarded by* Inspector Shellswell.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 8.30 p.m. 16-6-31, Mr. H. Curtis residing at 225 Dixwell Road reported at Station that he had received information from his "boy" named Lee Ah Chow, who had recently returned from Quinsan, that he had witnessed a Foreign Youth being flogged by the Chinese Police near Quinsan, subsequent to a shooting affray which recently occurred in that area.

The Foreigner afterwards being removed to Nanking.

Chief Detective Inspector Robertson (Special Branch) informed of above and arrangements made for the informant to see the above named at 9 a.m. 17-6-31.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

R. Shellswell

Inspector i/c.

D.C. (Divs)
Forwarded.
17.6.31 J.O'B.

D. O. "C" Division.

C. P.
Information
Kirk Bowman
D. C. (Divisions)
JUNE 17 1931

D.C.(C)
Seen
17/6

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]
& Section 2, Station,
S. B. D. 24647
Date July 23, 1931
23-7-31

Subject (in full) Re attached report by the Shanghai Times on the John Thorburn case.

Made by D. S. Golder. *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

In the July 23rd issue of the above newspaper, a report appears which sets forth in detail the arrest of John Thorburn as witnessed by a Catholic priest residing at Henli.

Mr. W. J. Mills of the H.B.M. Consulate was interviewed regarding the veracity of the report, he stated that no such report had been made to the Consulate, but that the British Authorities were investigating the matter. Mr. Mills expressed doubt as to the report in view of the fact that 7 weeks have elapsed since the reported occurence took place.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

$2, Further report later please.

24:7:31.

$2, Please prepare a summary in the form of a diary of the action taken by the Municipal Police in connection with the efforts to find Thorburn. The diary should in addition give an outline of the history of the case and important happenings connected with it known to the Police.

29/7/31

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 23: 7: 193 1.

To S2,

Please ascertain if the British Consulate has obtained this information, and if the newspaper report regarding the statement of the R. C. priest, is substantially correct.

WLG

THE HOUSE OF
Caldbeck's
THE CONNOISSEUR
士 晤 泰

Additional Evidence Is Found Thorburn Was Arrested By Gendarmerie

PRIEST TELLS OF VISIT FROM BRITISH YOUTH DURING NIGHT OF JUNE 1 AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST BY SOLDIERS

STRUGGLES WITH CAPTORS AND RECEIVES BAYONET WOUND IN NECK

Appeal Of Local British Residents Received In London; Reply Comes Back Stating Action Will Be Taken; Chinese Comment

"The Shanghai Times" is able to-day to give additional indisputable evidence of the fact that John Thorburn, 19-year-old British resident of Shanghai, who has been missing for over seven weeks, was actually arrested in the vicinity of Quinsan by Chinese military police. The evidence has been furnished by a Catholic priest who actually sheltered Thorburn on the night of June 1 and, later, saw him seized by Chinese police and taken off to Quinsan. The evidence also shows that Thorburn broke away from his captors and dashed down the railway line where he was intercepted and again arrested after a struggle, during which he was wounded in the neck by a bayonet carried by one of the soldiers. What happened to Thorburn after his second arrest is a mystery which the entire foreign community of Shanghai is anxious to solve, with or without the aid of the Chinese authorities.

This further proof of Thorburn's arrest has come from a reliable source. The report gives details of the arrest as actually witnessed by our informant, a Catholic priest, who has since been unable to ascertain what happened to Thorburn after he was taken away by the Chinese police in the direction of the Quinsan railway station.

Arrives Wet Through

It will be recalled that Thorburn left Shanghai, presumably by train, for Quinsan and Henli on the morning of June 1. He was seen at Henli and later in Quinsan at about 4 p.m. On the night of June 1 Thorburn appeared at the abode of the Catholic priest some time after 10 o'clock.

It appears that Thorburn and some of his friends had, on a number of previous occasions, called at the priest's home when in the neighbourhood of Quinsan and Henli. The priest knew Thorburn well by sight and had conversed with him on numerous occasions. On the night of June 1, shortly after 10 o'clock, Thorburn knocked at the door of the priest's home and was admitted. He was in a bedraggled condition and was wet through. He explained his condition by mentioning something about falling into a canal. No questions were asked and Thorburn's clothes were removed and dried. He was provided with dry garments while this was being done.

Arrest And Escape

Next morning Thorburn took his leave of the priest and was only a few yards away when some Chinese soldiers noticed him and shouted in Chinese "There's that Russian". They immediately seized him and led him off in the direction of Quinsan. He was locked up temporarily in a small house, but somehow managed to break out, and fled once again in the direction of the priest's house.

Pursued by soldiers, Thorburn dashed along the railway line where he was intercepted by another group of soldiers, who seized him. Thorburn struggled violently, but was finally overcome, receiving a bayonet wound in the neck during the struggle. Just how serious the wound was the priest was unable to say, as Thorburn was hurried off in the direction of the Quinsan railway station. That was the last seen of Thorburn by the priest.

1894

Other Testimony

Other witnesses examined by Mr. A. L. Scott, British Vice-Consul, have stated that Thorburn had his arms tied behind his back and was taken by train from Quinsan to Soochow. Witnesses also stated that Thorburn was seen in Soochow, wounded and, an unconfirmed report states, mutilated.

In the light of this fresh evidence it appears beyond question that Thorburn was arrested by the Chinese military at Quinsan and was actually taken to the Quinsan railway station where he was entrained for Soochow.

Another Protest

In the meantime indignation in Shanghai is growing daily. The cabled protest signed by over 2,300 British residents has reached London where Mr. F. H. Crossley, formerly of Shanghai, who has cabled receipt of the protest, will see that it reaches the right quarters.

Still another national society has interested itself in the disappearance of Thorburn. Yesterday the Shanghai branch of the Anzac Society, consisting of local Australians and New Zealanders, forwarded the following telegraphic protest to the British Prime Minister:

Shanghai Anzac Society consisting of Anzacs who fought in Great War and Australians New Zealanders resident China record strongest indignation disappearance John Thorburn (stop) Despite conclusive evidence of arrest obtained by British Authorities Chinese Government deny all knowledge of

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-b-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 24619
Section 2
Date 6. 8. 31.

Date August 6, 1931.

Subject (in full) Chit signed by W.J.H. Thorburn at Palace Hotel, bearing date of June 1, 1931.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross.

According to Mr. Schwartz, manager of the Palace Hotel Buffet, the takings of the bar are collected daily at 11 p.m. after which hour chits are stamped with the next day's date, therefore chit No. 6 bearing the date of June 1, was signed by Thorburn between 11 p.m. and 12 m.n. on May 31.

The figures I 9 on the top left hand corner of the chit represent respectively

I. The Cashier on duty during the evening.

9. The Snack Restaurant.

In connection with this matter Thorburn, according to one of the Chinese cashiers, had dinner on May 31, in the Snack Restaurant in company with a foreign lady who, from her description appears to be identical with Mrs. Roberts.

D.B. Ross

D. I.

The Palace Hotel requests that the original chit be returned to them. I suggest that copy of report and chit be handed to Mr Mossop.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B.R. 6/8

D.B. (Crime),

Subject to your approval, Det. Insp. Ross will hand a copy of the report and the chit to Mr Mossop.

J.H. Irwin
O. i/c Sp. Br.

For please
6/8

S2, For attention please

Done D.B.R. 9/8.

J.H.J. 7:8:'31.

I9 - 1.40 - 0006 June - 1 -31.

W.J. Hay Thorburn

Dodge & Seymour Ltd.

I9 - 1.40 - 0006 June - 1 -31.

W.J. May Thorburn

Dodge & Seymour Ltd.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

I

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S.B.D. 2464/18.
Section 2
Date 5. 8. 31.

Date August 5, 1931.

Subject (in full) Movements of John Hay Thorburn prior to his disappearance.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Ross

I forward herewith a supplementary statement which was taken by me from Hsu Ah Foo (徐阿福), chauffeur employed with Taylor Garage, on the instructions of Mr. Mossop, Crown Advocate.

Provided you agree a copy of same will be handed to Mr. Mossop by the undersigned.

D.B. Lu

D. I.

Done S.B.R. 5/8

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B. (Crime)

Information. Subject to your agreement a copy of the chauffeur's supplementary statement will be given to Mr Mossop.

J. Timms
O. i/c Sp. Br.
5:8:31

Yes please
S.B.R. 5/8

S2, Please hand copy to Mr Mossop as suggested.

O/c. S.B.

Done S.B.R. 5/8

5:8:31.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the SUPPLEMENTARY statement of Hsu Ah Foo (徐阿福), Chauffeur employed with Taylor Garage, native of _____ taken by me D.I.Ross at 9 a.m. on the 5.8.31 and interpreted by D.I.Kuh

The foreigner who engaged the car on the morning of June 1, arrived at the garage on foot. He was wearing a brown coloured jacket and a white topee. He was alone and carried no luggage. The only time I saw him carrying a bag was when he left No.96 Boone Road at about 7 a.m. in company with a foreign woman. It was of a brownish colour.

After engaging the car the foreigner instructed me to go to Boone Road and told me in English, to proceed via the following roads; Burkill, Park, Bubbling Well, Nanking, Szechuen, Peking, Museum, Chapoo to Boone Road. He did not stop at the Palace Hotel or any other place enroute.

When he left No.96 Boone Road and proceeded to Shanghai North Station, he was still dressed in the same clothes.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, July 14, 1931

To C. D. S. Robertson (Asst) A.C.

Officer i/c Information A.C.

Sir

In accordance with instructions received I visited Mr. Blackburn to-day and at his request gave him a copy of my report. He returned the motor-car "Chit" dated June 1, 1931

Mr. Blackburn does not wish the Police to make any inquiries from Mrs Roberts

The remaining "Chits" have been returned to Mr. Thorburn

Senior

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

14:7:31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 8:7: 1931.

To SI,

Please endeavour to clear up the mystery of the pale blue Shirt. It is dated June 3rd and purports to have been signed by Thorburn. The remaining chits have been attached to facilitate comparison of signatures.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2464
Date 13. 7. 31

File No.

Station, S. 1. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date July 13, 1931.

Subject (in full) Motor-Car "Chit", issued by the Taylor Garage bearing the date June 3, 1931, purporting to have been signed by W.J. Hay-Thorburn.

Made by D.S.I. Montgomery *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.I.1.

Inquiries into the above matter show that the attached green motor-car 'chit' was issued by the Horse Bazaar Branch of the Taylor Garage, at about 6 a.m. on June 1, 1931 and the front of the "chit" bears that date, the impression having been faintly made by a stamping clock. Subsequently, the "chit" was stamped three times on the reverse side by the Astor Road Branch of the above garage, whose stamping clock, owing to some irregularity, was incorrectly dated.

It appears that at about 6 a.m. on June 1, 1931 a foreigner who is described as being of slight build, though rather tall, of Portuguese appearance, dressed in brown clothes, presented himself at the Horse Bazaar 126 Bubbling Well Road, and ordered a car. He was allotted Motor Car No, 12104, driven by one Hsu Ah-foo (徐阿虎), (Licence No F. 6374), residing at 3 Kong Ka Jao (康家橋), off Jessfield Road. The foreigner instructed the chauffeur to drive him to 96 Boone Road and on arrival there, alighted and calling for the 'chit', signed it and under the signature wrote "T 46", at the same time writing on reverse side "Come back at 7.00 a.m. W.J.H.T.". After instructing the chauffeur verbally to return at 7 a.m., the foreigner went inside the building.

The driver then proceeded to the Astor Road Branch where he handed the "chit" into the office. There it was placed in the stamping clock and an impression made in the reverse right hand corner. A further inscription was made in pencil "Astor Road Branch IN A.M. 6.22 " (It is to be noted that the times, according to the clock stampsdo not tally with the pencilled notes. This is explained by the clock being out of order and the pencilled notes may be taken as approximately

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-2-

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

correct.)

In order to be at 96, Boone Road in good time the car was dispatched from the garage at 6-50 a.m., the "chit" again being stamped on the reverse side, in the middle, and a pencilled inscription made, "OUT a.m. 6-50". On arrival at the above address the chauffeur waited until about 7-5 a.m. when the foreigner came out carrying a suitcase and accompanied by a foreign woman, who is described as being of slight build. Ordering the chauffeur to drive them to the North Railway Station both persons got into the car and on arrival there both alighted and went inside the Station, telling the driver to wait, which he did on Boundary Road, as his car did not have a Chinese licence.

At about 7.30 a.m. the foreign woman returned alone and ordered the chauffeur to drive her to 315, rue Bourgeat, the residence of Hay-Thorburn, Senior and his son. The chauffeur not knowing the exact location of the house went about 25 yards past the door, where he brought the car to a standstill. The passenger then got out of the car and went to the house and without entering, handed a letter to Mr. Hay-Thorburn Senior and returned to the car immediately. This information is corroborated by Mr. Thorburn who states that the letter was handed to him at about 7.50 a.m. June 1, 1931 my a Mrs. W.P. Roberts, Flat No. 6, 96 Boone Road, The letter is mentioned in the original report of young Thorburn's disappearance, dated June 1, 1931.

From No 315 rue Burgeat, the chauffeur was ordered to drive back to 96 Boone Road and on arrival there handed the "chit" to the foreign woman who wrote on the front "time 15

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-3-

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

past eight", the car then being dismissed and the driver receiving a gratuity. The chauffeur then proceeded to the Astor Road Branch and handed in the "chit" and reported the places visited during the trip. The "chit" was stamped and a pencilled inscription made on reverse left hand corner "In-a.m.-8.20". A note was made at the bottom of the "chit", "North Station, Ru Vallon, Boone Road". It appears that a mistake was made in recording Rue Vallon in place of rue Burgevt.

The inscription "T 46" is the Thorburn's serial number at the French Club where the Taylor Garage can collect motor debts through the club.

Mr. Thorburn does not doubt that the "chit" in question was signed by his son.

S.I. Passed to you vide verbal instructions
for O/c. S.B.
D.S.I. Montgomery. IBR 14/7
Please comply with the
instructions of the O/C. as
addressed to S.I. HR 14/7.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

S.I.

Please return the chit to Mr Stag-Thorburn, who should be requested to allow the Police to retain the chit for one of or it might be kept on the file of the case in the British Consulate. Please hand Mr Blackburn a copy of this report, and ask him if he wishes whose inquiries made from Mrs Roberts.

JHG 13:7:31

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Aug. 9. 1931.

To Reg.

D.C.(C) interviewed on Aug. 9. by undersigned -
Copy of report and déclaration of Hsieh Hsin fu, handed to Mr. Mason on Aug 9.

S.K.Lu
D.I.

FM. 1

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Aug 8 1931

To Dear Mr Mason,

Herewith the Supplementary Statement not of much value I am afraid. I will send someone to see Mr Robertson's Cook & see what we can do at Kenlis in a confidential way.

Yours

L.C.Allen

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT.

File No.

C. & Section, Station,
No. S. B. D. 24624/18
Date August 7-8-31.

Subject (in full) Supplementary statement of Hsieh Hsin-fu (謝信富).

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a supplementary statement taken by me from Hsieh Hsin-fu (謝信富) regarding the obtaining by him of a handbag and certain articles of clothing from an unknown boat woman at Henli.

He was repeatedly asked his object in retaining the property but steadfastly refused to answer. No doubt he was under the impression that after having the property in his possession for such a long time, no enquiries would be instituted.

Yang Ah Sz (楊阿四), his relative, was also interviewed by the undersigned and Clerk Zung on August 6, and corroborated in part the statement made by Hsieh. She also stated that after receiving the bag she placed it under her bed without examining the contents.

D. I. Ross.

D. I.

Suggest that a copy of each of report and statement be handed to the C.A.

Officer i/c Special Branch. D. I. Ross.

D.S. (Crime)

Subject to your agreement the suggestion of Det. Insp. Ross will be carried out.

D. Lyseng
D. I. Sp. Br.
7:8:31

Done / D.I.R. 9/8.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

D 2464

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the SUPPLEMENTARY statement of Hsien Hsin Fu (謝信富)
native of _____ taken by me D. I. Ross
at _____ on the August 7,1931 and interpreted by Clerk Z.O. Zung.

Hsien Hsin Fu, age 42, native of Ningpo. When I obtained the handbag from the old woman, four labels which had become loose through the bag having been immersed in the water fell off into the creek. One of the labels had certain Chinese characters on it two of which I recognised as 'Shanghai.' I did not at any time clean the bag but only put it in the sun to dry. I kept the bag and the other articles in the Rowing club's matshed at Henli for about ten days after which I took them to Shanghai and deposited them with my cousin's sister named Yang Ah Sz (楊阿四), who is employed as an amah with a Chinese family named Poo (浦), at No. 465A Yee Ching Li (延慶里) off Manila Road. I remained in Shanghai for one day after which returned to Henli. I did not tell anyone about my find. On Saturday last, August 1, I was approached at Henli by an unknown foreigner, who questioned me about the handbag but I denied having ever seen it. However, on Sunday, August 2, I came to Shanghai and after obtaining the bag and its contents from my relative I took it to the S.V. Club and on the morning of August 3, I informed Mr. Wang Hsieh Chi (汪協記), caterer to the Rowing Club, about the matter. He ordered me to take the articles to the Rowing Club, which I did on the same date. On the morning of August 4, the matter was brought to the notice of the Captain of the Rowing Club by Mr. Wang.

Thorburn Case.

Accompanied by Mr. R.G. Woodhead, of the Shanghai Power Company, I went to the Shanghai Rowing Club Club-house on Soochow Creek at 5 p.m. on 4th August, 1931. I there saw Mr. Wang Hsieh Chi (汪協記), caterer to the Rowing Club, and a coolie named Hsieh Hsin-fu (謝信富), who acts as caretaker for the caterer's stocks of wines and stores at the Rowing Club's matshed at Henli. The coolie, he stated, had been in his employment for two years.

The coolie, Hsieh Hsin-fu, stated as follows, his remarks being interpreted by Mr. Ling, interpreter to H.B.M. Consulate-General : -

Just before tiffin time, about ten days after the regatta, an old man owning a piece of ground opposite the Club building at Henli, told me that a Chinese woman who works in the fields there and has a small boat had found some foreign clothes in a creek about a li away. I myself went alone about three hours later to the woman's boat and got the clothes and bag from her. She said the things has been in the creek, and when I got the bag, it had water in it. I had a bit of an argument with the woman as she wanted to keep the things but I insisted that they belonged to foreigners at the Club, and eventually took them away and put them in the Rowing Club's matshed at Henli. Ten days later, as the things were getting mouldy, I took them to Shanghai and gave them and the bag to my sister who works as an amah in a Chinese family.

Last week-end a foreigner came out to Henli and asked me about the matter. No one of the Club had asked me before that date: other foreigners, not belonging to the Club, had, but I had not understood their questions.

The day before yesterday (i.e. Sunday) I came into

Shanghai and took the abag and clothes to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Club and yesterday morning told Mr. Wang, who is the caterer to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. I do not know the names of the old man or the woman with the boat. I did not see a foreigner wearing the brown clothes (produced from the bag) come to the Rowing Club's matshed at Henli.
A young Chinese boy belonging to a houseboat borrowed by Mr. Brown but owned by Dr. R.C. Robertson of the Shanghai Municipal Council Health Department (? Lester Institute) told me that he had about the same time, ten days after the regatta, seen a foreigner who looked crazy walking to and fro at the side of the creek and asking for the hire of a sampan.

The coolie was extremely frightened, and though voluble, several times avoided giving direct answers, and on the whole gave me the impression of not telling all that he knew. I took over possessionn of the bag and clothe and had them carried to the Consulate. The bag is a leather 'grip' with two leather handles on top: the lettering on one end had been washed out, but a letter "A" (apparently part of the initials of a person's name) and beneath that the word "Shanghai" could be distinguished. The clothes in the bag consist of one dark brown jacket, one dark brown pair of trousers to match, one Jaeger cholera belt, and one brown shoe. There were no markings visible on any of the garments.

A.L. Scott.
5th. August, 1931
/P.S.

P.S. Mr. Wang, the caterer, promised to obtain the address of the coolie's sister for me. The coolie himself refused to say. The Police would doubtless be able to assist, but the point does not seem a material one.

D-2515

S.B. D.2515

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2515.
27. 1. 32.

January 27, 2.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No.235/FOR/77(C.2), dated December 19, 1931, on the subject of one C.P. Godhard, and to state that the firm in question has been communicated with and informed that no action can be taken by the Metropolitan Police.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner of Police
of the Metropolis,
New Scotland Yard,
London, S.W.1.

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

File No. 18/32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central Station,

Date January 25, 1932.

Subject (in full) Attached file No. C. 5566.

Made by C. D. I. Mason. *Forwarded by* Jas G. Cocanour

Sir,

I beg to report that in connection with the above mentioned file I interviewed the manager of Messrs. Schmidt and Company.

During the interview this gentleman stated that he had no other information regarding Godhard other than that contained in his letter addressed to the Metropolitan Police. He was informed that in the absence of any further information no action was possible by either Police Force.

D.b (Crime Information) J.H. 26/1/32.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Mason.

C. D. I.

D. D. O. "A"

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To D.D.O. "A" Shanghai, Jan 27 1932.

Sir,

Kindly note that file D. 255/32 re C.P. Godhard attached to C 5566/32 is Confidential.

D.D.
C.I.S.B. Registry

Jan 28/32

Jan 29

FM.

Any further communication on the subject of this letter should be addressed to—

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
OF THE METROPOLIS,
NEW SCOTLAND YARD,
LONDON, S.W.1.

and the following No. quoted :—

235/FOR/77 (C.2)

Communications should not be addressed to individuals by name.
POSTAGE MUST BE PREPAID.

SCOTLAND YARD
CIPHER REGISTRY
No. 5566
Date 21/12/32

New Scotland Yard,

LONDON, S.W.1.

19 December, 1931

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter received from Messrs. Schmidt & Co., Sassoon Building, Nanking Road, Shanghai, respecting one C. P. Godhard, and to ask that you will be kind enough to have the writer informed that the matter is not one in which any action can be taken by the Metropolitan Police.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. Archer.

[illegible] Assistant Commissioner

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai,
China.

COPY

SCHMIDT & CO.

Shanghai

Nanking Road, Sassoon Bldg.,

November 28th 1931

Officer in Charge
Police Force
Scotland Yard
London
(England)

Sir:-

Re: C. P. Godhard, British subject

This man was engaged with the Shanghai Municipal Council, Educational Department. His contract with the council was prematurely terminated on reasons unknown to us. He left the Council's service on July 16th 1931. One day previous to this he bought in our shop

1 Leica Camera with accessories at ..... Mex$ 571.20
and paid cash down an amount of ..... " 100. -
leaving a balance of ..... Mex$ 471.20
(which is at the present rate of exchange approximately £ stlg. 29.16/2)

He obtained the goods under false pretences, having produced his Council's Employment Contract as a guarantee, being fully aware, that his services were shortly to be terminated.

It transpires that G. has cheated several other parties here, which have approached the Shanghai Municipal Council, where these claims must be kept in files. We do not wish to take civil actions against G., since the matter is a purely criminal case.

To the Shanghai Municipal Council and H.M.Consulate General of Shanghai G. named as his address

c/o "The English Club" Rue Flamand, Nr. 11,
Bruges (Belgium)

It is rumoured that letters forwarded to this address were non-delivered and returned to their local senders.

Since it is likely that G. has returned to England, we herewith respectfully ask that the necessary actions be taken to get hold of the man.

Yours obediently
SCHMIDT & CO.
(Sgd) ?

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. D. D. 2515.
ate 26. 11. 31.

November 26 31.

Dear Blackburn,

With reference to your letter of November 21 to the address of the Commissioner, C.P. Godhard is believed to have left China for Rotterdam on July 17, 1931. When leaving he requested that letters for him be forwarded to :-

The English Club,
Rue Flamand No.11,
Bruges,
Belgium.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Blackburn, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 2515
Date 25/11/S.31.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station,

Date Nov 25th 1931

Subject (in full) C.Powell.Godhard

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Made by D. S. Moore

Forwarded by

Regarding attached letter from the British Superintending Consul concerning the above named ex-S.M.C. employee.His home address is unknown,but when dismissed from the Council's service on July 16th 1931,he gave as a forwarding address " The English Club",Rue Flamand No 11, Bruges,Belgium and at the same time was given a steamer ticket to Rotterdam for which port he is believed to have departed for on July 17th 1931.

W.B. Moore.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yaw,
Please draft reply.
25:11:31.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2575
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

21st November, 1931.

Captain ...J. Martin,
Commissioner of Police,
S.M.P.

My dear Martin,

We have received one or two complaints against C.T. Codhard who, I believe, was dismissed from the Council's service last July, and as we feel that we should do what we can to assist the injured parties, I wonder whether you can tell me his home address or where he went when he left China.

Yours sincerely,

A.W. Blackhman

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2513 File No.
Date 18.6.31

Dixwell Road Station,

Date 17th June 1931.

Subject (in full) Indecent Conduct of C. P. Godhard, Teacher at The Shanghai Public School for Boys.

Made by D. I. Schmidt. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

Reference D: C. (C. B.) remarks re pistol in possession of C. P. Godhard.

The undersigned interviewed C. P. Godhard at 11.45 a.m. July 17, at his flat in the Pearce Apartments. The following information was obtained:-

C. P. Godhard, until a few days ago was in possession of a S. V. C. Rifle and revolver, same being issued to him by the S. V. C. Office, in the capacity of drill instructor of the cadets at the Public School for Boys.

These weapons have been returned to the S. V. C. armory, quite recently and I am given to understand that Godhard has no other firearms in his possession at present.

H. J. Schmidt
D. I.
Senior Detective i/c.

D. D. O. ~~"C" Division.~~ L.C.

V. C.
(C.B.)

18/6

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2515 File No.
Date 16. 6. 31
Bixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Confidential

Date 15th June 1931.

Subject (in full) Indecent Conduct of C. P. Godhard, Teacher at The Shanghai Public School for Boys.

Made by D. I. Schmidt. Forwarded by R. Shellswell Insp

D. C. (C. B.)

Sir,

At 7.40 a.m. July 15, 1931, a telephone message was received from Mr. Hore, the A/Headmaster of the Public School for Boys, N. Szechuen Road, requesting a foreign detective to call at his office at 9 a.m.

The undersigned attended and was told by Mr. Hore, that the conduct of one of the Foreign teachers, a Mr. C. P. Godhard, has been disgraceful and indecent lately, and that he had received complaints from parents of boys attending school, and that he (Mr. Hore) was going to suspend this teacher, but being afraid that this man might cause trouble, he (Mr. Hore) requests the protection of an Police officer.

Mr. Hore, then called in this teacher (C. P. Godhard) and in the presence of the undersigned, explained to Godhard the complaints received and suspended him from further duties, also instructing him to leave the school grounds immediately and not to have any further contact with the school boys, pending instructions from the Municipal Educational Board.

Mr. C. P. Godhard, took his accusation and suspension calmly and left the school premises, without causing any trouble whatsoever.

Mr. Hore, the Acting Headmaster, at the request of the undersigned, then submitted further information regarding this matter, as follows:-

Information Lacking 16/6

C. P. Godhard, British, (Australian), was engaged as a teacher for the Public School for Boys on Feb. 1931, on a three years agreement. Lately several members of foreign teaching staff, had received information from their pupils re the conduct of C. P. Godhard. It appears that he (Godhard) was in the habit of inviting

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Sheet No. 2. **Dixwell Road** *Station,*

REPORT

Date **15th June** *1931.*

Subject (in full) **Indecent Conduct of C. P. Godhard, Teacher at The Shanghai Public School for Boys.**

Made by **D. I. Schmidt.** *Forwarded by* _____

school boys to his rooms at the F. Y. M. C. A. and there he misbehaved himself by his indecent manners.

This matter was being investigated by the A/Headmaster, with a view of obtaining more facts, when a few days ago the parents of a Russian school boy named "Dobrenko" furnished further information.

This boy, aged 14, was invited by Godhard to visit his rooms at the F. Y. M. C. A. while there Godhard played a gramaphone, undressed the boy, took off his own clothing and both danced around the room, while Godhard committed indecent acts during this performance.

The management of the F. Y. M. C. A. heard something about this and Godhard was subsequently expelled from the "Y".

Mr. Hore, then took immediate action as already stated and the matter is at present in the hands of the Municipal Educational Board.

C. P. Godhard, resides at present at the "Pearce Apartments" Flat 41, Boone Road. It seems that Godhard at times has abnormal lapses and as it is believed that he has a pistol in his possession, observation may prevent acts, which an unbalanced mind is capable of doing.

Mr. Hore, has given me to understand, that the parents of the boy (Dobrenko) do not wish any publicity re this unfortunate occurrence, and has asked me to treat this matter strictly confidential, pending the outcome of the investigation by the Municipal Educational Board.

H. J. Schmidt

D. I.

D. D. O. "C" Division. **Senior Detective i/c.**

J.O.T.

R. Leonard
D.D.O.C.

D-2523

4417
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
N. D 25223
30/8/32

A

EUGENE Pick, who claimed to be a former military adviser to the Nationalist Government, was released from Amoy Road Gaol on Saturday after serving a term of imprisonment for swindle and false representation in connection with an arms deal.

REGD
D.C./C.S.B

30/8/32.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch S.2. Station.
No. D 2528.
Date May 10, 1932.
Date 11/5/32

Subject (in full) E. Kojevnikoff's (Eugen Pick) letter to Mrs. E. Babakishvily.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.B. Ru. A.I.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memo of May 4 on the subject of the attached letter dated May 2, 1932 (No.50) from Eugen Kojevnikoff alias E. Pick to Mrs. E. Babakishvily, No. 4 Astor Terrace, Shanghai, I have to state that there is no indication that it is written in cypher, although of course, it is quite possible that certain words or phrases may have some hidden meaning known to the above two persons only.

Mrs. E. Babakishvily is, according to our information, an old friend and paramour of E. Pick and is a woman of loose morals. They are co-proprietors of a boarding-house at No.4 Astor Terrace. The fact that Mrs. Babakishvily is a Georgian may account for the "green Persian passport", mentioned in the letter, as many Georgians are Persian subjects.

As far as it can be ascertained the identity of other persons mentioned in the letter is as follows :-

1. "DASHKA" D. Samoilova alias Antsichkina, a well known shop-lifter; she was formerly a paramour of one Tsagarelly, a Georgian known to the police as a shady character, who was an intimate friend of Pick.
2. "Samson" is a nickname of one Shepshel Perzovsky alias Pentgovsky, a known criminal.
3. "The American who owes some money" to Mrs. Babakishvily is Mr. Joseph Peterka, Czechoslovakian by birth, believed to be a naturalized American. He was formerly employed as a cook on some ship which called in this port recently. On account of illness he remained in Shanghai and has been residing at Mrs. Babakishvily's boarding-house since March 9, 1932.
4. The identity of "the American from Peking" has not yet been established. Although it is reported that Pick was at one

C.P.
Other efforts have been made to find hidden meaning & nothing suspicious found. Original has gone back to Good.
KMB
DC
11 MAY 1932

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT

-2-

Date.....*19*

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

time connected with certain agents of the American Intelligence Service, both in Shanghai and in Peking, it is very unlikely that he would mention any of these persons by name in a letter which, he knew, would be subject to censorship. It is more than likely that the reference to an "American from Peking" is a mere bluff on the part of Pick.

HR

G. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.B. (Crime)
Information.

J.P. Graves
O. i/c Sp Br.
MAY 11 1932

File
JPG
12:5:32.

Special Branch S.2. xxxxxx

May 10, 32.

E. Kojevnikoff's (Eugen Pick) letter to Mrs. E. Babakishvily.

D.S. Prokofiev.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memo of May 4 on the subject of the attached letter dated May 2, 1932 (N .50) from Eugen Kojevnikoff alias E. Pick to Mrs. E. Babakishvily, No. 4 Astor Terrace, Shanghai, I have to state that there is no indication that it is written in cypher, although of course, it is quite possible that certain words or phrases may have some hidden meaning known to the above two persons only.

Mrs. E. Babakishvily is, according to our information, an old friend and paramour of E. Pick and is a woman of loose morals. They are co-proprietors of a boarding-house at No.4 Astor Terrace. The fact that Mrs. Babakishvily is a Georgian may account for the "green Persian passport", mentioned in the letter, as many Georgians are Persian subjects.

As far as it can be ascertained the identity of other persons mentioned in the letter is as follows :-

1. "DASHKA" D. Samoilova alias Antsichkina, a well known shop-lifter; she was formerly a paramour of one Tsigarelly, a Georgian known to the police as a shady character, who was an intimate friend of Pick.
2. "Samson" is a nickname of one Shepshel Perzovsky alias Pentgovsky, a known criminal.
3. "The American who owes some money" to Mrs. Babakishvily is Mr. Joseph Peterka, Czechoslovakian by birth, believed to be a naturalized American. He was formerly employed as a cook on some ship which called in this port recently. On account of illness he remained in Shanghai and has been residing at Mrs. Babakishvily's boarding-house since March 9, 1932.
4. The identity of "the American from Peking" has not yet been established. Although it is reported that Pick was at one

time connected with certain a ents of the American Intelligence service, both in Shanghai and in Peking, it is very unlikely that he would mention any of these persons by name in a letter which, he knew, would be subject to censorship. It is more t an likely that the reference to an "American from Peking" is a mere bluff on the part of Pick.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 1 .

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, May 4 1932.

To S2,

For inquiry and report on the following points:

1, possibility of Nicko letter being in cipher.

2, significance of reference to green Russian passport.

3, identity of persons whom reference is made, such as Samson, Dashka, the American Sunkist and the addressee of the letter.

WLG

May 2, 1932.

50

Congratulate you with the holiday and myself with a banana. If Russian priest will come to you or your lodgers to serve sermon then tell him that Jewish priest brought for his people in Gaol 7 lbs. of unleavend bread. Our priests only promised but did not send anything. Lucky there is a certain man among this gang of Shanghai Britishers only one respectable person, who as before on Christman and so now on Easter sent a little fruits. You of course celebrated all Easters?

Now! if your American owes you some money, then let him borrow from "China Finance", Hankow Road, and American Consulate should guarantee it. Only in such way he can pay you.

In any case you can demand money from the Consulate, and they are obliged to give them to you or to guarantee your loan from a bank. Keep away from Samson and it will be better if you will let a room to Dashka . If that American from Peiping is sending letters ask him not to write on my name. Write him and ask for his address.

If you have empty rooms then make advertisement in a Japanese newspaper . There are two newspapers near Range Road. Try to let rooms to somebody except Russians. I feel myself better. My regards to all.

E. Kojevnikoff (Pick) Ja 9.

P. S.

Your green Persian passport keep in safety as it may be useful. In event if you will see the lawyer that gives me a pain in tommy then ask him if he removed my documents from Court and also my Latvian passport.

E. Kojevnikoff

SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
G. B. D. 2523
Date 6. 12. 31.

PICK APPEAL DISMISSED

Man Who Impersonated Military Advisor to Nanking Government

The appeal of Eugene Pick against the Shanghai Special District Court's decision sentencing him to a year's imprisonment in connection with charges brought against him by R. K. Raphael was dismissed by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court yesterday.

Pick and another foreigner, M. Levitsky, were charged with impersonation of military advisors to the Nanking Government, Levitsky being further charged separately with forging a seal and fraudulently using the same on a contract in a manner likely to cause injury to the complainant.

The trial occupied many sessions of the Court and aroused considerable interest in the foreign community. On August 29, Pick and Levitsky were sentenced to a year's imprisonment each while a Chinese by the name of Wei Shao-lan, who was charged with aiding and abetting the two foreigners in the offence, was sent to prison for six months.

File HH 5:12:31

2392
B. D. 2523.
2393

Why Pick And Levitsky Got Year's Imprisonment

Written Judgment Is Delivered By First District Court Setting Out Reasons For Conviction Of Foreigners In Famous Arms Case

A written judgment has been delivered by the First District Court giving reasons for the conviction of Eugene Pick and Maurice Levitsky on charges of posing as military advisers to the Chinese Army in an arms deal involving $1,800,000. Both accused were sentenced to a year's imprisonment each after a lengthy trial. Wei Siau-lai, a Chinese accomplice, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for aiding and abetting the other accused in an attempt to extort $69,000 from one Sze Tzoh-zung.

The Judgment

The full text of the judgment, translated into English from the Chinese, follows:—

Reasons.—(1) Re: Charge of False Representation. The accused Levitsky and Pick represented themselves as military advisers to the National Government. Both Raphael and Carroll have testified to this effect. Even Ralf, who introduced Pick in the transaction, stated: "When Pick came to see me he told me that he was a military adviser to the National Government." On June 17 Pick stated in court: "Raphael bought firearms for the Canton Government, and as we were military advisers to the National Government, we tried to get evidence in order to lay an information." On July 4 he, however, stated: "When I said I was military adviser to the Chinese Government, I meant that four years ago I was under Tang Seng-chi in the capacity of an adviser." All these tend to prove the fact that the accused have falsely represented themselves to be military advisers. The Government appoints advisers in order to get advice on Government affairs, and they are, therefore, engaged for discharge of public functions according to law. As the accused openly without authority make use of such official title, they should be dealt with according to Art. 166 of the Criminal Code. Wei Siau-lai admitted being a private secretary to Chang Fah-ying. As this is different from making use of an official title without authority, he should not be found guilty of the same offence.

Gas Masks and Barbed Wires

(2) Re: Charge of Attempted Extortion. Levitsky and Pick in the name of Chang Fah-ying made an agreement with Raphael. Raphael and the accused have produced such agreement for examination. Levitsky contended that such agreement was made between Raphael and Chang Fah-ying and that as he was employed in his firm, he retained it when he saw same. He denied having concluded any agreement in his name. Upon being cross-examined in this Court, Wei Siau-lai stated: "Tsigaraly introduced me to Levitsky and Pick. On the 24th, I went with Levitsky to see Raphael. He introduced me as Chang Fah-ying's secretary. I heard them talk about the purchase of pistols and rifles, but not the gas masks and barbed wires. It was said that the Canton Government wanted to buy these things and that the goods were to be delivered at Canton. Levitsky came out and told me that the guarantor must be Tsu Ts-yau and that as soon as Tsu agreed to it he would engage a Chinese lawyer and open negotiations with him. He also said that as they bought firearms for the Canton Government and Tsu Ts-yau acted as guarantor, it would be possible for him to extort money from them. Levitsky and Pick also spoke about the share they would get out of the profit. I told them I would not get any commission. I went twice altogether." Such a statement made by a joint accused unfavourable to himself describing vividly how they planned and attempted to extort money, should be accepted and based upon to prove the facts of the case. Sze Tseh-zung stated: "On the 13th Levitsky came to ask me to demand $69,000 commission from Raphael and the parties concerned. I went first to Tsu Ts-yau's place telling him that Canton was in rebellion and that as the firearms were bought

added after the agreement had been typed. However, the typist of Raphael and Co., stated that he typed part of the agreement and that the amount, place of delivery and date were all left blank. Thus it seems that a number of words were added in the agreement later and, therefore, it is difficult to conclude that the words "guaranteed by" were added by the accused. Furthermore, on June 9 Raphael wrote to Chang Fah-ying stating: "I am sure the agreement can be signed to-morrow. Nicholas Tsu (Tsu Ts-yau) and P. Heath and Co., shall officially sign as witnesses and guarantors." Thus when Tsu Ts-yau signed on the 10th he not only agreed to be witness but also agreed to accept responsibility as guarantor. Therefore, the words "guaranteed by" in the agreement cannot be regarded as forged.

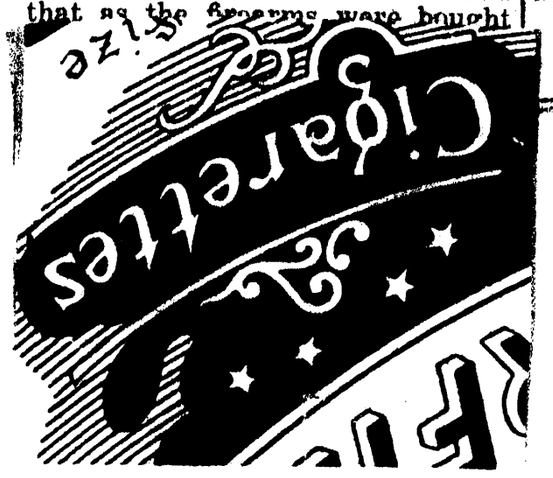
(3) Re: Charge of Forging Bill and Chop. Levitsky went to the Mei Tai Printing Shop to have a chop made bearing Raphael's name. He went to get the chop on the 16th and stamped it on the bill which he carried with him. He also borrowed the "duplicate" chop from Mei Tai and stamped it on the top of the bill. He paid for the chop and then left it there. He was soon arrested outside of the shop by detectives and found in his possession were the bill, the draft copy of the bill and receipt for what he paid for the chop. Woo Tse-ziang, manager of the Mei Tai Printing Shop, D. S. I. Bebenin and D. S. Harvey all testified in court to the above effect and the bills, receipt, etc., were produced in court for examination. Accused admitted his own handwriting in the draft copy of the bill but contended that he only made a copy of it. However, in the draft a number of corrections were found. We can, therefore, conclude that it was a draft, not a copy accused had made and that accused should accept responsibility for forging the chop and documents.

In view of the reasons mentioned above, Levitsky should be dealt with according to Art. 42, 370 sec. 1 and 3, 39, 74, 166, 224, 234 sec. 1 and 70 sec. 3 of the Criminal Code; Pick should be dealt with according to Art. 42, 370 sec. 1 and 3, 39, 66 sec. 2 of the Criminal Code; and Wei Siau-lai for aiding and abetting shall receive the punishment prescribed for the offence reduced by one-half according to Art. 44, sec. 3, 370 sec. 1 and 3 and 39 of the Criminal Code.

JUDGE HYUI KYA-SHIH.

August 29, 1931.

Reg. File Hdg 23:9:31



27.824
& S
S. B. D. 2595.
26. 8. 31.

THE PICK CASE

Editor
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—I read the following in the local papers which have related the "Pick Case":

"Upon the opening of court yesterday, Pick announced that he had dismissed Mr. Paul Premet as one of his counsel and charged that the attorney refused to return to him certain document necessary to his defence unless the sum of $170 was paid on account of interpretation and balance of fees."

I give you below the text of the letter I received from Pick a few hours before the last hearing:

"Amoy Gaol, August 20, 1931, 2 p.m.

"Mr. Paul Premet,

"I have decided to have no lawyer: therefore send to the court at 9 a.m.: (1) my file, (2) photos, etc. . . .

"I give up your assistance not because I do not trust you, but I consider it will be better for me and worse for Raphael.

"(Signed) KLIGE PICK.

"P. S. at the same time I renounce to attorney Farnklin Chu."

From that letter, every one see that Pick did not charge me at all that I refused to return some documents on account fees being unpaid.

The truth is that Pick thought at the last hour that it should be better not to be defended: Perhaps he is true.

PAUL PREMET.

Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1931.

Reg
File
Ffly
26. 8. 31.

No. S.B.D. 2593
Date 17. 8. 31.

Third Accused Testifies In Arms Dealing Trial

Chinese Gives Evidence Against Pick And Levitsky, Another Charge Of Attempted Extortion Is Added To List

The trial of Eugene Pick and Levitsky before Judge Hyui in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday was featured by the evidence of Wei Siau-lai, third accused and associate of his companions in the dock, who testified against them. After several witnesses were called the case was adjourned for a week.

Pick and Levitsky who were originally charged with false representation and counterfeiting a chop of Mr. R. K. Raphael, complainant in the case, yesterday were further charged with attempting to extort money from Mr. Nicholas Hsu, a witness. Wei was charged with aiding Pick and Levitsky in the alleged attempted extortion. He was defended by Mr. Y. T. Van while Mr. Franklin Chio appeared for Levitsky, Mr. Paul Premet for Pick and Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate prosecuted.

The prosecution arose from an alleged deal in arms involving $180,000. It was alleged that Pick and Levitsky posed as representatives of the purchasing department of the Chinese military authorities who, they said, wanted to buy the arms which were to be supplied by Mr. Raphael.

Pick previously told the Court that he had reported to Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, regarding an arms deal with the Canton clique and that he was referred to the Superintendent of Customs.

At the outset yesterday Judge Hyui said he had received a reply to his letter from the Customs stating that Pick had reported to them that a deal in arms was going on in the office of Mr. Raphael. The reply further stated that the Customs did not authorize Pick to make any inquiries about the matter.

The Chinese accused was then called. He made the following statement: When he met the other two accused he was told that they were going to carry on certain dealings with Chinese. Both prisoners visited him at his home. Levitsky introduced him to Mr. Raphael as Levitsky's secretary. While in the office of Mr. Raphael he overheard certain negotiations regarding arms and ammunition. Mention was made of a number of rifles and Mauser pistols. The prices were discussed. He gathered that the shipment of arms was destined for Canton.

Continuing, accused said that on his second visit to the office of Mr. Raphael the topic of conversation included General Chan Fah-ying, a brother of General Chan Fah-kwei. The conversation took place in the presence of Mr. Carroll. He told Levitsky, with whom he left the office, that he was reluctant to take any part in the dealings. He was later told by Pick that he would benefit as there would be dinners with plenty of food and champagne.

Guarantor Wanted

Witness went on to say that he was told by the other prisoners that they would go to a lawyer to make Mr. Nicholas Hsu pay their commission for the arms deal, after the contract was signed. Mr. Hsu was alleged to be a witness to the contract.

Reverting to his second visit to the office of Mr. Raphael, witness said his companions in the dock asked Mr. Raphael to get a guarantor of the contract and Mr. Raphael replied that he had many Chinese friends from whom Nicholas Hsu was subsequently chosen. He heard Levitsky remark to Mr. Raphael that the first thing to do would be to get the guarantors, failing which witnesses to the contract would have to be secured. He did not hear that General Chan Fah-ying would not sign the contract if there were no guarantors. The other accused told him they would be witnesses to the contract and asked him to print cards for General Chan Fah-ying. He said they also told him that he was too young to pose as the general, and that an older man would be required. He could not say who subsequently masqueraded as General Chan Fah-ying.

Witness declared that he did not represent himself as an officer and was not promised any remuneration. Mr. Raphael, recalled, said that Pick and Levitsky and other crooks went to his office to try to take advantage of of him and his friend.

Witness To Contract

Mr. Nicholas Hsu was asked by the judge how many times he had dealings in arms and replied that he was asked by P. Heath and Company to sign as a witness to a contract for arms.

Witness went on to relate how on a Saturday evening Pick and Levitsky went to his home with a lawyer and asked for a comission of $9 per rifle and threatened him by saying that it was a dangerous deal and that as guarantor of Mr. Raphael they would have to look to him for the commission if they did not get it from Mr. Raphael. They then asked him to request Mr. Raphael to pay them the commission saying that he was responsible as guarantor. He replied that he thought the deal was with Nanking when they remarked that Canton was mentioned on the contract. As a rejoinder he said, they told him that he could not escape his responsibility as the deal was with Canton.

Mr. Sze, a Chinese lawyer, next stated that he was given a power of attorney by Levitsky to collect a commission of $69,000 from Mr. Raphael. He said Levitsky told him that the deal had already been completed and that the money involved had been paid. Witness said he thought the deal was with Nanking and was surprised when going over a copy of the contract to find that Canton was mentioned. At the instance of Mr. Levitsky he said, he also saw Mr. Nicholas Hsu. Asked by Mr. Paul Premet whether he went to see Mr. Nicholas Hsu at the suggestion of his client or on his own initiative, witness replied that he went under instructions.

Levitsky then stated that he was introduced to the Chinese accused in Mr. Raphael's office and asked the last witness to verify the signature of Mr. Nicholas Hsu on the contract by calling on Mr. Hsu. He denied going with the lawyer to get his commission from Mr. Hsu. He declared that the Chinesee accused was assisting Mr. Raphael to supply arms to kidnappers and communists.

Gas Masks Again

Although Mr. Raphael denied having sold gas masks, Levitsky continued, documents in the possession of Mr. Paul Premet would show otherwise. Mr. Premet then produced a gas mask and admitted that he had the documents mentioned by Levitsky.

A Russian witness, who was next called, said he introduced the Chinese accused to Levitsky after the latter had asked him for an interpreter. He was subsequently told by the Chinese that he would not do business with Levitsky and consequently would not call on Levitsky again.

16815
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. C. No. 2523.
31-7-31

ARRESTED AS ACCOMPLICE

Chinese in Court in Connection with Charges Against Pick, Levitsky

With reference to the case in which Eugene Pick and M. Levitsky were charged in the Shanghai Special District Court with falsely representing themselves as the military advisers to the Nanking Government and with forging a seal and fraudulently using the same on a contract in a manner likely to cause injury to the complainant R. K. Raphael, the Municipal Police arrested, on Wednesday morning, an important Chinese witness in the case named Wei Shao-lan, residing at No. 33 Min Teh Lee Alleyway, off Rue Bourgeat, French Concession.

The arrested man was arraigned before Judge Hyui, who had tried Pick and Levitsky, yesterday morning on a charge of being concerned with Pick and Levitsky in attempting to defraud the complainant R. K. Raphael of over $1,000,000 worth of arms. Accused made some startling statements and alleged that the real intention of Pick and Levitsky was not to defraud R. K. Raphael, but to extort a huge sum of money from some rich Chinese who agreed to act as guarantors for the complainant and who attached their signatures to the contract whereby the arms supposed to have been ordered from abroad would be shipped to the rebel leaders in Canton.

With Other Accused

Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, told the Court that, when Pick and Levitsky visited the complainant firm to "negotiate" regarding the purchase of over $1,000,000 worth of arms, they were accompanied by accused who was introduced to the complainant by Levitsky and described as the secretary to Gen. Chang Fa-ying who Pick and Levitsky stated was a younger brother of Gen. Chang Fa-kuei and represented the Chinese Government. After the arrest of Pick and Levitsky, counsel stated, the police conducted extensive inquiries regarding accused's whereabouts in order to bring him to book for trial with the two other accused. However, efforts made by the police to locate accused failed until 9 a.m. on Wednesday when Sub.-Inspr. Bebenin accompanied by a Chinese detective, acting upon information received, proceeded to the French Concession and arrested accused in his house at No. 33 Min Teh Lee Alleyway, off Rue Bourgeat.

Complainant corroborated and stated that accused had, together with Pick and Levitsky, visited his office four or five times, his first visit to his office being on May 24. At first, complainant said, he did not suspect accused as being concerned with the two other accused in attempting to defraud him as he was well-dressed and looked like a well-to-do Chinese. Subsequently, when Pick and Levitsky were arrested by the police, he gave to the police information concerning accused's description and this had led to accused's arrest.

Questioned by the Court, accused vigorously denied the charge and made a lengthy statement regarding his connection with Pick and Levitsky. He said he was formerly employed by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway when he became acquainted with a Russian named Tsikareli who also worked on the railway. Subsequently, he and Tsikareli lost their jobs and came to Shanghai.

Acts as Interpreter

On May 24, accused said, Tsikareli visited his house in the French Concession and asked him to act as an interpreter between certain foreigners and Chinese in arranging a business transaction. Being jobless and badly in need of money, he agreed and then Tsikareli took him to No. 24 Rue des Soeurs where he was introduced first to Levitsky and then to Pick. The latter took him to the complainant's office in Canton Road and, whilst there, he "heard" that Levitsky introduced him to the complainant and described him as the secretary to Gen. Chang Fa-ying.

"I never introduced myself to the complainant and described myself as a secretary to Gen. Chang Fa-ying as alleged by the police and, if the Court does not believe me, the complainant, Mr. Raphael, will testify to this effect," accused told the Court.

Continuing, accused stated that, when he heard that he was being described by Levitsky as a secretary to Gen. Chang Fa-ying, he was greatly surprised as he had never held such a job before, so he remained silent all the time when negotiations regarding the purchase of arms were going on between Pick and the complainant. When they left the complainant firm, he refused to go there again, but, several days later, Pick and Levitsky called at him and asked him to visit the complainant firm once more. He refused, but Pick and Levitsky called at his house again and again until he finally consented. However, he paid only two visits to the complainant firm and not four or five visits as alleged by the complainant. Accused denied having any knowledge of the signing of the contract between Pick and the complainant or of the forging of the complainant's seal by Levitsky.

Allegation of Blackmail

In conclusion, accused alleged that the real intention of Pick and Levitsky in entering into a contract with the complainant regarding the purchase of over $1,000,000 worth of arms was not to defraud the complainant who was a foreigner and who was not a man whom one could easily defraud. The real intention of Pick and Levitsky was, accused alleged, to get some wealthy Chinese to act as guarantors for the complainant in the arms transaction and, when the wealthy Chinese attached their signatures to the contract whereby the arms supposed to have been ordered from abroad would be shipped to the rebel leaders in Canton, they would extract a huge sum of money from the Chinese by threatening to report to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the contents of the contract. The Chinese, being afraid of being arrested by their Government, would give in and settle the matter in whatever way Pick and Levitsky desired.

On account of this, accused stated, Pick and Levitsky, during their negotiations with the complainant, insisted that the latter should find one or two leading Chinese merchants to act as his guarantors. At first, accused alleged, the complainant suggested that he should invite Mr. Koo Shing-yi, a leading merchant of Nantao and a member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to act as his guarantor, but to this Pick disagreed. The complainant then suggested Mr. Nichola Chu, to which Pick agreed, so Mr. Chu's name appeared on the contract. Accused further stated that Pick had promised him a sum of money if their scheme was successfully carried into effect.

Sub.-Inspr. Bebenin having given his evidence of arrest, the Court remanded the case *sine die*, accused being ordered to be kept in custody, pending his trial with Pick and Levitsky.

Reg.
Please file
31:7:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2523.
Date 26.7.31.

Double Forgery Suggested In Arms Deal Trial

Levitsky Denies Having Ordered Counterfeit Chop Of British Complainant; Declares He Was Agent Of Mr. Raphael; Hearing Adjourned

A declaration that there had been a double forgery was made by Mr. R. K. Raphael, British complainant, at the adjourned hearing before Judge Hyui in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday of the prosecution against Eugene Pick and Levitsky. Accused were again remanded indefinitely on charges of posing as representatives of the Chinese military authorities. Levitsky faces the additional charge of making a counterfeit chop. Prisoners were arrested following a deal in arms involving more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, said the police would produce three detectives to give evidence in connection with the second charge against Levitsky.

Wu Tse-hsiang, proprietor of the Mei Tah Printing shop where the forged chop of Mr. Raphael was alleged to have been made was called first. He related how Levitsky visited his establishment and ordered a chop for delivery the same day. As the chop was for the hong of Mr. Raphael his suspicions were aroused and he informed Mr. Raphael.

Accused's Denial

Levitsky pointed out that the Mei Tah Printing shop supplied all the stationary of Mr. Raphael. It was inconceivable he said, that he should go to them to make a forged chop of Mr. Raphael.

Levitsky went on to say that he saw the proprietor of the Mei Tah Printing shop in the office of Mr. Raphael in several occasions. The last time he saw the printer there he had ordered some visiting cards with his name as agent for R. K. Raphael and Company underneath. Continuing he said, this was done with the consent of Mr. Raphael, and that it had been arranged for him to go to Dairen to look after a shipment for Mr. Raphael.

On the day of his arrest Levitsky said, he met Mr. Raphael on the street and they spoke about a contract for the supply of arms. Mr. Raphael he said, remarked to him: "We are all in China to make money." He then promised to take the contract the next day to the office of Mr. Raphael who he said told him to go the printer and get his cards. He called at the Mei Tah printing shop, but the owner was out and he was told that the cards were locked up in a drawer and that he could return that afternoon for them.

Copied Specification

Before leaving the shop Levitsky said, he saw a specification of a table and was told that Mr. Raphael had ordered 100 of it to be printed. Upon noticing that the specification related to arms he made a copy of the specification of a piece of paper for future reference.

On returning to the shop in the afternoon Levitsky continued he met the proprietor who told him that his cards had been sent to Mr. Raphael. The proprietor he said, also told him that he could take the specification he had seen in the morning to Mr. Raphael and inform Mr. Raphael that the 100 forms would be finished the following day. The speaker, he said, then folded the specification and gave it to him. After putting it in his pocket he took out his copy of it and tore it up. The printer he said, also gave him the stamp with the name of Mr. Raphael's hong and told him that Mr. Raphael had ordered it. He replied that he was not going again to see Mr. Raphael that day and asked the printer to take the chop himself.

Levitsky then denied that he had ordered the chop and pointed out that it was not found on him at the time of his arrest and declared that it would be ridiculous for him to order it from the printer of Mr. Raphael.

Police Witness

The first police witness called was Detective Sub-Inspector V. C. Bebenin of Central Station. After receiving a report on June 16 he said, he went in the afternoon with Detective Sergeant Harvie and a Chinese detective to the Mei Tah printing shop. They were told by the proprietor that a foreigner who ordered the chop would return at 4 p.m. for it. At that time they did not know who the foreigner was. They concealed themselves and at 4 p.m. were told that the foreigner had arrived. The other two detectives remained in the shop while he waited outside to prevent the foreigner from escaping. After a few minutes he saw Levitsky coming out. He immediately stopped and searched Levitsky and found a certain document in his pocket and small pieces of paper. By this time he was rejoined by the other detectives who told him that the foreigner had left the chop in the shop after making an impression of it on a document.

Military Equipment

After the other two detectives had given evidence Mr. Raphael was re-called. He said that Levitsky had never suggested to him the purchase of gas masks, military telephones etc. He wrote a letter from his home to General Chang Fah-ying assuring the recipient that he would get guarantors for the supply of arms if there was a proper endorsement from Nanking. The letter, witness declared, proved that the words 'Guaranteed by" on the contract must have been put in by one of the accused. The chop of Chang Fah-ying witness declared, was also a forgery. The words "Guaranteed by" and the stamp of Chang Fah-ying he said, were forged because after chopping the contract Chang must keep the letter as he was supposed to chop the contract on the strength of it. It was stated that Levitsky called at the home of Mr. Raphael in the evening for the letter which was never delivered to Chang Fah-ying.

Levitsky was then questioned by the Court and emphasized that the letter was handwritten and not typed as it should be in his opinion, if it was a document on the strength of which the contract would be signed He admitted that General Chang Fah-ying had never seen the letter.

Further Adjournment

"Why should he want this letter?" Levitsky asked, "He has got the contract from Mr. Raphael for $2,000,000 worth of arms."

Before adjourning the proceedings Judge Hyui stated that no answer had been received from Mr. Tong the Superintendant of Customs, to the despatch sent by the Court since the last hearing. The despatch was in connection with a statement made by Pick that he had informed Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, about the deal in arms and had handed certain documents relating to the deal to the Superintendant of Customs at the suggestion of the Minister. The judge said he would send another despatch to the Superintendant and adjourn the case indefinitely pending the receipt of a reply.

Reg
Please file
27:7:31.

...& S REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2543
Date 20.7.31

Pick And Levitsky In Court On Arms Dealing Charge

Pick Creates Sensation By Stating Arms Contract Had Been Shown To Finance Minister And Superintendent Of Customs

"I was only a small man in this business. I had to look after the shipment only, but had no word in the contract" declared Levitsky in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday when charged on remand with Eugene Pick for posing as representatives of the National Government in an arms' deal involving more than $1,000,000. After several witnesses were called the case was adjourned one week.

While admitting that he knew Mr. R. K. Raphael, the complainant, very well, Pick denied that he was connected with Mr. Raphael in business. Questioned by Levitsky's counsel, Mr. Franklin Chiu, Pick declared: "I know Raphael and his organization because they had sent ammunition up the Yangtze to communists. I know Raphael also because I had information before about him."

Mr. Edward Carroll, a partner of P. Heath and Company who was previously stated to have been in Mr. Raphael's office and overheard certain negotiations in connection with the deal, said he met Levitsky for the first time on May 24, when Levitsky was introduced to him by Mr. Raphael as Major Levitz, a representative of the purchasing department of the Nanking Government, negotiating for the purchase of arms. Altogether witness said, he saw Levitsky four times.

Pick Examined

Pick was then questioned by Judge Hyui as to who had witnessed the signatures in a contract relating to the arms when some difficulty arose regarding the interpretation of the question to accused. Turning to the interpreter Pick said: "You no quite understand English. You translate proper. This is not what the judge is saying."

Cross-examined by his counsel, Mr. Paul Premet, Pick went on to say that he was told by Levitsky that when the contract was signed there were present General Chang Fah-ying, the latter's secretary and Messrs. Raphael and Carroll. The contract was later sent to Mr. Nicholas Hsu at the General Hospital for his signature.

In reply to the judge, Levitsky said that Chang Fah-ying was introduced to him as a general. The wording "Guaranteed by" in the contract he said, was written in Mr. Raphael's office.

Levitsky went on to say that there were two copies of the contract and that Chang Fah-ying would not sign them unless there were two guarantors. Carroll he said, agreed to sign and Mr. Nicholas Hsu was also got to sign. Asked what the responsibilities of the guarantors were, Levitsky replied: "That is their business not mine." In reply to further questions he said that the chop of Chang Fah-ying was placed on both copies of the contract.

Signing Of Contract

Mr. Paul Y. Ru who conducted the prosecution with Mr. R. T. Bryan Jr. Municipal Advocate then took up the examination of Levitsky who said that on the day the contract was signed he went alone to Mr. Raphael's office. A few minutes after his arrival Messrs. Raphael and Carroll appeared and later Chang Fah-ying came. Nicholas Hsu he said, was not present.

Continuing Levitsky said Chang Fah Ying signed the contract before it was taken to Nicholas Hsu. When he arrived in Mr. Raphael's office witness said, the two copies of the contract already were typed out.

Mr. Ru then informed the Court that two alleged copies of the contract were produced at the last hearing when it was noticed that the wording "Guaranteed by.." appeared only in one copy. Mr. Bryan then attached some importance to this and asked that an expert be allowed to examine the two copies.

Photographic Enlargment

Detective Sub-Inspector Read of the Finger Print Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Police who examined the copies of the contract was then called. He was of opinion that the words "Guaranteed by" and "Witness" to "Guaranteed by" were added after the contract had been typed. Witness explained that he thought those words were included after the contract had been re-set in the typewriter. Witness then gave various reasons to show why he arrived at this conclusion, and produced photographic enlargements of the documents.

Questioned by the judge Levitsky could not say whether the words "Guaranteed by" were typed on the same typewriter used for typing the contract.

Pick's Statement

Interrogated about the documents Pick created a mild sensation in Court by declaring that he had shown the papers to Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the National Government, and two days later had handed them to the Superintendant of Customs, as Mr. Soong had to leave town. Pick went on to say that he handed the documents personally to the superintendant at 97 Route Ferguson. He went on to say that he was told by Levitsky that Nicholas Hsu did not want to sign the contract, but was given $20,000 by Messrs. Carroll and Raphael to do so.

Sub-Inspector Read was than cross-examined by Mr. Paul Premet and said he could not state whether the words "Guaranteed by" and "Witness" were typed on the same machine. Witness emphasized that he was not an expert on typography, but that his experience as a finger-print expert enabled him to find comparisons between the types on documents.

Reg.
Please file
19:7:31

C. & S. D. Rec'd
No. S. B. D. 2523.
Date 7-7-31

Pick And Levitsky Charged With Impersonation

Police Allege That Accused Posed As Military Advisors To National Government When Negotiating For Purchase Of Arms

Evidence regarding a proposed $1,800,000 deal in arms was given in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday at the trial of Eugene Pick and Max Levitsky, who were again remanded on charges of posing as military advisors of the National Government. Levitsky was further charged with counterfeiting a seal of Mr. R. K. Raphael, British merchant and a complainant in the case.

Messrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr., Municipal Advocate, and Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuted while Messrs. M. B. Brown, Dr. R. C. W. Sheng and Chiu Tseng-seh appeared for Mr. Raphael and Nicholas Tsu, a witness. Dr. F. Wilhelm of Messrs. Musso, Fischer and Wilhelm watched the proceedings for an interested party while Mr. Paul Premet was for Pick and Dr. Franklin Chin for Levitsky.

Mr. Ru opened by explaining under what articles the charges were laid. Both accused he said had posed as military advisors to the National Government, represented themselves as public officers and negotiated the purchase of arms with Mr. Raphael. Levitsky he said, had forged a chop in the name of Mr. Raphael to the latter's injury.

Array Of Witnesses

Among the witnesses who will be called Mr. Ru said were Mr. Raphael, G. Ralf who introduced accused to Mr. Raphael, Mr. E. Carroll who witnessed the negotiations and employees of Mr. Raphael. The proprietor of the Mei Tah Printing Company Mr. Ru continued, will give evidence regarding Levitsky's call at his establishment to make a chop with Mr. Raphael's name. Among the police witnesses, counsel said, will be a Chinese detective and Detective Sub-Inspector V. S. Bebenin. Counsel proposed to call the witnesses first before proving the documentary evidence in the case.

Mr. Ru then proceeded to question Mr. Raphael on a written statement which Mr. Raphael made when Mr. Premet interposed that accused did not know what the statement was and that it was necessary to have the English text translated to them. This, counsel said, would prove of assistance to the defence.

Meets "Major Levitz"

In reply to a number of questions Mr. Raphael stated that on May 22, he met the two accused for the first time in his office. Levitsky he said, came first and introduced himself as Major Levitz and passed for a representative of the National Government connected with the army. Witness qualified the statement by stating that Levitsky said he was a military advisor attached to the army of the Nanking Government. A few minutes after Major Levitz arrived, witness continued, his office-boy told him of the appearance of Pick. The latter he said, was in an outside office, saluted him as he entered and said: "I am Capt. Klige." Pick witness said, could not speak English very well and said that he was also attached to the Nanking army and that he had come with his friend. Pick, witness said, entered his office only for a short while and saw Levitsky. They saluted each other. Both

I would like to call attention to regarding this contract. In the first place the contract was made between Chan Fah-ying and Mr. R. K. Raphael, not between Mr. Raphael and the National Government, or between one individual and another. This is a very important and material point because witness has testified very definitely that accused represented themselves as representatives of

Reg.
Please file
6:7:'31.

...& S ...EGISTR.
S. B. D. 2523.
Date 19 - 6 - 31

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, June 17, 1931

Pick, Levitsky Held In Alleged $1,800,000 Deal

R. K. Raphael Charges They Posed As Canton Military Advisors

CONTRACTS SIGNED TO PURCHASE ARMS

Chinese Said To Have Styled Self Brother Of Chang Fah-kwei

Eugene Pick, Latvian, and Maurice Levitsky, Russian, central figures in the sensational "Pick case" of 1929, were brought before Judge Hyui in the Special District Court this morning and remanded for two weeks in connection with startling alleged deal involving $1,800,000 worth of arms and ammunition.

The complainant was Mr. R. K. Raphael, of 2 Canton Road, exporter and importer. Pick and Levitsky were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives from Central Police Station.

Posed As Advisors

In court this morning Mr. Raphael stated that the two men came to his concern and represented themselves as German military advisors to the National Government. After a number of conversations, he said, contracts were signed for a supply of arms and ammunition totalling $1,800,000, to be delivered to Canton or any other port designed by the accused.

The two, according to Mr. Raphael, were accompanied by a man whose name was given as Chang Fah-ying, who claimed to be a brother of General Chang Fah-kwei.

Consulted Lawyers

The complainant asserted that he suspected the arms ordered by Pick and Levitsky were for the Canton Government and consulted his lawyers, who advised him to be careful in his dealings with the men and to compel them to comply with all necessary formalities in connection with the huge purchase.

Levitsky and Pick both testified that the former, aware of the alleged activities of Mr. Raphael in supplying arms to the Canton Government, secured work with the firm and obtained documents disclosing the alleged deals for arms with Canton.

Claims To Be Secret Agent

Levitsky, according to the statements of the men, gave the documents to Pick, who claims that he sent them to the Nanking Intelligence Bureau five days ago. Pick further asserted that he is now an agent for the bureau.

Following the complaint of Mr. Raphael, police arrested Levitsky at 467 Chapoo Road, a printing establishment, where he is alleged to have "chopped" a document with a false "chop" which had been made to his order by the printing shop.

Arrested In Frenchtown

Pick was nabbed at 24 Tracey Terrace, the Settlement police first obtaining permission from the police of the French Concession. Levitsky is 33 years of age and Pick 34 years old.

Testifying this morning, Mr Raphael declared that the two men came to him under the guise of German officers. Pick, he said, posed as as Captain K. Klige and Levitsky as Major Max Levist.

Questioned Pick

Questioned by the complainant concerning the contract, which called for the delivery of the arms and ammunition at Canton or any other designated port, Pick, according to Mr. Raphael, after being told that Canton is not under the control of the Nanking Government, is stated to have replied that the arms might be used in the southern city.

It was revealed that the transaction was witnessed by Mr. Edward Carroll, British merchant, and Mr. Nicholas Chu, well-known local Chinese business man.

Inquiries Made

It further was stated that the complainant, desirous of ascertaining if the accused were bona fide representatives of the Nanking Government, made inquiries of Nanking through the British consulate general. He is stated to have been told to be cautious in his dealings.

The contract was for 1,250 pistols and 6,500 rifles, the actual value being $1,773,325.

Levitsky told the court that while working for Mr. Raphael he discovered that several shipments of firearms had been delivered to Canton from Dairen. He said he reported the matter to Mr. T. V. Soong.

Pol

D.B. (Crime) Information J.H.Gweins

Reg. File please JHG 18:6:31

D. Le Sec. Br. 17:6:31.

1085

PICK AND LEVITSKY ARRESTED AGAIN

Foreign Complainants Allege Attempted Swindle

Detectives from Central Police Station yesterday afternoon took into custody Eugene Pick and E. Levitsky, Russians, on information laid by two foreign complainants. The accused are held in the Central Police Station pending their appearance at the Shanghai District Court this morning.

Although full details of the alleged attempted swindle, which is said to involve an amount running into six figures, have not been disclosed, it was learned last night that arms are at the bottom of the case.

It will be recalled that Pick was the leading figure in one of the most sensational cases brought before the Shanghai Provisional Court two years ago as the result of which he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Levitsky was also charged on that occasion.

REGISTRY
No. S. P. D. 2523.
Date 18 - 6 - 31.

EUGENE PICK IN COURT

Forging of Documents on Arms Deal Charged Against Russians

Eugene Pick and M. Levitsky, who were the leading figures in a sensational case brought before the former Shanghai Provisional Court two years ago, were the main figures in another sensation in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday when they were charged with being suspected of disturbing the peace of China and with forging documents.

Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who prosecuted, asked the Court to order a two weeks' remand after hearing the evidence and to issue search warrants to enable the police to search the houses of the two accused because police expected that more evidence would be obtained to support the charges against accused as a result of these searches.

Outlining the case, Mr. Ru told the Court that, about May 20 this year, the two accused visited Messrs. R. K. Raphael, a British firm, at No. 2 Canton Road, and demanded to interview the manager. The interview was granted and accused stated that they were formerly German military officers and were at present military advisers to the Chinese Government in Nanking. They said they were sent to Shanghai by the Chinese Government to purchase a large quantity of arms and ammunition and that, through the introduction of Messrs. Jebsen & Co., 7 Hankow Road, they had come to the firm to negotiate regarding the purchase of arms. Accordingly, negotiations in this connection were opened between accused and the manager of Messrs. R. K. Raphael and, during the period of negotiations accused introduced to the manager of Messrs. R. K. Raphael, who was complainant in the case, a number of Chinese, one of whom was described as Gen. Chang Fa-ying and stated to be a younger brother of Gen. Chang Fa-kuei, commander of the Cantonese "Ironsides."

A draft contract was concluded whereby Messrs. Raphael would supply, through accused and Gen. Chang Fa-ying, the Chinese Government with $1,770,000 worth of arms, including 1,200 pistols and 6,500 rifles. The contract stipulated that 25 per cent. of the money for the purchase of the arms should be paid in advance to the Tatung Bank in Shanghai and the remainder, after the delivery of goods. The ammunition supposed to be ordered by the Chinese Government in Nanking was to be sent to Swatow, Kuangtung, now under the control of leaders of the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement.

On June 10, continued Mr. Ru, the draft contract was signed by the manager of Messrs. Raphael and two other witnesses. One of whom was Mr. E. Carroll, and the other, a Chinese named Chu Tsai-hsueh. There were three copies of the contract, two of which were later given to the second accused (Levitsky), who stated that he would take them to Gen. Chang Fa-ying to be examined and properly signed.

On June 15, counsel said, a Chinese named Wu Tse-ziang, proprietor of the Mei Tai Printing Shop at No. 467 Chapoo Road, and a friend of the manager of Messrs. Raphael, came to visit the latter and reported that several days previously, a foreigner, whose description answered that of the second accused, had visited his shop and ordered a false chop of the firm. Accordingly, complainant reported the affair to the police and Det.-Inspr. Bebenin went to the printing shop to wait for the second accused's return as, according to the informer, the latter said he would come back on the following day to take the chop which had been ordered. On the following day, the second accused visited the shop and, after carefully examining the chop made by the shop, stamped this on a copy of his contract with complainant and took it away after paying $2.50. He was arrested by Det.-Inspr. Bebenin about 100 yards from the shop. Information furnished by Levitsky led to the arrest of Pick at No. 4 Astor Road. At the police station, both accused asked to be detained at the Amoy Road Gaol.

Suspicions Aroused

Det.-Inspr. Bebenin and Det.-Sgt. Harvey having corroborated, complainant stated that, when the two accused first visited his firm, they gave their names as Major Max Levitz and Captain K. Klize respectively and stated they were German military advisers to the Nanking Government. The contract entered into between him and accused provided that the arms and ammunition supposed to be ordered by the Nanking Government should be sent to Canton or any other ports in Kuangtung as accused may desire. Complainant's suspisions were aroused in view of the fact that a revolt had been declared by the Cantonese leaders, so he consulted his legal adviser concerning the matter. As a result of these consultations, he told accused that his firm would not be responsible for the non-delivery of the goods if the arms ordered by accused were detained by the Kuangtung authorities upon their arrival in the southern province. As a precautionary measure, he consulted the British Consulate, who ordered him to take the necessary precautions.

Reg.
Please make special file and index under all names mentioned.
18.6.31

Mr. E. Carroll, one of the two witnesses who signed the contract between complainant and accused, corroborated this statement and said that when the second accused took two copies of the contract from complainant, he said he would show them to Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance in Nanking.

Questioned by the Court, the first accused denied having accompanied the second accused to complainant's firm and stated that, so far as he knew, complainant was supplying the Chinese Government.

He said he met Gen. Chang Fa-ying in complainant's office. He denied having ordered any false chop and stated that he was visiting the shop to order some visiting cards when he was arrested. He did not know why he had been arrested.

The second accused said complainant and another foreigner intended to ship supplies from Dairen to Canton for the rebel leader, Gen. Chang Fa-kuei. The first accused obtain a copy of the contract regarding this transaction from complainant and gave it to him (second accused) and he, in turn, offered this to the Nanking Government. He denied the charges preferred against him and stated he did not know the reasons for his arrest.

At the request of Mr. Ru, a fortnight's remand was ordered, bail being refused.

D-2554

INDEX TO FILE D. 2554 (Folder No.2)

Continued from Folder No. 1

Serial No.	Subject
41	Communist handbills obtained in Western Chapei, 31/10/33.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date February 8, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I. & S.B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2554/45
Date 9/2/34

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda obtained in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D. I. Emerick

I submit hereunder brief particulars of four communist handbills which were obtained by Agents A-2523 and A-3442 in Western Chapei on February 7, 1934 :-

(1) Handbill entitled "Shanghai Workers' Newspaper," Issue No. 33, dated January 25, 1934, issued by the Federation of Shanghai Labour Unions (Old Labour Union). It contains a leading article bearing on the Second Anniversary of the Commencement of Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai on January 28, 1932.

(2) Handbill entitled "Letter to Shanghai Labour Friends in support of the struggle started by Kailan Miners," issued by the Propaganda Department of the Federation of Shanghai Labour Unions (Old Labour Union) and dated January 30, urging the workers in Shanghai to organize committees in support of the Kailan Strikers, to raise subscriptions to aid them, to demand the punishment by workers of culprits who killed the miners, and to demand issue of compassionate grants to families of killed and wounded miners.

(3) Leaflet entitled "Letter to workers of the Nagai Wata Cotton Mills opposing the dismissal and assault of workers by capitalists," issued by the General Labour Union of Shanghai Cotton Mills and dated February 6.

"Appoint representatives to demand that the capitalists accept your conditions!"

"Declare a strike and fight for the establishment of the Shanghai General Labour Union!"

(4) Leaflet entitled "Letter to pupular masses in connection with the Fukien People's Government," issued by the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....*19*

Subject (in full) **- 2 -**

Made by *Forwarded by*

Communist Party and dated February 6, calling for the overthrow of the People's Government and support of the Soviet Labourers, Peasants and Soldiers' Government.

Luh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies sent to the British, American, Japanese and Netherlands Authorities

FZYoo
9/2/34.

FILE
JR

No. 2
S. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 24, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2554/17
Date 24/8/34

File No.

Subject (in full) Release of convict Yang Nyi Chuin Tsz(楊=祝之) who was arrested by the Municipal Police outside the Ee Zung Li (祝=孚), Yangtszepoo Road, on 24.1.33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.Ru. D.I.

Yang Nyi Chuin Tsz(楊=祝之) who was arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police in company with one Zien Kyung San (仝 子 山) on a charge of propagating communism outside the Ee Zung Li(祝=孚), Yangtszepoo Road, at 5.45 p.m. January 24, 1933 and who was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on February 20, 1933, was discharged from gaol through the Shanghai Special District Court at 8.40 a.m. on August 23, 1934.

After leaving the court precincts Yang Nyi Chuin Tsz was met by an elderly male Chinese. They both proceeded on foot to Chekiang Road near Chefoo Road where they boarded a tram and travelled to Muirhead Road. Here they changed to another tram and travelled to Glen Road where they alighted. Yang then called at Yangtszepoo Station for certain clothing left behind by him while the elderly individual remained outside. Some 15 minutes later he rejoined his companion following which they walked to a straw hut situate on the west side next to House No. 491 Chaoyang Road. He was not seen to leave the premises until 11.40 a.m. when the watch was withdrawn.

The description of the elderly individual is as follows:-

Age about 50, height 5'4", slim build, dark complexion, short cropped hair, wearing short moustach, blue cotton jacket and pants and old brown leather shoes. Spoke Kompo dialect.

Discreet enquiries show that the elderly Chinese who accompanied Yang is his father who is a food hawker and is living in the aforesaid straw hut.

FILE

Particulars regarding the release of this convict have been recorded for future reference.

Shadowed by COS/SS

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Kuh.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. No. D 2554/42
Date 4/11/33

S.2, Special Branch, Shanghai,
Date November ~~3~~, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist literature obtained in Western Chapei on November 2, 1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Everest.

I forward herewith copies of two communist handbills entitled "Labour Friends in Shanghai Eastern District" and "Stories of the Life of Youths in Sovict Districts" respectively, which were obtained by Agent A-2164 in Western Chapei on November 2, 1933. The origin of this literature is not stated in the documents.

A summarized translation of the contents of the handbills is attached herewith.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D

Special Branch. D.S. 2. Addl/ml 1

REPORT

Date November 25, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda obtained in Western Chapei on 23-11-33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

I submit hereunder a summarized translation of a handbill issued by the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, entitled "Political Contest", a copy of which was obtained by Agent A-1276 in Western Chapei on November 23 :-

"Political Contest"

The masses are hereby invited by the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League to participate in this contest and answer the following questions:-

(a) Give the reason why since the establishment of the Kuomintang the power of the imperialists has increased while the number of unemployed is increasing daily.

(b) How is it that under Soviet rule all imperialists are destroyed and the people prosper?

(c) Describe the difference between the present anti-communist campaign of the Kuomintang and the four previous campaigns.

(d) What must we do to destroy the 5th Kuomintang campaign?

(e) What methods should be adopted by comrades in order to secure the support of workers against the Kuomintang anti-Communist campaign?

(f) In order to make the occasion an outstanding success, what methods should we adopt regarding the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising and the Convention of the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives on December 11?

FL O.C.V.C.S.B

Copy of handbill attached 25/11/33

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Copies to Messrs Stephen, Sarl & Van den Berg
F.B.Yar

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D 2554/41
Date 2/11/33

Date November 2nd, 1933

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda obtained in Western Chapei on 31.10.33.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.O. Everest.

I forward herewith the undermentioned communist propaganda mimeographed in the Chinese language which was obtained by Agents A-282o and A-254/ in Western Chapei on October 31, 1933 :-

1) Leaflet entitled "News of Red Army Victories, Issue No.2, dated October 24,1933,containing reports of alleged victories gained by Red Armies in Kiangsi, Szechuen and Hupeh Provinces.

2) Handbill entitled "Celebrate the Victories of the Red Armies," dated October 24,1933, issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, urging labouring masses to celebrate the victories recently gained by the Red Armies in Kiangsi by declaring a general strike and by staging demonstrations.

3) Handbill entitled "Manifesto opposing the 5th Kuomintang Anti-Communist Campaign," dated October 24, issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, urging labouring masses to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Drive of the Kuomintang by organizing a Labourers' Self-Defence Army or by declaring a general strike.

4) Blank form entitled "Registration Form of Members of the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society," including items such as "Have you participated in any struggles?" "What is your opinion regarding the imperialistic Kuomintang?" "Why do you wish to join the Mutual Aid Society?" "Have you any special ability?" etc. The form contains a slogan urging labourers, peasants and toiling masses to unite and exterminate the Fascist terror of the imperialistic Kuomintang.

5) Leaflet issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party containing the following

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

slogans :-

a) Oppose the attack on the Soviet Union by the imperialistic Kuomintang!

b) Oppose the supply of munitions and funds to the Kuomintang by the imperialists for the purpose of launching an attack on the Soviet Union!

c) Oppose the imposition of increased working hours, the reduction of wages and the closing down of factories.

d) Declare a general strike to obstruct the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign!

e) Labourers, join the Red Army!

f) Celebrate the victories of the Red Army!

g) A Soviet Government means self-government by labourers and peasants!

Kuk Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
JKR

Communist Propaganda

The following is a summarized translation of the contents of two communist handbills which came into the possession of the Municipal Police on November 2, 1933 :-

1) Leaflet entitled "Labour Friends in Shanghai Eastern District," Issue No.5, dated October 22, 1933, containing, among other matters, a report on the labour strike of the B.A.T.No.3 Factory. This article states :-

"The workers of the B.A.T. No.3 Factory have convened three meetings to oppose the collection by the Yellow Labour Union of a union fee of 60 cents from each worker. At these meetings a resolution was passed to submit the following demands :-

a) That the pay for the last 3 days' work be issued.

b) That the engagement of White Russians for tin foil work be opposed.

c) That dismissed workers be reinstated and that further dismissals be opposed.

d) That two rooms be provided for female workers in which to nurse their babies.

e) That the wages for the period of the strike be paid.

f) That work be not resumed unless the strike has a successful termination.

Workers, do not yield to the deceit of the yellow Labour Union."

2) Pamphlet dated November 7, 1933, entitled "Stories of the Life of Youths in Soviet Districts" - in commemoration of the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution and the Second Anniversary of the Establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic - containing narratives of the life of youths in Soviet districts.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGI
File No.
No. D 2564/44

REPORT

Special Branch, S.2. Shanghai, 1
Date November 29, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda obtained in Western Chapei on 27-11-33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

I forward herewith copies of three communist handbills, together with a summarized translation of the contents of each, which were obtained by Agents A-2264 and A-3248 in Western Chapei on November 27, 1933. The literature is believed to have been issued by the Communist Youth League.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S-2
Kuh + submit
Later with a view
to summarizing
material obtained
to Dec. 11.

See file D. 5499

Communist Propaganda

The following is a summarized translation of the contents of 3 communist handbills which came into the possession of the Municipal Police on November 27, 1933:-

(1) Handbill entitled "A summons to young labourers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary students in Kiangsu to join the Chinese Communist Youth League," issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and dated November 7, 1933.

"We are now facing life or death. Foreign aggression and the increased Kuomintang oppression are depriving the people of their means of livelihood. We live only to fight for the success of the Chinese Soviet. The Communist Youth League is the vanguard of the young proletariat. Under the leadership of the Communist Youth League we shall struggle with the Kuomintang, imperialists, landlords, local gentries and capitalists and establish a Soviet Government. Commencing from the October Revolution (November 7) and ending on the Anniversary of Canton Uprising (December 11), the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League is conducting an enrolment movement and is calling upon all to join the League in order to struggle for absolute freedom."

(2) Handbill entitled "Manifesto on the inauguration of the Shanghai Eastern District Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist League," issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist League :-

"As a preventative measure against slavery, we have no other alternative but to unite and put up a determined struggle against imperialism and Fascism whereby China can be saved and our living conditions improved. We, young labourers in the Shanghai Eastern District, organized on November 1 the Shanghai Eastern District Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist League and now earnestly request all anti-imperialist and anti-Fascist young masses to join us. Hereunder are some of our principles :-

(a) Oppose dismissal and oppression of juvenile workers.
(b) Demand the release of all anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese warriors.
(c) Demand relief for young men devoid of employment and education.
(d) Organize Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Japanese Volunteer Corps.

(3) Handbill entitled "Labour Friends in Shanghai Eastern District," Issue No. 7, dated November 12, 1933, containing articles on victories gained by the Red Army in Szechuen, Kiangsi and Hunan.

Form No. 3
2-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY

File No. 2534/40

S.2, Special Branch, Shaidon, 27/10/33

Date October 26, 19 33

Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda obtained in the Western District on October 25, 1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.S.I. Inspector.

I forward herewith copies of two communist circulars and a handwritten poster which were obtained by Agent A-1824 in the Western District, O.O.L., on October 25, 1933. A summarized translation of the contents of the documents is attached herewith.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

27/10

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J-le 27/10

Special Branch, S.2.

October 27, 1933.

Communist Propaganda

The following communist propaganda came into the possession of the Municipal Police on October 26 :-

1) Circular dated October 13, 1933, issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League, deals at great length with a resolution passed by the aforementioned committee calling for the resignation of the Secretary-General of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee on the grounds that he has neglected his work and has been guilty of general slackness in his management of Party affairs. The circular goes on to state that the Secretary-General ignored the secret orders of the Provincial Committee and in so-doing endangered the personal safety of the committee members.

2) Circular dated October 12, 1933, issued by the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League contains a number of resolutions opposing the 5th Anti-Red Offensive launched by the Kuomintang and calls upon all comrades to intensify the campaign among the young workers of the country in order to safeguard them from the attack.

3) A handwritten poster bearing the heading "Resistance - N.W.K. No.1 and 2 Mills," appeals to workers of the N.W.K. Mills to declare a strike in order to oppose the dismissal of certain workers and also to demand an increase in pay.

Memorandum. SECRET

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, October 3, *193*3

To Officer i/c Special Branch

Sir,

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report dated 2.10.33, I have to state that the information concerning the meeting of communist suspects held in Western District on 30.9.33 was furnished by Agent A-2315.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

BK 3/10

Reg. Reference "A".
Please attach.
Sir, attached flagged "X"
Cncy.

Fm. 2
G. 55 -3.2

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2554/36

S.2, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date October 2, 10 1933

Subject (in full) Meeting of communist suspects in Western District.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* DSO Ernest.

Between 6 and 7 p.m. September 30, 1933 six communist adherents, reported to be representatives of juvenile workers in the Western District, held a meeting in an unnumbered dwelling house off Robison Road, O.O.L., and discussed the following resolutions :-

1) That thirty six representatives of juvenile workers be elected to direct labour struggles among workers of various industrial concerns in the Western District.

2) That "Propaganda Groups" of 3 or 5 persons each be established by various industrial concerns in the Western District to disseminate communist literature among workers of their respective factories.

3) That preparations be made to convene a general meeting of more than 100 representatives in the Wes-tern District and that members of the Anti-War Delegation be invited to attend and deliver lectures.

4) That "Special Groups" each consisting of 3 persons, be organized to safeguard the participants of the meeting.

5) That "Dog Beating Groups" be organized whose duty will be to attack traitors with axes and iron bars.

6) That the policy of labour struggles in various mills and factories be discussed and that strenuous efforts be made to create economic struggles.

7) That an investigation be made into all reactionary elements.

8) That efforts be made to bring about a general strike in Shanghai.

Siao Liu (小劉), who presided over the above gathering, was mentioned in a previous report on a similar subject dated September 13, 1933. (See file D.5249)

Kuh Pao-hwa

Officer i/c Special Branch. D. I.

S2, Please note the source from which the information was received. J.G.

1933

D.I.Kuh.

J.B.R. 3/10.

A

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 2554/33

Section 2
Special Branch. ~~Station~~
Date 24/9/33

Date September 25~~th~~, 33.

Subject (in full) Communist literature obtained in the Western District.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa *Forwarded by*

I forward herewith four copies of communist booklets and handbills which were obtained by Agents A1287 in Western Chapei on September 24, 1933. A summarized translation of the contents of the documents is given hereunder:-

(1) Booklet entitled "Vanguard, issue No. 19", dated 11.9.33, purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. It contains articles bearing on the September 18th Anniversary (the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria), the arrival of the delegates of the Anti-War Congress, and news relating to labour matters.

(2) Booklet entitled "The Construction of the League," dated 10.9.33, purporting to emanate from the Organization Department of the Central Headquarters of the Chinese Communist Youth League. It contains among other matters an article urging comrades to check the movements of members who are suspected of being traitors and to inspect carefully the daily work of members of the executive staff.

(3) Handbill (origin not mentioned) containing the following slogans:-

(a) Oppose dismissal of workers!

(b) Increase in pay!

(c) Oppose the abuse of workers!

(d) Oppose any decrease of pay and extra work!

(e) Overthrow running dogs!

(4) Handbill entitled "Letter to poor and labouring young masses throughout the country in connection with the proposed partition of China by imperialists and the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang," dated 10.9.33, purporting to

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

(2)

Made by Forwarded by

emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. The document contains the usual anti-Kuomintang and anti-Imperialist slogans.

Luh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI,
Please include in D. I. Report and pass to Reg. Wfile.

SEP. 25 1933

Y. R
26/9/33.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY

File No. D2554/33

S.2. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 17 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by

Agent A-4123 reports that at a meeting held by six members of the "Federation of Shanghai Cotton Mill Workers" on a piece of vacant ground to the West of Kiaochow Road, O.O.L., between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. June 16, 1933, the following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That a protest be lodged with the senior members of the Party against the recent suspension of the payment of "living expenses."

(2) That groups be formed to write communist propaganda on walls.

(3) That members of the Federation of Shanghai Cotton Mill Workers continue their activities irrespective of the non-payment of living expenses.

(4) That the organization of more cells in industrial concerns be intensified.

The meeting was presided over by Mah Siao Sz Ts (馬小四子), a member of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party whose description is given hereunder :-

Age about 27/8; native of Kompo; height 5' 4"; round face; dark complexion; stout build; usually wears blue cotton clothing.

Received JBR 17/6

JR

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File JBR JUNE 17 1933

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

DRAFT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
N D 2354/24
7 6 33

S.2. Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 6, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by J.B.Kuh D.I.

Agents A-3278 and 6459 report that a meeting was held by six communist adherents on a piece of vacant ground near the Yoong Yu (永裕) Cotton Mill, Tan Ka Doo(陳家渡), Western Chapei, between 8 and 9 a.m. July 5, 1933 when the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That a street demonstration be held in the vicinity of the new market, Ferry Road, between 8 and 9 a.m. July 9 in commemoration of the Anniversary of the Inauguration of the First Conference of the Red Labour International.

2) That Siao Kuh (小高), a newly appointed executive officer of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, be appointed to supervise the demonstration.

3) That arrangements be made to take over the work of the Communist Party in the Western District.

4) That the activities of the lower ranks in various industrial concerns in Western District be reorganized.

The meeting was presided over by Siao Woo(小吳), a newly appointed executive officer of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Communist Youth League, whose descriptions is as follows :-

Age 22, native of Hunan, height 5' 4", round face, stout build, parted hair, usually dresses in blue cotton clothing.

The description of Siao Kuh who is mentioned in Resolution No.2 is as follows :-

Age 22, native of Yen Chen(鹽城), Kompo, height 5'5", slim build, dark complexion, short cropped hair, dresses in blue cotton clothing.

D.O. "B"
Information

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

i/c Sp. Br.
JULY 6 1933

O/c P.R. JULY 1933

Noted Y/4/33

Noted

Panchinkwan
Noted 8/7/33

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.
2554/26
S.2, Special Br. 8/8/33
Date 22/8/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date August 22, to 33

Subject (in full) Meeting of communist suspects held in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.K. D.I.

Agent A-4123 reports that five communist adherents of the Western District held a meeting under one Siao Yang (小楊) on a piece of vacant ground near the junction of Robison and Kiaochow Roads, O.O.L., between 7 and 8 p.m. August 21, 1933 and discussed the following :-

(1) That cells each consisting of five persons be organized in various industrial concerns in the Western District and that each cell hold two meetings weekly.

(2) That the abolition of bonuses and the employment of casual workers be opposed.

(3) That the people be urged to support the Barbusse Mission and that struggles be commenced in various industrial concerns.

(4) That a Women's Department be organized to undertake propaganda among female workers.

The description of Siao Yang is as follows:-

Age about 27, native of Hunan, height 5'5", fair complexion, long face, usually dresses in a blue cloth worker's suit. He is reported to be the Clerk of the Labour Department of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Particulars of this individual have been recorded.

FILED
F.R.
O.C. M.C.S.B

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

Secret

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 2554/22

S.2. Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date June 14, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist meeting in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* DBKu D.I.

Agent A-2453 reports that at a meeting held by six members of the executive branch of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party on the bridge opposite the Central Mint in Western Chapei between 6 and 7 p.m. June 13, 1933, the following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That an investigation be made regarding the loyalty of certain members in industrial concerns who have been recently enrolled as members.

(2) That investigations be conducted regarding members of all reactionary cliques.

(3) That the establishment of C. Y. organizations be accelerated in factories prior to the Anniversary of the General Strike of Workers in Canton and Hongkong which falls on June 21.

(4) That investigations be made regarding the meetings held by "cells" in factories.

(5) That the agitation started by the workers of the N.W.K.-No.3 Cotton Mill for improved working conditions be supported.

(6) That owing to the increasing number of reactionaries who are hindering the work of the Communist Party, verbal propaganda be carried out instead of the dissemination of handbills.

The description of Li Siao Oo Ts (李小五仔), secretary of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, who presided over the gathering, is as follows :-

Age about 25; height 5' 3"; long face; dark

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

complexion, last seen wearing a black silk jacket and pants and black satin shoes.

Kuh Tao-hua

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.O. "C",
Information and forms of return.

JUNE 14 1933

O/C P.R.
Information & return
direct to O/c Sp. Br.

15 JUNE 1933

Noted.
15/6

Noted

File

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. D 3554/21
S. B. Sp. Br.
Date 12 5 33

Date May 11, 1933

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting in Western Chapei, Chinese controlled territory, on May 10, 1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.

Between 6 and 7 p,m. May 10, 1933, seven communist adherents held a meeting in a hut, situate at the east of the Dah Foong (大豐) Cotton Mill, Tan Ts Wan (潭子灣), Western Chapei, O.O.L. The gathering which was presided over by Li Siao Oo Ts (李小五子), member of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, passed the following resolutions :-

1) That new methods be introduced into the economic struggles of workers (i.e. to oppose the 5-day shift, etc.) and that regulations governing such struggles be given publicity.

2) That members of the executive staff be exempted from factory work.

3) That "Sisters' Groups" be organized.

4) That the cells of certain factories which have ~~henceforth~~ hitherto enjoyed a good record in Party activities make preparations for the observance of the "May 30 Anniversary" and that efforts be made to convert 100 male and 300 female workers.

The description of Li Siao Oo Ts is as follows :-

Age about 25, height 5'3", long face, dark complexion, native of Kompo, last seen wearing a blue cotton jacket and pants, and black cotton shoes.

Recorded. DBR 15/5

DBR

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

~~Officer i/c Special Branch.~~

Spl. Br.
MAY 12 1933

Form. 2
G. 35m-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.

No. D 3554/20

Special Branch S.2, Station 3

REPORT

Date May 8, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist meeting held in Western Chapei, Chinese controlled territory.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D Blu s/

Agents A-4337 and 4252 report that between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. May 7, some eight communist adherents in the Western District of Shanghai held a meeting in an unnumbered house behind the Central Mint, Chung Shan Road, Western Chapei. The gathering which was presided over by one Lau Yuan (老袁) passed the following resolutions:-

(1) That efforts be made to strengthen communist activities in the Western District.

(2) That the work of each member of the executive staff of cells in factories be carefully examined and that only efficient comrades be appointed to the Executive Staff.

(3) That groups be organized to hunt down reactionaries.

(4) That cells in factories hold regular meetings.

(5) That each comrade be urged to enlist new recruits.

Lau Yuan's description is as follows:-

Age about 40, height about 5' 4", round face, sallow complexion, usually wears grey cloth longgown and grey hat. Native of Pootung.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. O. "B"
Information and forms of return.

File

J. Evans.
O. i/c Sp. Br.
MAY 8 1933

Recorded. DBP 8/5

Fm,22 G. No.1
G. 35M-1-32

Special Branch copy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2534/33
Date 25/1/33

Crime Register No. 92/33.

.....Division.
Yangtszepoo Police Station.
January 24th, 1933.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1) Nature of Offence Possession of Communist Literature

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	6 p.m. - 10.30 p.m.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Yangtszepoo Road, Office, straw hut of Chaoyang Road 430 Chaoyang Road, straw hut behind 544 Chaoyang Rd.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Yangtszepoo Road.
Time and date of offence.	5.50 p.m. 24-1-33 Yangtszepoo Road.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M.P. Yangtszepoo Station.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Two male Chinese. 1. Sien Kyung Tan (鮮京山) 19, S/Coolie, Kompo, ht. 5'7", round face, slim build, flat nose. 2. Yang Kyi Chain Ts (楊二青子) 29, S/Coolie, Kompo, ht. 5'4", prominent cheek-bones, slim build, anchor labbroad on left forearm, mole on bridge of nose, hole pierced in lobe of left ear.
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	D.R.Tb January 25, 1933
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	S2, For attention please 25:1:'33

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 25 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

found that Wong had removed a year ago.

C.D.C. 281 :- I arrested the 2nd accused opposite the said mill when he was distributing the pamphlets.

Witness S.Hata:- The 2nd accused was working in the Dah Kong Mill as a coolie. The coolies belonging to the mill organised a Labour Union and I instructed the 2nd accused to make enquiries as to whether the coolies organisation was of a communistic nature or not. The Kong Dah Mill is closed now but I still employ the 2nd accused to make enquiries. He used to show me the pamphlets found by him and he was possibly on his way to show me the pamphlets found on him by the Police. He is not a Communist. He does not live at my place. I did not know that he had pamphlets on him before his arrest.

1st accused :- I was arrested with the pamphlets given to me by Wong San who told me to give them to a child for distribution. I am not a Communist. Koo Ts Ming, an informer to a Public Safety Bureau detective is a Communist and he told me to join the party, but I refused to do so. He then said that he was not a Communist but an informer and asked me to help him make enquiries about the Communists. He paid me $10.00 per month. I received information that Communists were staying at the San Ming Pong 338, off Yangchow Road, but on makin enquiries, found that it was not true. A Communist named Mau reported me to the Party and told them that I was not a true Communist, but a spy. I reported Mau to the Public Safety Bureau and Mau was arrested and executed. Lee Kya Jing was the Chief Officer in the Nantao Police Station. Koo Ts Ming has now been transferred to the Western District for duty. Mr. Woo and Koo can give evidence on my behalf. Wong San did not tell me that these were communistic pamphlets when he gave them to me, but I knew that they were so, and I wanted to get proof against Wong so as to report to the Public Safety Bureau, but Wong escaped when he knew that I was arrested. Wong gave the pamphlets at the place where I was arrested. Siao Liu and Lee Ping stayed at 338 Yangchow Road, but this place was not raided as there were no

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

SHEET No. 3.

Communists there and Mr. Woo did not report it to the Bureau.The Branch Office of the Public Safety Bureau at Nantao has my name on the register as an informer. I have no warrant card in order to avoid being discovered as an informer by the Communists.

2nd accused :- I left my work at 5 p.m. and met Wong San who told me to take the parcel and follow him to Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 3., where he said he was going to meet a friend. I do not know t the 1st accused. Wong did not tell me to distribute the pamphlets and I never saw Wong give the pamphlets to the 1st accused. I was working in the Dah Kong Mill for six months about three years ago. The Japanese in Court was the manager, and he still employs me to make enquiries about communistic movements among the workers in the other mills. He does not pay me anything. I did not report to the Japanese that there would be a communistic movement on the 24th inst.

1st accused :- I received my pay from Mr. Woo, who is a detective in the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau.

Decision:-

Accused to be temporarily detained in custody.

D.C. (CRIME)

January 24. 2554/17

30 / 133

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 10 p.m. January 23 :-

Tsêng Kuo Fan, Vice Minister of Railways.

Departed at 11.45 p.m. January 23 :-

Chu Min Yao, Minister of Communications.
Chien [illegible], Minister of Health.

From Nanking

Arrived at 8.10 a.m. January 24 :-

Sun Chi Ju, Ex-Chief Executive of the Peking Government.
Ma Kwang Ting, Ex-Military Commander of the Peking Government.
Chang Chun, ex-Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Proposed Communist demonstration in Eastern District

E 2554/17

It is reported that certain 'Red' adherents in the Eastern District will hold a 'flying' meeting at the entrance of the Ta Sung Li (大生里), Yangtszepoo Road, (near the Shang Tai No.3 Cotton Mill) at about 3.45 p.m. to-day, January 24. It is further reported that the meeting, which is to be regarded as a manifestation of the workers' year-end struggle, will be under the control of a representative of the Shanghai Mutual Society (Work) named Hao Jen (小劫).

CRIME BRANCH
JAN 24 1933

Women's North Eastern National Relief Association
Plans to support North Eastern Refugees

Under the auspices of the above-mentioned Association, a tea dance will be held on February 10 in the Canidrome Hall Room, Rue Lafayette, for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the North Eastern sufferers.

Fm. 22 G. No. 2
G. 35m-1-32

CRIME DIARY NO. I. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises ?
(k) Are they all "old" servants ?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long ?
(m) What was their "characters" ?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason ?
(o) Are old servants suspected ?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected ?

Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Value $
Arrests.	Tow arrested by detectives.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

In consequence of information having been received of a possible communist meeting to be held, detectives from Headquarters Special Branch and Yangtszepoo Station kept observation on Yangtszepoo Road, with the result that at 5.30 p.m. 24-1-33 C.I.P. 48 and C.P.C. 331 of H.Q. arrested a male Chinese named Zien Wung Tan (錢永坦) and C.P.C. 161 attached to Yangtszepoo Station arrested another named Tang Nyi Chuin Ts (唐=青子) in possession of communist literature near Kwangshin Road outside of the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill (A Japanese concern).

The first accused when questioned stated that he is a coolie at the Kong Lai Hosiery Factory Yard Road where he has been employed for about four years. To-day (24-1-33) after finishing work he met a man named Kong Yan (王 三)(whom he has known for about

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary

F. 22F
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—1/3. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

two months through living in the same locality.) near the theatre in Chaoyang Road, the latter asked him to go to the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill on Yangtszepoo Road and wait for him. He did so, and on meeting Wong Dan, was given a number of papers being instructed to distribute them to the small boys, immediately after this he was arrested by the detectives.

The second accused when questioned stated he had been employed as a coolie at the Sung Sing No. 9 Cotton Mill 1970 Yangtszepoo Road for about two years. He has known Wong Dan for about three months also through living in the same locatity, and on finishing work at 5.30 p.m. to-day, he was met at the gates of the factory by him and asked to go to the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill Yangtszepoo Road, on arriving there Wong Dan gave him a number of papers, it was just after this that he was arrested.

D.S.I. Everest and D.S. Teheramshansky were communicated with and they attended Yangtszepoo Station.

7.15 p.m. The two accused having stated that they could lead detectives to the home of the man Wong Dan, a party consisting of D.S.I. Everest, D.S. Black C.D.C. 231 & 266 and the two prisoners proceeded to a straw hut off Chaoyang Road, but it was learned that the wanted man had removed about one month previous.

From there, the party went to a straw hut behind

F. 22F
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/4.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

number 544 Chaoyang Road, the home of the 1st accused, this place was thoroughly searched but nothing of an incriminating nature found. The home of the second accused at 430 Choayang Road was then visited and searched but with negative results.

On return to the Station the two accused were questioned as to their connection with the communist party. The 1st accused stated he became a member in order to assist the work of one Li Ka Ching who is an Inspector in the Public Safety Bureau. He received $1[illegible] a month from this man in payment. He states he has already given information to Li about two communists but this was not acted upon as ~~their~~ there was no documentory evidence against them.

S2, Please ask Supt. Tan Wanzi in verifying this information. J.H.L.

While the interrogation of the 2nd accused was in progress J.D.C. Kamashita brought to the Station a Japanese named S. Hato, manager of the Sah Kong Cotton Spinning Co., Y'poo Road, who stated that the 2nd accused was an informer of his employed in the Sung Sing Mill to gather communistic activities. This information is purely on behalf of the mill and not for any Japanese authorities. The 2nd accused admitted this was so and added that all he know of the man Wong San was that he was the man who provided the pamphlets for distribution, he does not know where they are printed. Mr. Hata asked if it was possible for the man to be released, it

F. 22F
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

was pointed out that it was ~~un~~impossible, as he was caught flagrante "~~pr~~olagrante delicto" he must go to Court. Mr. Hata ther states he would go to Court on the 25-1-33 with a view to speaking to the Judge and if possible, procuring his released.

R.C.I.Black
D. S. 203

Sen: Det: i/c

D.D.O. "D"

Officer i/c Special Branch

List of Communist handbills found in possession of Zien Kyung San (徐景山) arrested on Yangtszepoo Road near Kwang Hsin Road at 5.50 p.m. January 24, 1933.

---

1. Handbill entitled "Joint manifesto issued by the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Labourers and Peasants Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Provisional Government dated Jan. 10, 1933 calling upon the masses to rise against the Kuomintang and to fight against the Japanese Imperialists in order to restore the lost territory in the North East. 80 copies

2. Handbill entitled "A letter addressed to the people throughout the nation" bearing on the Sino-Japanese imbroglio and purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. 30 "

3. Handbill entitled "Manifesto in connection with the 'Jan. 28' Anniversary purporting to emanate from the Central Commmttee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group. 15 "

4. Handbill entitled "Letter addressed to Japanese Factory Workers in connection with the Anniversary ~~of Kuax~~ of 'Jan. 28'" purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. 12 "

5. Handbill entitled "Latest News" announcing that the Red Army is at a distance of 100 li from Nanchang. 15 "

6. Cartoon entitled "Revolutionary Pictorial" exhorting the people to join the North Eastern Volunteer Army. 3 "

中國蘇維埃臨時政府及工農紅軍革命軍事委員會宣言

全中國的民衆們：

日本帝國主義在法英帝國主義及國際聯盟的公開援助之下，已經開始侵入華北。這是更進一步的完全瓜分中國及奴役整個中國。强盜帝國主義的更進的侵略造成了和平居民的整批殘殺，城市與鄉村的燬滅，痛苦與飢荒的增加。上海與滿洲的慘狀，在大部份的中國土地上更慘酷的重複着。

因爲國民黨政府的不抵抗，中國士兵整個的被殘殺，在蔣介石命令之下國民黨的軍閥們步步撤退，這就助日本及其他帝國主義者的更進的侵略。同時國民黨用一切力量鎮壓反帝國主義鬥爭，抵貨運動與組織武裝的義勇軍。

國民黨政府及其軍閥政客解釋他們的罪惡行爲與賣國勾當的理由之一，就是說中國蘇維埃政府與革命軍事委員會唆使國民黨的解釋是蠢笨的謊話，他們想用這種蠢笨的謊話，在全國民衆的面前掩蓋自己的賣國行爲。中國蘇維埃政府再一次提醒中國民衆，在去年四月我們已經號召全中國民衆與我們一起共同的進行反對日本帝國主義的武裝鬥爭。而蔣介石對於這個號召的回答，是動員一切軍隊進攻中國工農而不去反抗日本帝國主義。

中國蘇維埃政府與工農紅軍革命軍事委員會在全中國民衆面前宣言：

在下列條件之下，中國紅軍準備與任何武裝隊伍訂立戰爭的作戰的協定，來反對日本帝國主義的侵略：

㈠立即停止進攻蘇維埃區域。

㈡立即保證民衆的民主權利（集會結社出版言論之自由等等）。

㈢立即武裝民衆，創立武裝的義勇軍隊伍以保衛中國及爭取中國的獨立，統一與領土的完整。

我們要求中國民衆及士兵擁護這個號召，進行聯合一致的民族革命鬥爭，爭取中國的獨立統一與領土完整。

蔣反對日本及一切帝國主義的鬥爭與反對帝國主義走狗——國民黨的賣國與投降的爭鬥聯結起來！

開展武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭反對日及一切帝國主義！

中國蘇維埃中央臨時政府主席　毛澤東

副一席　項　英　張國燾

中國工農紅軍革命軍事委員會主席　朱　德

一九三三年一月十日

(2)

告全國民衆書

工人們，農民們，學生們，工匠們，城市貧民們！

武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭反對日本及一切帝國主義！推翻賣國的國民黨統治！

日本强盜帝國主義的鐵蹄大炮佔領山海關熱察一片焦土，隨着東三省的佔領，日本軍閥正在侵入熱河。這個帝國主義强盜鎮壓戰爭的結果，是千百萬中國民衆恐怖，屈辱與被屠殺。由於國民黨軍閥及豺狼們的消除民衆武裝，破壞一切有效的抵抗，以致數十萬中國的士兵男女小孩慘遭虐殺。

但是，山海關的屠殺僅僅是開始。日本帝國主義的屠夫們，馬上就要侵佔整個華北，使牠牽入戰禍。他們不僅企圖將熱河變爲傀儡「滿洲國」之一部份。他們下一個步驟，就是佔領平津，佔領黃河以北的大部份的土地。並創立他們對於中國極大部份的土地的統治。

所有這些，都是完全瓜分中國的步驟，是鎮壓中國勞苦羣衆生長着的反帝國主義與土地革命的步驟，是將中國變爲反蘇聯戰爭的作戰根據地，并使中國人民成爲帝國主義强盜戰爭的犧牲品的步驟。

英法帝國主義政府公開的援助日本這個政策，僅是爲着自己的强盜利益，企圖在瓜分中國中奪取新的地域。日本如不得到那些希望瓜分中國與實行反蘇聯聯合戰爭的帝國主義列强的直接援助，牠是不能夠進行這種戰爭的。

帝國主義戰爭製造者的國際聯盟及李頓報告書給了日本以實際的幫助，他們提議國際共管與瓜分中國。

美國想創立牠自己在遠東的統治，想奪取整個的中國，雖然，美國與日本帝國主義之間有增長着的矛盾，但是牠並不像國民黨的走卒所說的，牠願意幫助中國。美國一樣想奴役別國的國家與人民，正如牠奴役非列賓等等一樣。

祇有蘇聯與中國的苦難的，被拷打，被壓迫的民衆眞正親愛地攜着手。俄國的工農推翻了地主資本家的政權，驅逐了帝國主義者，給了農民土地，給了工人麵包與工作，給了國家以和平。他們正在建設無階級的社會，巨大的城市與農村中的社會主義建設，永遠消滅了失業，剝削，饑餓與文盲。中國勞苦羣衆的社會與民族的解放沒有別的道路，祇有俄國工農兵走過的道路——革命的道路。

中國工農已經開始了自己的革命，廣大的蘇維埃區存在着。强有力的工農紅軍英勇地與國民黨帝國主義血戰着。祇有加强與擴大蘇區及蘇維埃在全國的勝利能夠救中國。

我們應該問一問，爲什麼地大人衆的中國能成爲帝國主義强盜的分贓品？原因是在國民黨的血的統治。國民黨的封建資產階級聯盟，買辦與銀行家，軍閥與地主吸盡了中國民衆的膏血，屠殺與壓迫民衆，消滅民衆反帝國主義的抵抗，出賣中國，破壞，妨害每一個有效抵抗，替帝國主義屠夫們的殘殺清除道路。

記着：在這個國難日迫之時，國民黨動員了八十萬軍隊進攻中國工農，工農紅軍，蘇維埃政府與蘇維埃區域。記着：去年保衛上海的十九路軍士兵們，介石及他們的賣國的高 軍官所鎮壓。記着：南京政府拒絕給滿洲義勇軍任何幫助並盡力阻止義勇軍參戰。記着：國民黨的壓迫抵制日貨。記着：熱河湯玉麟公開出賣中國給日本侵略者，十匪張學良在蔣介石的命令之下，破壞一切抵抗日本的方法。這事實，我們必須記着：爲什麼我們能夠適時的做出結論來。你們不應該相信謠言，廣東派及汪精衛之流口頭上空喊的抵抗的空談。這是反革命派別在上海戰爭時，圖剝削十九路軍士兵的英勇。但是，記着：十九路軍士兵七千人被編散了，因爲他們反對國民黨與他們高級軍官的出賣。記着：十九路軍士兵好幾百人是被槍斃了，因爲他們不願與中國工農作戰。而且就在今天，廣東軍閥口頭上空談抵抗，而實際上把所有的軍隊用在鎮壓閩粵贛的工農。

工人們，農民們，士兵們，革命的學生們，工匠們，城市貧民們，聯合起來！

爲着你們的日常利益而鬥爭。現在比任何時候都需要進行反抗饑餓與痛苦的不斷鬥爭！日本帝國主義的強盜戰爭，國民黨軍閥的混戰，國民黨進攻蘇區的戰爭，使新的千萬勞苦羣衆陷於完全的饑荒。工人痛苦的增加，工廠的倒閉，手工業的破產，農村經濟的崩潰，與千百萬農民之饑荒，亦是由於國民黨的政策。國家稅收百分之八十以上，用來供給軍隊，而這些軍隊又傾傾是用以殘殺民衆。沒有一個錢用來救濟饑民與失業工人，反而國民黨的軍閥官僚侵佔大批款項，另外的錢，便用來殘殺中國民衆。許多新的稅項及增加舊稅都放在勞苦羣衆的肩上——特別是農民的肩上。我們應該聯合起來鬥爭起來，反對這種情形。

工人們！反對減少工資，延長工作時間，要求增加工資，減少工作時間——特別在帝國主義的工廠中！要求米與失業救濟！準備與組織罷工來達到你們的要求。爲着工農學生青年的武裝而鬥爭！在每個工廠中組織你們自己的自衛團！

農民們！反對重稅，重租，封建剝削與高利貸，抗租抗稅！奪取土地，組織農民自衛團，反對地主與國民黨政府。創立蘇維埃，與現在的蘇維埃區聯合一起！

士兵們！不打中國兄弟姊妹！要求與屠殺中國民衆的日本帝國主義強盜們作戰，組織士分委員會來執行這個決定與建立和民衆的親密關係，準備與一切帝國主義壓迫者作戰！聯合兄弟們大隊的整排整連的到紅軍中去，同他們一起反對賣國的國民黨軍官與帝國主義者！

學生們！工匠們！城市貧民們！與工農一起建立廣大的反帝戰線，反對國民黨的恐怖制度！組織完全的抵制日貨！組織抵制幫助日本的一切帝國主義的貨物！

苦民，難民們！組織起來！組織你們自己的委員會來領導爭取要求的鬥爭！與失業工人，城市貧民聯合起來爭取津貼！要求慈善機關救濟！要求津貼和救濟！

中國的工人，農民，士兵，一切勞動者們！

如果你們想活，那必須戰勝日本帝國主義！

如果你們想活，那必須推翻國民黨統治！

欲有推翻國民黨的統治，才能戰勝日本帝國主義！

實國賊如蔣介石張學良之流是不能戰勝日本帝國主義及他們的同盟者的。

欲有民衆武裝的民族革命戰爭，才能夠戰勝他們！因此我們必須組織義勇軍反抗日本帝國主義，爭取士兵積極抵抗，反對一切他們的賣國長官！我們必須準備武裝民衆，工人，農民，學生，青年來進行長期與艱苦的鬥爭！

建立羣衆的統一戰線反對帝國主義及其走狗——國民黨！

中國的勞動者們！準備起來，武裝起來，爲着這個鬥爭，千百萬羣衆須動員起來！千百萬羣衆須武裝在手地參加爭鬥！他們能夠驅逐帝國主義出中國，和推翻國民黨走狗及賣國賊的政權！

革命成功，就是從數世紀來的壓迫與剝削中解放起來，就是帝國主義統治之終結，就是中國的自由，統一與領土完整！我們的爭鬥在世界一切資本主義及殖民地國家中都有同盟者，這些國家中的工人，農民都團結着與帝國主義作最後的爭鬥！與日本軍閥及法西斯蒂的戰爭和恐怖作英勇爭鬥的日本工農，亦是我們的同盟者！

武裝民衆的反帝國主義的民族革命戰爭萬歲！

中國反帝國主義土地革命萬歲！

中國革命的工農民主專政萬歲！蘇維埃中國萬歲！

中國工農與蘇聯羣衆的兄弟聯盟萬歲！

中國共產黨
共產青年團 中央委員會

一九三三年一月七日

「一二八」週年紀念宣言

青年工人，農民，以及一切勞苦兄弟們：

日本帝國主義血洗上海，用飛機，大炮，軍艦在吳淞，閘北，江灣，廟行，閘河，嘉定，肆行野獸的殘暴血腥屠殺我們成千累萬的工人農民士兵和勞苦的兄弟！已經是一年了。一年以來，日帝國主義更在帝國主義國際聯盟幫助與國民黨繼續不抵抗，汚辱民族，澈底進行出賣與投降，執行清道夫的任務之下，不僅將滿洲完全變成了殖民地，承認了他一手包辦的滿洲國，而且更大規模的吞併熱河，華北，攫佔上海的強盜行爲。決定了進攻中國的軍費佔總用費的十分之一（一億九千萬元）），準備戰爭經費，業已發行公債至六十萬萬元，對於軍隊給養在開魯，新立屯，阜清，河口，凌源等處以及其他各地收買軍糧二百萬元以上；徵調大批軍隊集中熱河，錦州軍事會議開幕，實行以兩路佔熱河檢關，秦皇島來進行佔華北。已決定一月大規模的在江灣吳淞實彈操演，來重演血腥的進佔上海。目前所達到的空前緊張的形勢，正是今年「一二八」前後的特點。

在「一二八」週年的前面，我們應當正確的了解上海戰爭的教訓，堅持着一月多的抗日戰爭是表示着上海工人和和革命士兵以及勞苦羣衆的偉大力量，上海戰爭的失敗正是由於沒有得着無產階級正確的領導和國民黨的出賣。這正是說明民族革命戰爭的澈底勝利只有在無產階級的領導之下。

國民黨繼續不抵抗，本着一貫做帝國主義的清道夫，從九一八事變與去年一二八事變以來，我們早已認識了，寶山路屠殺反帝羣衆，廣州永漢路屠殺反帝羣衆，太原，保定，西安，濟南，南京一二一七大屠殺反帝的學生，用機關槍掃射抗日作職的十九路軍士兵驅迫退却，解散羣衆抗日作戰的武裝，封閉反帝團體，禁止發行反帝報紙，拘捕，屠殺反帝領袖，壓迫「一二八」大罷工，屠殺工人領袖，强制工友復工，摧殘工友與羣衆的反帝聯合戰線。有計劃的簽定賣國協定，向帝國主義領取大批軍費，動員一百萬以上的軍隊，去進攻中國唯一領導反帝進行民族革命戰爭的政府——蘇維埃。不就是國民黨麼？所以國民黨的三中全會決定的事情，事實上都是在如何更好出賣中國，壓迫反帝運動，屠殺反帝羣衆，消滅民族革命戰爭之下，更澈底來做帝國主義清道夫的。今年「一二八」，正是在這樣有計劃的進行出賣納河華北，執行消滅東北義勇軍的陰謀，壓迫抵貨運動，使日貨空前的得以推銷，更殘酷的進攻蘇維埃。

第三黨，AB團，社會民主黨，胡適派，孫科派，國家主義派以及托陳取消派，他們幫助日本帝國主義進攻，與國民黨的賣國。在上海戰爭中他們都在幫助國民黨政府的不抵抗主義，保持日本崩潰的國民黨的反動政權，要使我們勞苦青年兄弟們永淪於飢餓，僵凍，奴隸，死亡的殖民地的泥坑裏。無論他們有的裝得

（接後頁）

沙，說一點反帝的話語，有的好像替我們辦一點出路，但是他們始終都是一致的蔑視我們，麻醉我們，企圖完全消滅我們的鬥爭。今年「一二八」，正是他們消滅的日子到了，他們更用各種各式的理論，公開廣泛的散佈在我們青年羣衆中來，麻痺我們鬥爭的意識。

中國共產青年團，是唯一的中國勞苦青年鬥爭的領導者和組織者，是我們羣衆青年鬥爭的先鋒隊。今年的「一二八」正當年關，正當共產青年團進行冬季擴軍工作，正是我們進行更廣泛羣衆鬥爭的節日，我們要總動員起來，參加共產青年團冬季擴軍工作，正是我們進行更廣泛羣衆鬥爭的節日，我們要總動員起來，參加共產青年團冬季擴軍工作，提出自己條件，反對開除青工，恢復開除青工工作，年關健薪，年關休假工資照給，要花紅獎年賞！發動改善我們的日常生活而鬥爭。在鬥爭的基礎上，以英勇積極的開展鬥爭擴大鬥爭，來熱忱的回答青年團的號召，完成冬季擴軍工作！成千成萬爲着擁護與加入共產青年團而鬥爭。

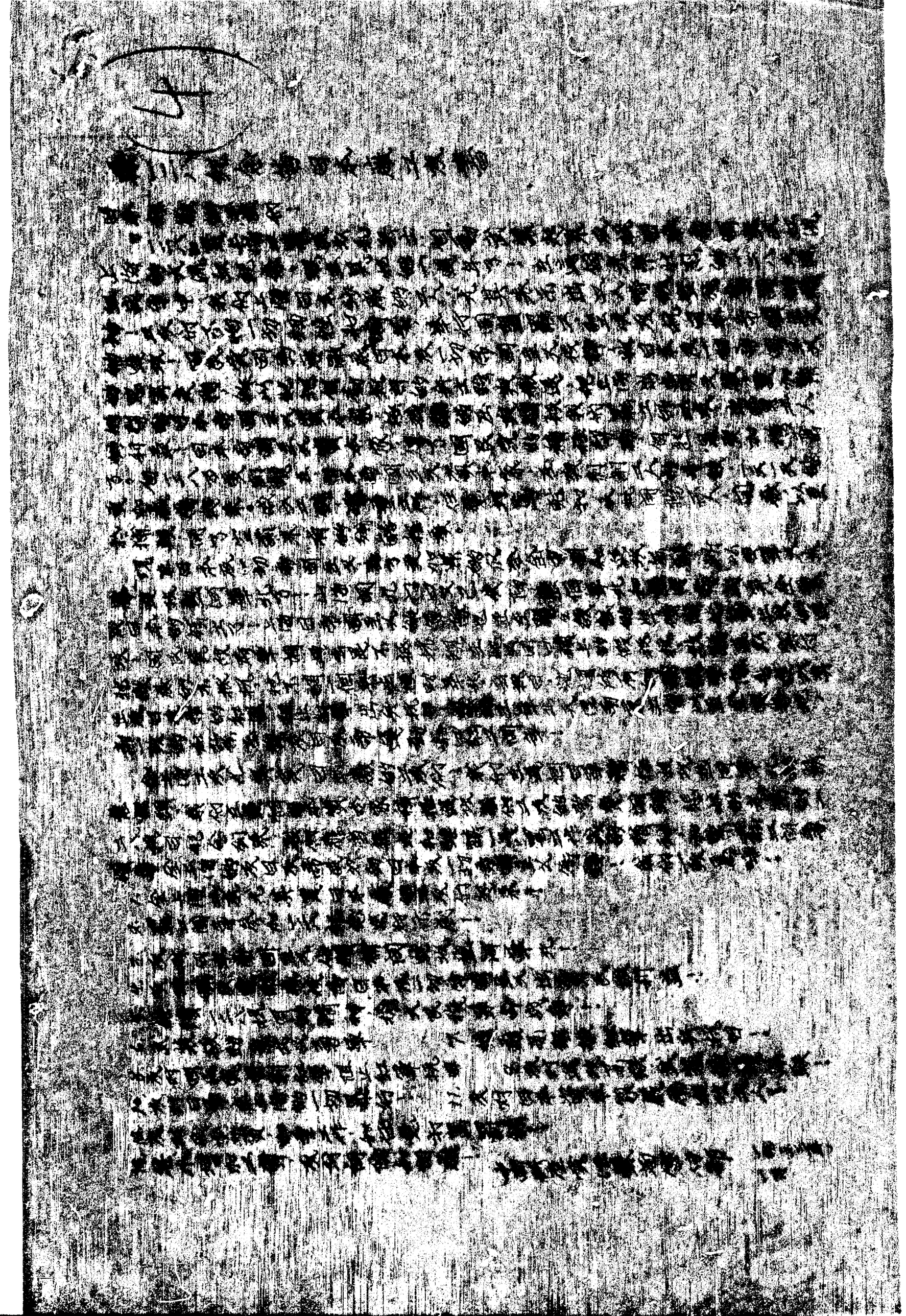
勞苦青年弟兄們！「一二八」到了，正是我們進行更殘酷鬥爭的節日！要發動員工來，馬上召集車間會議工房會議，弄堂會議，學校會議，兵營會議，召集活動份子會議，討論我們自己的工作，出版工廠小報，牆報，組織廣泛宣傳隊，普遍向我們勞苦青年兄弟進行宣傳鼓動工作。在「一二八」我們更應動車，罷工，示威，反對日帝國主義及國民黨！

勞苦青年弟兄們：「一二八」偉大的罷工鬥爭所完成的光榮的一頁，正是我們今年「一二八」的寶貴的革命教訓，我們要在「一二八」偉大罷工鬥爭精神之下來開展與擴大鬥爭，爲着爭取中國革命勝利而鬥爭。

動車，罷工，示威紀念「一二八」！　反對日帝國主義進攻熱河！進攻長城！反對帝國主義國聯調查團積極瓜分中國，進攻中國革命！　擴大民族革命戰爭來消滅帝國主義的侵略推翻國民黨的統治！　加入紅軍，加入東北義勇軍，擴大革命民族戰爭紀念「一二八」！　反帝國主義國民黨四次進攻紅軍！　成立擁護紅軍蘇維埃委員會，擴大擁護紅軍工作!!　組織紅軍之友！與抗日北上決死團！到紅軍與東北去！　組織青年偷貨隊，武裝護收日貨！

拿捐，怠勢，拍賣日貨救濟罷工工友，紅軍與東北義勇軍！　紀念「一二八」參加冬季擴軍工作！　紀念「一二八」反對開除，要年賞，要花紅，年節休假，工資照給！　反對打罵青工，童工，童工四小時工作！　反對包工制養成工！　反對加重青工童工生活！　縮短學徒年限，改善學徒生活！　紀念「一二八」要失業救濟，與年關救濟！　失業青工要津貼，要飯吃，要房住！　不納房租，以及一切賬債！　組織學徒委員會，擴大年關鬥爭工作！、　紀念「一二八」擁護中國共產青年團，加入共產青年團！　共產青年團是廣大青年勞苦羣衆鬥爭的先鋒隊！　加入保護青年鬥爭的武裝少年先鋒隊！　以英勇的鬥爭開展全線進攻，反對國民黨的「白區圍勦」！

中國共產青年團中央委員會　一月二十八日



一二八紀念告日本廠工友書

日本紗廠的工友們！

一二八已是上海工農民众和兵士們要武裝起來反抗日本帝國主义血流血戰爭中 我們上海日本紗廠的一二八大流血紀念，現在是把他一週年了！在這個光榮壯烈的一二八大流血的戰役，國民党因為要鎮壓日本及一切帝國主义侵佔，做日本及一切帝國主义的忠實走狗，所以他把他們的兵士強迫撤退，把上海出產大後，更加緊的剝削日本帝國主义資本家，極殘酷的在我們中國工人，出賣工人的利益！日本帝國主义資本家，得了國民党的種種幫助，自然更加橫，更加緊的剝削我們工友，出賣工人的工資，加重工作，任意打罵，甚至扣大批開除二人，開廠以至封閉廠，開了空前未有的殘酷程度。

現在日本及一切帝國主义為了更加緊的從分全中國和進攻蘇联，所以對華大大的進攻整個華北了！山海關九一八已又已失陷，整個華北和整個都將完全變成日本的領土了。上海日帝國主义的軍隊也正在積極的準備他第二次的進攻，國民党政府事前無論是不抵抗還主動又開口頭上的假抵抗，欺騙民众，實行他徹底的不抵抗，他不調一個兵去積極的準備，而抗日，把調所有的精銳部隊去進攻蘇区及抗日友帝的紅軍，阻止紅軍出兵抗日，聯合全華北大連南京上海以至全國各地，都一致的加緊在鎮反抗友日友帝運動和內戰之前準！

全上海工友尤其是日本廠的工友們，我們正是個反帝抗日鬥爭的先鋒，意思續，我們正更個日本資本家積極進攻我們工友的緊急關頭，紀念的一二八抗日紀念到來，我們應當抗大和繼續一二八鬥爭的精神，加緊團結一切可團結的友日友帝民众向日本及一切帝國主义衝鋒！

1. 全上海工友尤其是日本廠的工友們起來！
2. 團結工商學各界參加一二八紀念與行示威！
3. 反對日本帝國主义佔領偷閱進攻熱河華北！
4. 反對國民党賣國投降日本及一切帝國主义出賣民族利益！
5. 繼續一二八抗日的精神，擴大民族革命战爭！
6. 武裝援助東北义勇軍 7. 擁護和維埃紅軍出兵抗日！
8. 反對國民党圍剿紅軍阻止紅軍抗日 9. 反對進攻外蒙武裝擁護蘇联！
10. 反對日帝在上海的一切罪行！ 11. 反對日本資本家嚴厲進攻工人！

堅決對減少工資，加重工作，和任意打罵罰錢！

堅決增加工資，反對開除和閉廠！

中國共產党江蘇省委員會滬東區委員會

一九三二年一月

(5)

紅軍離南昌只一百里了！

捷報

一月十八日漢口電：據九江報告，朱毛領導下的紅軍于上星期四佔領臨川（撫州）後，突破陳誠新防線向南昌進攻，本星期一晚，紅軍先頭部隊已到達離南昌一百華里處。同時國民黨政府「剿共」軍在南路受新城（黎川）大敗，去南昌退路已斷，現向安仁（贛江）潰退。政府軍被紅軍神速的進攻打退後，政府為安定人心起見，禁止發表關于紅軍行動的一切消息，九江是政府軍失敗的消息。國民黨政府刻又派第十師及第四旅立刻出發並電請仍在告急。

（譯自一月十九日大美晚報）

List of Communist handbills found in possession of Yang Nyi Chuin-ts (楊二祝子) arrested on Yangtszepoo Road near Kwang Hsin Road at 5.50 p.m. January 24, 1933.

(1) Handbill entitled "Joint manifesto issued by the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Labourers and Peasants Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Provisional Government" dated January 10, 1933 calling upon the masses to rise against the Kuomintang and to fight against Japanese Imperialists in order to restore the lost territory in the North-East. — 45 copies.

(2) Handbill entitled "A letter addressed to the people throughout the nation" bearing on the Sino-Japanese imbroglio and purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. — 13 "

(3) Handbill entitled "Manifesto in connection with the 'January 28' Anniversary purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group. — 10 "

(4) Handbill entitled "Protest against the arrest of Wang Ping (王平), leader of the Anti-Japanese and Anti-Imperialistic movement by the Kuomintang" — 2 "

(5) Cartoon entitled "Revolutionary Pictorial" exhorting the people to join the North Eastern Volunteer Army. — 3 "

(6) Handbill entitled "Letter addressed to soldiers and "Chin Cha" (Constables in Chinese Territory) in connection with the 'January 28' Anniversary" purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. — 2 "

(7) Handbill entitled "Latest News" announcing that the Red Army is at a distance of 100 li from Nanchang. — 2 "
— 2 "

(8) Handbill entitled "Letter addressed to Japanese Factory Workers in connection with the Anniversary of 'January 28'" purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

中國蘇維埃臨時政府及工農紅軍革命軍事委員會宣言

全中國的民衆們：

日本帝國主義在法英帝國主義及國際聯盟的公開援助之下，已經開始侵入華北。這是更進一步的完全瓜分中國及奴役整個中國。張這帝國主義的更進的侵略造成了和平居民的野蠻殺，城市與鄉村的燬滅，痛苦與飢荒的增加。上海與滿洲的慘狀，在大部份的中國土地上更慘酷的重複着。

因爲國民黨政府的不抵抗，中國士兵整個的被殘殺。在蔣介石命令之下國民黨的軍閥們步步撤退，這樣助長日本及其他帝國主義者的更進的侵略。同時國民黨用一切力量鎮壓反帝國主義鬥爭，抵貨運動與組織武裝的義勇軍。

國民黨政府及其軍閥政客解釋他們的罪惡行爲與賣國勾當的理由之一，就是說中國蘇維埃的存在使他們不能動員一切力量來進行國防。蔣介石不願意與日本軍閥作戰，而用八十萬大軍去進攻已經創立了自己的蘇維埃政府的中國工農。

但是中國民衆願意自己保衛自己。許多部隊與幾十萬的國民黨軍隊的士兵反對屠殺自己的兄弟姊妹，贊成武裝抵抗日本帝國主義。他們開始了解只有武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭，能夠勝利的抵抗日本帝國主義的侵略。

中國蘇維埃政府與革命軍事委員會曾經爲國民黨的解釋是蓄意的謊話，他們想用這種蓄意的謊話　在全國民衆的面前掩蓋自己的賣國行爲。中國蘇維埃政府再一次號召中國民衆，在去年四月我們已經號召全中國民衆與我們一起共同的進行反對日本帝國主義的武裝鬥爭。而蔣介石對於這個號召的回答，是動員一切軍隊進攻中國工農而不去反抗日本帝國主義。

中國蘇維埃政府與工農紅軍革命軍事委員會在全中國民衆面前宣言：

在下列條件之下，中國紅軍準備與任何武裝隊伍訂立戰爭的協定，來反對日本帝國主義的侵略：

㈠立即停止進攻蘇維埃區域。

㈡立即保證民衆的民主權利（集會結社出版言論之自由等等）。

㈢立即武裝民衆，創立武裝的義勇軍隊伍以保衛中國及爭取中國的獨立，統一與領土的完整。

我們要求中國民衆及士兵擁護這個號召，進行聯合一致的民族革命鬥爭，爭取中國的獨立統一與領土完整。

蔣反對日本及一切帝國主義的鬥爭與反對帝國主義走狗——國民黨的賣國與投降的爭鬥聯結起來！

國屋武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭反對日及一切帝國主義！

中國蘇維埃中央臨時政府主席　毛澤東

副主席　項　英　張國燾

中國工農紅軍革命軍事委員會主席　朱　德

一九三二年一月十日

告全國民衆書

工人們，農民們，學生們，工匠們，城市貧民們！

武裝民衆的民族革命戰爭反對日本及一切帝國主義！推翻賣國的國民黨統治！

日本强盜帝國主義的飛機大炮將山海關轟成一片焦土，隨着東三省的佔領，日本軍閥正在侵入熱河。這個帝國主義强盜戰爭的結果，是千百萬中國民衆恐怖，災難與被屠殺。由於國民黨軍閥及政客們的滅除民衆武裝，破壞一切有效的抵抗，以致數十萬中國的士兵男女小孩慘遭虐殺。

但是，山海關的屠殺僅僅是開始。日本帝國主義的屠夫們，馬上就要擾亂整個華北，使牠產入戰禍。他們不僅企圖將熱河變爲傀儡「滿洲國」之一部份。他們下一個步驟，就是佔領平津，佔領黃河以北的大部份的土地。並創立他們對於中國極大部份的土地的血的統治。

所有這些，都是完全瓜分中國的步驟，是鎮壓中國勞苦羣衆生長着的反帝國主義與土地革命的步驟，是將中國變爲反蘇聯戰爭的作戰根據地，并使中國人民成爲帝國主義强盜戰爭的犧牲品的步驟。

英法帝國主義政府公開的援助日本這個政策，僅是爲着自己的强盜利益，企圖在瓜分中國中奪取新的地域。日本如不得到那些希望瓜分中國與實行反蘇聯聯合戰爭的帝國主義列强的直接援助，牠是不能夠進行這種戰爭的。

帝國主義戰爭製造者的國際聯盟及李頓報告書給了日本以實際的幫助，他們提議國際共管與瓜分中國。

美國想創立牠自己在遠東的統治，想奪取整個的中國，雖然，美國與日本帝國主義之間有增長着的矛盾；但是牠並不像國民黨的走卒所說的，牠願意幫助中國，美國一樣想奴役別國的國家與人民，正如牠奴役菲列賓等一樣。

祇有蘇聯與中國的苦難的，被拷打，被壓迫的民衆眞正親愛地攜着手。俄國的工農推翻了地主資本家的政權，驅逐了帝國主義者，給了農民土地，給了工人麵包與工作，給了國家以和平。他們正在建設無階級的社會，巨大的城市與農村中的社會主義建設，永遠消滅了失業，剝削，饑餓與文盲。中國勞苦羣衆的社會與民族的解放沒有別的道路，祇有俄國工農兵走過的道路——革命的道路。

中國工農已經開始了自己的革命，廣大的蘇維埃區存在着。强有力的工農紅軍英勇地與國民黨帝國主義血戰着。祇有加强與擴大蘇區及蘇維埃在全國的勝利能夠救中國。

我們應該問一問，爲什麼地大人衆的中國能成爲帝國主義强盜的分贓品？原因是在國民黨的血的統治。國民黨的封建資產階級聯盟，買辦與銀行家，軍閥與地痞吸盡了中國民衆的膏血，屠殺與壓迫民衆，消滅民衆反帝國主義的抵抗，出賣中國，破壞，妨害每一個有效抵抗，替帝國主義屠夫們的殘殺清除道路。

記着：在這個國難緊迫之時，國民黨動員了八十萬軍隊進攻中國工農，工農紅軍，蘇維埃政府與蘇維埃區域。記着：去年保衛上海的十九路軍士兵被蔣介石及他們的賣國的高級軍官所鎮壓。記着：南京政府拒絕給滿洲義勇軍任何幫助並盡力阻止義勇軍參戰。記着：國民黨的壓迫抵制日貨。記着：熱河湯玉麟公開出賣中國的日本侵略者，土匪張學良在蔣介石的命令之下，破壞一切抵抗日本的方法。這些事實，我們必須記着：爲得使我們能夠適時的做出結論來。你們不應該相信孫科，唐紹儀派及汪精衛之流口頭上空喊的抵抗的空談。這些反革命派別在上海戰爭時，企圖剝削十九路軍士兵的英勇。但是，記着：十九路軍士兵七千人被驅散了，因爲他們反對國民黨與他們高級軍官的出賣。記着：十九路軍士兵好幾百人是被槍斃了，因爲他們不願與中國工農作戰。而且就在今天，廣東軍閥口頭上空談抵抗，而實際上把所有的軍隊用在鎮壓閩粵轄的工農。

接後頁

「一二八」週年紀念宣言

青年工人，農民，以及一切勞苦兄弟們：

日本帝國主義血洗上海，用飛機，大炮，軍艦在吳淞，閘北，江灣，廟行，劉河，嘉定，肆行野獸的殘暴血腥屠殺我們成千累萬的工人農民士兵和勞苦的兄弟，已經是一年了。一年以來，日帝國主義更在帝國主義國際聯盟幫助與國民黨繼續不抵抗，汚辱民族，澈底進行出賣與投降，執行清道夫的任務之下，不僅將滿洲完全變成了殖民地，承認了他一手包辦的滿洲國，而且更大規模的吞併熱河，華北，進佔上海的强盜行爲。決定了進攻中國的軍費佔總用費的十分之一（一億九千萬元），準備戰爭經費，業已發行公債至六十萬萬元，對於軍隊給養在開魯，新立屯，阜新，河口，凌源等處以及其他各地收買軍糧二百萬元以上；徵調大批軍隊集中熱河，錦州軍事會議開幕，實行以兩路佔熱河檢關，秦皇島來進行佔華北。已決定一月大規模的在江灣吳淞實彈操演，來重演血腥的進佔上海。目前所達到的空前緊張的形勢，正是今年「一二八」前後的特點。

在「一二八」這年的前面，我們應當正確的了解上海戰爭的教訓，堅持着一月多的抗日戰爭是表示着上海工人和和革命士兵以及勞苦羣衆的偉大力量，上海戰爭的失敗正是由於沒有得着無產階級正確的領導和國民黨的出賣。這正是說明民族革命戰爭的澈底勝利只有在無產階級的領導之下。

國民黨繼續不抵抗，本有一員做帝國主義的清道夫，從九一八事變與去年一二八事變以來，我們早已認識了，寶山路屠殺反帝羣衆，廣州永漢路屠殺反帝羣衆，太原，保定，西安，濟南，南京一二一七大屠殺反帝的學生，用機關槍掃射抗日作戰的十九路軍士兵强迫退却，解散羣衆抗日作戰的武裝，封閉反帝團體，禁止發行反帝報紙，拘捕，屠殺反帝領袖，壓迫「一二八」大罷工，屠殺工人領袖，强制工友復工，摧殘工友與羣衆的反帝聯合戰線。有計劃的簽定賣國協定，向帝國主義領取大批軍費，動員一百萬以上的軍隊，去進攻中國唯一領導反帝進行民族革命戰爭的政府——蘇維埃。不就是國民黨麼？所以國民黨的三中全會決定的事情，事實上都是在如何更好出賣中國，壓迫反帝運動，屠殺反帝羣衆，消滅民族革命戰爭之下，更澈底來做帝國主義清道夫的。今年「一二八」，正是在這樣有計劃的進行出賣熱河華北，執行消滅東北義勇軍的陰謀，壓迫抵貨運動，使日貨空前的得以推銷，更殘酷的進攻蘇維埃。

第三黨，AB團，社會民主黨，胡適派，孫科派，國家主義派以及托陳取消派，他們幫助日本帝國主義進攻，與國民黨的賣國。在上海戰爭中他們都在幫助國民黨政府的不抵抗主義，保持日益崩潰的國民黨的反動政權，要使我們勞苦青年兄弟們永遠於飢餓，僵凍，窮迫，悲慘，死亡的殖民地的泥坑裏。無論他們有的裝得巧

（接後頁）

一二八紀念告兵士警察兄弟書

上海工農民衆兵士們自動武裝起來反抗日本帝國主義屠殺上海的一二八週年紀念到了！日本帝國主義在國民党的賣國政府指揮出賣下又大舉進攻河華北，佔領榆關九門口了！

被利劍在我們的兵士警察兄們起來！

為保衛反對日本帝國主義佔領榆關進攻熱河華北！

反對國民党賣國政府不抵抗和投降出賣！

自動積極動員北義勇軍，自動打日本帝國主義去！

保衛整個華北收復榆關九門口和東三省！

武裝保衛上海反對日本及一切帝國主義的進攻！

國民党見不抵抗到底的，他把東三省送給日本兵後，又把上海出賣給日本及一切帝國主義，現在他又繼續把三海關九門口出賣和正在出賣熱河華北了！他把上海自動抗日的兵士，他調全國精銳的軍隊，跑過去打紅軍，他所殘忍的進攻法屠殺不肯抗攻紅軍的士兵兄弟，他解散反對剿共要求抗日的軍隊，他所任意打罵，刺傷兵士一切自由！

蘇維埃紅軍早就宣布對日宣戰了！國民党所百萬大軍去圍攻的圍住紅軍，進攻紅軍，不給紅軍出兵抗日！國民党所任殘酷的白色恐怖，在與反日反帝運動，捕殺反日反帝民衆！國民党決堅要做日本及一切帝國主義的走狗到底！

★組織剛在炮火的兵士警察兄弟們起來！

★組織一二八自動抗日的精神，擁護人民救革命戰爭！

★擁護蘇維埃紅軍出兵抗日，拖槍加入紅軍去！

★保護反日反帝運動，反對捕殺反日反帝民衆！

★反對國民党軍閥長官打罵，殘和，要求發清一切欠餉！

★反對國民党的違法反對國民党一切白色恐怖！

中國共產党江蘇省委宣傳部

一九三三年一月

紅軍離南昌只一百里

捷報

一月十八日漢口電：據九江報告，朱毛殘部的紅軍，于上星期四佔領臨川（撫州）後，突破陳誠部防線向南昌進攻，本星期一晚，紅軍先頭部隊已到達離南昌一百華里處。（註）時，國民黨政府剿共軍在閩贛邊，蘇域（贛首大敗，老南昌退路被截斷，境內安仁、樂平、潰退

政府軍被紅軍神速的進攻打退後，政府為安定人心起見，禁止發表關於紅軍行動的一切消息，此其是政府軍失敗的消息，國民黨政府刻又派第十師及第四旅立刻出發，並電蔣介石告急。

（譯自一月十九日大美晚報）

一二八紀念告日本廠工友書

日本帝國主義的工友們！

一二八已是上海工農民衆和外士，自動武裝起來抗日本帝國主義血流上海的大流血紀念，現在是他的一週年了！在這個光榮壯烈的一二八大流血戰爭中，我們上海日本帝國的工人，尤其表示出工人階級堅強奮鬥的精神！工友們不怕一切困難，舉行同盟罷工，堅決反抗日本帝國主義的進攻！國民黨因為要徹底日本及一切帝國主義侵佔，把上海出賣給日本及一切帝國主義的忠實走狗，所以他把自動抗日的外士殘殺撤退，把上海出賣給日本及一切帝國主義的幫助日本帝國主義資本家，極殘酷的在我捕殺我們罷工的工友，出賣工人的利益！日本帝國主義資本家，得了國民黨的積極幫助，但然還是加緊要了，但二八以後到現在，日本帝國主義資本家，在與論劃工人的手段，一天一天的更加嚴厲起來。減少工錢，增重工作，任意打罵，甚至槍殺，簡直空前未有的殘酷程度。

現在日本及一切帝國主義為了更加瘋狂的反對全中國和世界人民，所以日軍又大舉進攻熱河華北了！山海關九門口又已失陷，整個華北和整個都將完全變成日本的領土了！上海日帝國主義的軍隊也正在積極的準備第二次的進攻！國民黨政府準備要不抵抗，甚至不但不抵抗，還要幫助日軍，為他們把他們不抵抗，他不讓一個兵去抵抗，欺騙民衆，實行把廠底的

Form 40
C. 18,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yang Yi Chuin Ts, age 29,
native of Kompo, taken by me E.S. Black
at Y'pao Station on the 24-1-33, and interpreted by Interpreter Shen

My name is Yang yi Chuin Ts, native of Funing, Kompo, age 29, married, residing at 430 Chaoyang Road. I came to Shanghai 20 years ago with my parents, since when I have lived in the International Settlement. I have been in my present employment at the Sung Sing No. 9 Cotton Mill for the past two years, receiving 51 cents per day as wages, I was introduced to this mill by my friend Wong Sei Sung who is now dead.

The papers were given to me by Wong San whom I have known for about 3 months, he asked me to go to the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill on Yangtszepoo Road to meet a friend. On my arrival there I was arrested. When Wong San saw me arrested he ran away.

I took these papers and intended to give them to the manager of the Nah Kong Cotton Mill, as I give him information about the communist activities in the mill in which I am employed.

The man Wong San lives in a straw hut off Chaoyang Road, I know that he is connected with the communist party as he is the man who always carries the papers for distribution. I do not know where the pamphlets were printed. I cannot read or write as I have never attended school.

The above is my true statement.

Cross signed and thumb printed.

Form 40
C. 18,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zien Kyung San, age 19,
native of Kompo, taken by me D.S. Teheramskanaky
at Y'poo Station on the 24-1-33. and interpreted by Interpreter Shen

My name is Zien Kyung San, 19 years of age, native of Kom o, residing at Siau Moo Jau, Chaoyang Road in an unnumbered house. I was eduaated in a Primary school when I was 17 years of age. I attended the school for 4 years and then served as a farmer for 4 years in my village. About 7 years ago I came to Shanghai and became a worker in the Kung Tai Hosiery Factory on Ward Road which is owned by Japanese and was employed there until the time of my arrest. I was introduced to my place of employment by my brother-in-law Lieu Yi Shi who lived with me. Owing to the small wage I received, I started to work as an informer for one Li Ka Ching, a member of Public Safety Bureau. I got the literature from one named Wong San, an ex-worker of Kung Tai Hosiery, near the Shanghai No. 3 Cotton Mill on Yangtszepoo Road. Wong San resides at a straw hut off Chaoyang Road, he instructed me to distribute the handbill to small boys on the road. In Shanghai I have a brother and 4 sisters who all reside with me. I knew two communists, Siau Lieu and Lieu Ming, residing at 338 Sai Ying Foung, Yangchow Road and I gave information to the P.S.B. regarding them, but the P.S.B. did not search the place because no literature is thought to be stored there. This is my true statement.

Signed and thumb printed.

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 24.1.33.

Proposed Communist demonstration in Eastern District

It is reported that certain 'Red' adherents in the Eastern District will hold a 'flying' meeting at the entrance of the Ee Zung Li (依仁里), Yangtszepoo Road, (near the Shanghai No.3 Cotton Mill) at about 5.45 p.m. to-day, January 24. It is further reported that the meeting, which is to be regarded as a manifestation of the workers' year-end struggle, will be under the control of a representative of the Shanghai Mutual Society (MOPR) named Siao Zau (小邹).

Ex. 2
G.[illegible]-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

[illegible] POLICE
[illegible] REGISTRY.
File No. 54/17

S.2, S.B. 24, ~~[illegible]~~ Station,

Date Jan. 24, 1933

Subject (in full) Proposed communist activity in Eastern District on January 24,1933.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.S.I. Inspector,

Agent No. ~~5679~~ 3247 Kuh 19/1/33 reports that certain "Red" adherents in the Eastern District will hold a "flying" meeting at the entrance of the Ee Zung Li (義中里), Yangtszepoo Road, (near the Shanghai No.3 Cotton Mill) at about 5.45 p.m. January 24. It is further reported that the meeting, which is to be regarded as a manifestation of the workers' year-end struggle, will be under the control of a representative of the Shanghai Mutual Society (MOPR) named Siao Zau (蕭昭).

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Above information includes in I.R. 24/1/33
JR

File
JWS 1.2.33.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yangtszepoo Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. 23rd, 1933

Subject (in full) Information received from Shanghai Cotton Mill, 1970 Yangtszepoo Road.

Made by J.D.C. 54 Ito Forwarded by D.S.I. Shields

Sir,

A telephone message received from the Shanghai Cotton Mill 1970 Yangtszepoo Road to the effect that on 24-1-33 time unknown, a number of communists will hold a meeting at an open field near Shanghai Cotton Mill 197[illegible] Yangtszepoo Road or at Yee Zung Lee off Yangtszepoo Road.

The undersigned proceeded to the above mill and met a Japanese Clerk named Makino who stated that the above information had been received from the Japanese Consulate.

The undersigned then communicated with the Japanese Consulate by telephone and ascertained that they had received the above information from some Chinese source to-day but they were not sure whether the information is correct or not.

If they receive any further information they will inform this Station.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I. Moore informed by Telephone
23.1.33. J. Shields

J. D. C. 54

Sen: Det: i/c

D.S.[illegible]

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY.
No. D 2554/17

Special Branch S. 2. Station,
Date March 2, 1933.

Subject (in full) Attempted communist demonstration outside the Ee Zung Li (依仁里), Yangtszepoo Road, on January 24, 1933.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Ross

In connection with the attached file on the subject of the arrest of Zien Kyung San (徐金山) and Yang Nyi Chuin Tsz (嚴二裙子) on a charge of propagating communism outside the Ee Zung Li (依仁里), Yangtszepoo Road, at 5.45 p.m. January 24, 1933, I have to state that these two individuals were apprehended by C.D.S. 48 and C.D.C. 281 who had been detailed for observation duty in the vicinity of the said alleyway in consequence of information supplied by Agent A-3247.

It was due to the initiative displayed by the aforementioned two detectives that the accused who were observed to be acting suspiciously were arrested from amongst a crowd, and upon being searched were found to be in possession of a bundle of communist handbills obviously intended for dissemination. The charge against the first accused who was identified as an informer in the employ of the Public Safety Bureau was withdrawn, but the second was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on February 20, 1933. I therefore recommend that the good work of C.D.S. 48 and C.D.C. 281 in connection with this case be recognised.

Agent A-3247, who supplied the original information, has been awarded the sum of $10 to cover expenses incurred by him.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

$2,

Please keep on record and bring up again when C.D.S. 48 and C.D.C. 281 do conspicuously good work.

3:3:33.

Noted Pobo 4/3/33

File JHS 4:3:33.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D 2554/17
D. 23/2/33

Special Branch S. 2. xStationx

REPORT

Date February 23, 1933

Subject (in full) Recommendations in the case of the arrest of two suspected Communists, Zien Kyung San (徵金山) and Yang Nyi Chuin Ts (殷二祝子) on January 24, 1933.

Made by D.S.I. Everest. *Forwarded by* A.B.K. Qi.

With reference to the attached file relating to the arrest by the Municipal Police on January 24, 1933, of two persons engaged in communist activities, I respectfully suggest that the services of C.D.S. 48, C.D.C. 281 (Special Branch) and C.D.C. 161 (Yangtszepoo) be recognized. Brief particulars of the case in question are given hereunder :-

On the morning of January 24 information was received that local communists would attempt to hold a demonstration in the vicinity of the Shanghai (No.3) Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, at 5.45 p.m. the same day. At approximately 5.50 p.m. a crowd commenced to gather at the entrance to an alleyway adjacent to the mill. C.D.S. 48, C.D.C.s 161 and 281, who had been posted for special duty in this locality, then effected the arrest of two male Chinese each of whom were carrying a bundle of communist pamphlets believed to be intended for dissemination. These two persons, who gave their names as Zien Kyung San (徵金山) and Yang Nyi Chuin Ts (殷二祝子) were subsequently charged with "Preparing to propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Peoples Three Principles." The 1st accused, however, stated that he was employed as an informer by Inspector Lieu Kya Jing (呂克敬) of the Public Safety Bureau. This statement was later verified and at the request of the Chinese Authorities the charge against this accused was withdrawn. The 2nd accused appeared for trial before the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court and on February 20 was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

B. B. Everest.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 25 Inst.
T.H. 2000-8-32

RECOMMENDATIONS

Special Branch S. 2. ~~Station.~~

February 23, 1933.

I recommend that No. C.D.S. 48 (Sp. Br.) / C.D.C. 281 " Name Zee Tuh Zung (翟篤成) / Ling Zung Foo (林宗南)
~~C.D.C. 161 (Yipoo)~~

Be advanced _____ months in seniority
Be highly commended _____
Be rewarded in the sum of _____
Be commended _____
} for the following :

(1) Meritorious act whilst in the execution of his duty.

(2) Exceptional work performed during the quarter ending _____.

DETAILS.

The above mentioned detectives were on duty in the vicinity of the Shanghai (No.3) Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, on the evening of January 24, 1933, as a result of information received that a demonstration by local communists would be held in the locality. At 5.50 p.m. they effected the arrest of two male Chinese each of whom were in possession of a bundle of communist pamphlets. One of these persons was subsequently sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment while the charge against the other was withdrawn at the request of the Chinese Authorities by whom he was employed as informer .

J B Ku

C.Inspr. /C. or Sen. Detective.

D.O." " or D.D.O." "

(Crime Diary No. should be given if any)

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 22.2.33.

Communist Propaganda

Yang Nyi Chiun Ts (楊 一 駿 子) who was arrested on January 24, 1933, on Yangtszepoo Road, near Kwanghsin Road on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R. 25/1/33), appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on February 20 when he was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S'HAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
D 25534/12
22/2/33

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Yangtszepoo Police Station.
21st February 1933.

CRIME REGISTER No: 98/33.

Diary Number: 4.

Nature of Offence: Poss.Comnst. Literature.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9 a.m. - 11 a.m. 21/2/33.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Final Diary

During the times stated above, the accused, Ying Yi Chuin Ts, was re-arraigned before the High Court, and was sentenced to one year and 6 months imprisonment.

R.C.Black
D.S.205.

Sen.Det.i/c.

D. D. A. "D"

D.i/c., Sp.Br.

D.I. Kuh.

S2, For attention please
JMG
22:2:'33.

SBR 22/2

Copy of daily report attached
Kuh 22/2

...ed, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

/ Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 20.2.33 19 F. I. R. No. 92/33 Stn. No. 9763-3

Reg. No. 5/84490-1 Stn. Yangtszepoo Procurator Tsang Judges Zau Chow Tsang

SHEET 6

SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT - P.M.

Proceedings:- Mr. T.S. Lea appeared for the Police.

J U D G M E N T O N L Y

Decision:- 2nd accused:- one year and six months imprisonment for preparing to commit an offence against the internal security with violence.

2 days detention prior to this judgment to count as one day's imprisonment.

Reactionary pamphlets confiscated in accordance with the Charge Sheet.

C.N.R.

S 2, For attention please

22:2:'33

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m, 10-32

(17) Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2557/33
Stn. No. 6785
Date 15/2/33

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Extract of Proceedings in S. J. D. Court for 13/2/33 19 F. I. R. No. 93/33

Reg. No. C5/84490-1 Stn. Yangtszepoo Procurator Tsong Zau. Chow Foen

Sheet No.5.

In the 2nd Branch High Court of Kiangsu. 13/2/33

Mr T.S. Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Tsoong Chuen Foo, Nyi Sih Hong and Tseu Yung Ding appeared for the 2nd Accused.

Proceedings. Yang Nyi Chuin Ts accused;- At one time I worked for the Japanese mills in Yangze-poo but now I work for the Sing Sing Chinese Mill.

Mr Lea :- The accused is charged under Art: 103 Section 2 of the C.C.R/G. and was arrested at 5.05 P.M. outside the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 3 in the Yangze-poo district on the 24/1/33.

C.D.C.281:- At about 5P.M. 24/1.33 I went with C.D.C.48 and arrested the acc; with another in possession of a parcel of communistic papers which he was about to distribute. At the time of his arrest the parcel was opened. The acc; said that a man named Wong Sen gave him the papers. He also asked him to distribute them.

2nd Accused :- As I was about to leave the mill I was met by a man named Wong Sen who asked me to hold a parcel for him while he went to meet a friend. At the time I was holding the parcel I was arrested by the detectives. The papers were wrapped up in a newspaper and I did not know what they were. The detectives opened the parcel themselves. I am an informer to the Japanese Cotton Mills

Counsels sum up.

Decision. 2nd Acc Pleadings concluded. Remand for judgement till 20.2.33.

C.T.E. till 1.30.p.m.

S2, Please see and pass to SI for disposal.

S.I. Kuh.

N.S. Lea 15:2:33.

Noted returned to SIR 15/2.

Reg. Kuh 15/2

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m 10-32

Political Section

2554/17

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 3/2/33. **19** **F. I. R. No.** 92/33. **Stn. No.** 9763-4.

Reg. No. 5/84490 **I.** **Stn.** Y'Poo **Procurator** Tsoong. **Judge** Yoh. Zau. Chow.

Sheet. No.4.

High Court.

Proceedings.

Mr S.T.Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Lea:- The 1st accused was charged in this court for Possession of Communistic Literiture, the pleading of the case was not closed. The police now make an application to the court for the withdrawal of the charge, as he is employed by the Public Safety Bureau as an informer.

1st accused. questioned re, name, address, etc.

Decision.

1st accused:- The S.M.C. having withdrawn the charge he is now to be released.

G.L.

S2,
For necessary action and please pass to Registry file.
J.G.

FEB 4 1933

Registry:
The case against the 2nd accused Yeung Yui Chuen to appear before bench on 13/2/33.
6/2/33.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 2534/17
S. I. Station
31/1/33
Date January 31, 19

Subject (in full) Enquiries at Public Safety Bureau re Zee Ching San (倉慶三).

Made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson Supt

Enquiries at the Public Safety Bureau confirm the statement of the prisoner Zee Ching San that he has been in the employ in the Public Safety Bureau as an informer for about 3 months with pay of $20 per mensem.

The Public Safety Bureau forwarded a dispatch to the Court this afternoon stating that the prisoner was their informer and requesting that he be handed over to be dealt with.

They desire that the Shanghai Municipal Police would not raise any objection.

Up to the present time there has been no trial. Only an investigation by one judge. The charge can therefore be withdrawn if the police so desire. The accused can then go by himself to the Public Safety Bureau.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

DAB
2/2/33

O.C.I.B.
Please see the order

accused Zee Kyung $2, was released by Court today. Feb 3. BAB 2.2 3/2/33

For necessary action

DAB
2/2/33

Copy of this report forwarded D.I. Black, Yangtzepoo Station.

BAB
2/2/33

31:1:'33.

25/1/33

Supt. Yau Shau-liang.

Reference attached file

The 1st accused - Zien Kayung Dan (簡家榮) states he is an informer of a member of the Bureau of Public Safety named Li Ka Ching.

Can you verify this information.

B.B. Burnett
D.S.D
S.2.

Yes. This man is in the employ of Ma the subordinate of Huang Ying Hwa. Dan

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-32

5 copies

Political Section

...SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
...S B. REGISTRY
25554/17

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 25.1.33. 19 F. I. R. No. 92/33 Stn. No. 9763-3

5/84490-1 Yangtszepoo

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge Zau

Accused (1) Zien Kyung San ( ) Age.19 Coolie
(2) Yang Nyi Chuin Ts ( ) " 29 "

Charge Preparing to propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Peoples Three Principles. Cont. to Art. 103 Section 2 of the C.C.R.C.
For that they did procure communist literature with intent to propagate a doctrine irrenoncilable with the Peoples Three Principles at 5.50 p.m. 24.1.33. at Y'poo Road.
Compt. S.M.P.

Proceedings Mr. Lea for the Police:- The accused are charged under Art. 103 of the CCRC. At 5.05 p.m. on the 24/1/33 the Police of the Political Brannh received information that a communistic demonstration would be carried out in the Yangtszepoo District outside the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 3. Police were detailed to keep observation and the two accused were arrested in possession of these pamphlets (produced) . The 1st accused told the Police that he was working in the Kong Dah sock factory and that he met a man named Kong San who gave him the pamphlets to be distributed. He further stated that he is an informer to one named Lee Kya Jang, a detective of the Public Safety Bureau. The 2nd accused also said that he knows Wong San. A Japanese went to the Station and asked for the release of the 2nd accused and said that he was employed by him to make enquiries regarding communistic movements amongst the mill workers, but as the 2nd accused never said anything about this before the Japanese turned up, the Police do not believe it and object to the release of the 2nd accused on this pretext. The Japanese is in Court if the Court wishes to hear him. He can only tell the Court that the 2nd accused was employed by him, which has nothing to do with the crime committed by the 2nd accused.

C.D.C. 48 :- We received information that pamphlets would be distributed outside the Shanghai Cotton Mill No 3, and we were sent there to keep watch. I saw the 1st accused come there with the pamphlets in his possession and I arrested him as he was about to distribute them. He told me that Wong San gave him the pamphlets and that Wong lived at Liaoyang Road. The Police went there and

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

D 20115

Report sent with 2 pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Meichow Road near Holung Road	Time found	10.30a.	Date	25/2/33.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Dah Doong Rubber Factory.
How distributed? (If known).	-----
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communistic.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-----
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-----
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-----

O.K. 27/2

Signed J V Shields

Date 28th February 1933

for C. I. etc. i/c. Yangtszepoo *Station.*

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with two pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Rangoon Road near Whashing Road.	Time found	11 p.m.	Date	25.2.33.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Shanghai Water Works.
How distributed? (If known).	--
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communistic.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	--
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	--
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	--

D.f. 27/2
Kuh.

Signed [signature]

Date Feb. 25, 1933.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Yulin Road *Station.*

Special Branch,
Section 2,
February 25, 1933.

Communication Control Room

Please circulate the following message to West Hongkew and Hongkew Stations:-

"Information has been received that commu ists will attempt to stage a demonstration in the vicinity of Purdon Road Market at 10 a.m. to-day."

D. S. I.
Special Branch.

CCP

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 25.2.33.

Communist Propaganda

A parcel containing about 300 communist handbills bearing on the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day - February 25- was found in the vicinity of Macao and Ferry Roads at 2 a.m. February 25.

為「二·五」國際失業鬪爭日告上海工人書

全上海的工友們！

在世界經濟恐慌加深中，資本家利潤和壓迫工人的手段更加利害了！工人生活更加艱苦，現在全世界上已經有五千萬以上的工人失業了。上海現在二十九也有四五十萬人失業。

已，祠蘇聯 現有一個工人失業，五年計劃四年完成，工人都在忙碌前進，大大的增加了！工作大大的減少了！現在蘇聯工人每天只作七小時的工作做四天休息一天（就是五天一禮拜），休息的日子還要發工錢。

最慘苦的是中國的工人，拿上海來說吧，二十萬人要找工作，工廠停工，急忙要雇工人的時候，工廠的門還是緊緊關住，裏面工人做苦工，做的要死，還要受資本家工頭老闆的打罵，剝削工錢，停止雇工，沒有一切甲外資本家和軍閥壓迫，大大的增加了！還要到三日五日發一次工錢，有時候還要打罵剋錢，這樣一來，使失業工人沒有飯吃，地主人人大都逃避，不收租，農民沒有錢交租！

全上海的工友們！二月廿五日是全世界工人失業鬪爭日，全世界的工人都在加緊鬪爭，反對資本進攻，反對大量和飢餓，我們全上海的工友們也一樣的加緊起來！

反對國民黨賣國投降，反對帝國主義國民黨的白色恐怖！

反對日本進攻我國東三省，和進攻二次紅滬上海！

不許帝國主義干涉工人的組織！

不許國民黨賣國劉湘軍隊調動和重慶作和調動！

撤制日貨，反收日貨，擁助東北義勇軍！

加入共產黨，擁護蘇維埃，擁護中國工農紅軍抗日！

反對國民黨賣國投降，反對日本進攻，擁護蘇維埃，擁護中國工農紅軍抗日！

加入共產黨，擁護蘇維埃，擁護中國工農紅軍抗日！

國民黨是一切甲外資本家的走狗，他們壓迫工人，他不准工人成立抗日救國會，他用極殘酷的白色恐怖，來摧殘工人的鬪爭。資本家的走狗，也就是工人的敵人，他們幫助資本家收買工人，出賣工人的利益。上海許多紗廠工人鬪爭，都是被國民黨，被資本家收買的流氓，破壞的，最近水電公司的罷工友被他們出賣了！

國民黨是日本及一切帝國主義的忠實走狗，他們不抗日本，他把東三省送給日本，又讓日本強占山海關，進攻熱河，華北，他調全國精銳軍隊，進攻紅軍，圍止紅軍出兵抗日，他用欺騙和威脅的方法，叫我們不鬪爭，他們反對工人罷工，反對農民分地，他們反對抗日，他們幫助日本及一切帝國主義壓迫民眾，他們反對蘇維埃，反對中國共產黨，他們反對土地革命，他們反對抗日救國，他們反對一切反革命派別，要產階級的教授，向革命進攻！

全上海的工友們，用我們工人的力量來答覆日本及一切帝國主義國民黨和一切反革命派別的進攻吧！

全上海英勇的工友們，起來為自己的利益而鬪爭吧！

中國共產黨江蘇省委宣傳部 二月

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Rd *Station,*

REPORT

Date 25-2-33 *19*

Subject (in full) To Officer in charge Special Branch.

Made by D.S.I. Taplin. *Forwarded by* Inspt.

Sir,

At 11 p.m. 24-2-33 a large number of communist pamphlets were found in the vicinity of Macao and Ferry Roads, at 2 a.m. 25-2-33 a further quantity was found and also four communist books. Pamphlets and books forwarded to Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Handbills bearing an "Anniversary of International Unemployment movement Day" - Feb 25.

J. Taplin
D.S.I.

D.R. 25/2

Sub

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2554/15
Date 25 / 2 / 33

Special Branch, S.M.P.

February 24, 1933.

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT
DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1933.

Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day - February 25 - possible activities of communistic elements

A scrutiny of communist handbills obtained during the past few days and according to information from various sources, indicates that the local Chinese Communist Party have planned to hold demonstrations in various parts of the Settlement on February 25 in commemoration of the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day.

Unemployed workers of various industrial concerns in the Western District plan to assemble between 5 and 6 a.m. February 25 outside the N.W.K. Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 62 Robison Road. The signal to commence proceedings will be the firing of a cracker following which communist handbills bearing on the occasion will be distributed and slogans shouted. This gathering later proposes to demonstrate at the entrances of various cotton mills in the Western District.

Information from another source indicates that a number of unemployed workers from Western District and Chapei have planned to meet in the vicinity of the Kawamura Memorial Tower, junction of Robison and Ferry Roads, between 10 and 11 a.m. February 25. This group may make an attempt to loot the Pan Nyi Tah (滿義泰) and Zung Tah (仁泰) Rice Shops on Robison Road near the Memorial Tower, and other rice shops in the Western District.

A further meeting of unemployed workers will be held near the Kawamura Memorial Tower at 5 p.m., after which they plan to visit various food shops in the neighbourhood of Ferry and Robison Roads and consume food for which they will refuse to pay. In this connection it is learned that the San Ming (三民) Restaurant, 486 Connaught Road and the

Tseu Nyi Tah (周義泰) Food Shop, 4602 Robison Road, have been singled out for special attention.

Other attempts to demonstrate are expected near the following areas and in Jessfield Village between 5 and 6.30 p.m. :-

Robison - Penang Roads

Tonquin - Macao Roads.

Ichang - Gordon Roads.

It is also reported that demonstrations in the form of "flying" meetings will take place in the vicinity of cotton mills in the Eastern District either during the early morning or evening and also outside the premises of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Yangtszepoo Road. They also propose attacking a Japanese cloth shop on Yangchow Road.

Communist handbills may be thrown from the buildings of departmental stores on Nanking Road or near the New World Amusement Resort during the busy hours of the day.

Unemployed workers in the Northern District and Western Chapei propose to assemble at 2.30 p.m. on Chung San Road near the railway track and proceed to a Japanese leather factory known as the Kiangnan Leather Factory (江南製革廠) at Tan Tsz Wan (潭子灣), Western Chapei, which premises they will forcibly occupy.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Distribution :

Same as Daily Intelligence Report.

Bomb and threatening letter left under gate of K.K. Printing Factory

A loaf of bread in which was a hand grenade together with a threatening letter purporting to emanate from the "Blood & Soul Corps" was found under the iron gates of the K.K. Printing Factory, also known as the San Yih (三益) Company, a Chinese concern located at 797 Kwenming Road, at 8.30 p.m. February 23.

The letter warns the management against dealing in Japanese goods and threatens destruction of the factory.

No previous letters of this nature have been received by this concern which also claims that at no time has it dealt in Japanese goods.

Communist Propaganda bearing on "Anniversary of International Unemployment Movement Day" - February 25

Copies of two communist handbills entitled respectively "Letter to unemployed workers in Shanghai" and "Letter to unemployed workers of Japanese cotton mills" bearing on the anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day, which falls on February 25, were obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on February 28. These handbills purport to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Shanghai Western District Unemployed Workers' Committee. Apart from denouncing the political rule of the Kuomintang and the oppressions of the Japanese Imperialists, they advocate that all unemployed workers hold demonstrations on the occasion of this anniversary - and that groups be organized to seize clothing and rice from shops. These groups will be called "Clothing and Rice Distribution Groups".

Naval

Coastal Defence Gunboats - launching ceremony

The launching of two coastal Defence Gunboats "Suining" and "Funing", constructed in the Kiangnnn Dock, took place at Kaochengmiao at 10 a.m. Feb. 23 when some 40 Chinese including Chen Shao Kwan, Minister of Navy, were present. The following is the description of the new vessels:-

Length - 130 feet.
Beam - 20 feet.
Draught - 7 feet.
Displacement - 300 tons.
Speed - 12 knots.
Armament - two 3" guns and 3 machine guns.

The new vessels are sister ships to the Kiangning and Haining launched from the same yard on October 10, 1932.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & I.B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2554/15
24/2/33

Special Branch S. 2. Station,

REPORT

Date February 24, 1933.

Subject (in full) Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day -- February 25 -- Possible happenings.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D Bkh A.I.

Information from Agents A-4527, A-4627 and A-4827 indicates that some 60 unemployed workers of various industrial concerns in the Western District will assemble between 5 and 6 a.m. February 25 outside the N.W.K. Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 62 Robison Road, for the purpose of holding a demonstration which will be preceeded by the firing of a cracker. Communist handbills bearing on the aforementioned anniversary will be distributed.

Seen by I/c B.P. I/c S.B. To see & return direct to I/c Sp. Sec. Jas. B.P.

The gathering will then proceed in isolated groups to the entrances of various cotton mills in the Western District with the object of disseminating communist literature.

The activities of the demonstrators will be supervised by one Sung Yeu Wei (宋友偉), member of the Unemployed Workers Section of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party, whose description is as follows :-

Age 41; height 5' 6"; native of Shantung; round face; sallow complexion; medium build. Usually dressed in a blue cotton jacket and pants and wearing a foreign cap.

Agents A-4427 and 4727 report that certain unemployed workers from Western District and Chapei, numbering some 200, have planned to meet in the vicinity of the Kawamura Memorial Tower, junction of Robison and Ferry Roads, between 10 and 11 a.m. February 25 following which they will loot the Pan Nyi Tah (潘義泰) and Zung Tah (仁義泰) Rice Shops on Robison Road near the Memorial Tower. Should they be prevented by the Police, it is reported that they will raid other rice shops in the Western District, for a similar object.

The aforementioned unemployed workers, in groups of 50

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

persons each, will again gather in the vicinity of the Kawamura Memorial Tower at 5 p.m. the same day after which they will proceed to various food shops in the neighbourhood of Ferry and Robison Roads and consume food and refuse to pay for it. In this connection it is learned that they propose visiting the San King (三 元) Restaurant, 486 Connaught Road, and the Tseu Nyi Kyi (慈義社) Food shop, 4602 Robison Road. They will then return to the Kawamura Memorial Tower where they will hold a demonstration confining their activities to the distribution of handbills and shouting of slogans.

Agent A-4827 reports that certain unemployed workers from the Northern District and Western Chapei have proposed to assemble at 2.30 p.m. on Chun San Road near the railway track and then proceed and occupy a Japanese leather factory known as the Kiangnan Leather Factory (江南) at Tan Tsz Wan (潭子灣), Western Chapei.

Information from Agents A-4327 indicates that other attempts to demonstrate are expected near the following areas and in Jessfield Village between 5 and 6.30 p.m:-

Robison - Penang Roads

Tonquin - Macao Roads

Ichang - Gordon Roads

It is also reported that demonstrations in the form of "flying" meetings will take place in the vicinity of cotton mills in the Eastern District either during the early morning or evening.

At about 5.30 p.m. some 100 unemployed workers in the Eastern District have planned to meet on Yangchow Road and later hold a demonstration outside the Shanghai Waterworks

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-3-

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

Company on Yangtszepoo Road under the pretext of making an appeal for the stoppage of water on Tongshan Road and other places in the Eastern District. The unemployed workers have also proposed to attack the Japanese cloth shop on Yangchow Road.

It is likewise reported that communist handbills ~~may be thrown from the buildings of departmental stores on Nanking Road or near the New World Amusement Resort during the busy hours of the day.~~

In connection with the commemoration of the aforementioned anniversary, I forward herewith, together with summarized translations, copies of two communist handbills entitled "Letter to Shanghai Juvenile Unemployed Workers" and "Outline of Slogans bearing on the"February 25 Anniversary", both purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, ~~which were obtained by Agent A-4627 in Western Chapei on February 23,1933.~~

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A summary of the foregoing is being prepared for distribution.

DBR 24/2

D.C. (Drive)

forwarding information and forms of to D.O."B" The summary will be sent wall Bureaus and districts.

H Owens
O. i/c Sp

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL ENTITLED "LETTER TO SHANGHAI JUVENILE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT MOVEMENT DAY, FEBRUARY 25", PURPORTING TO EMANATE FROM THE PROPAGANDA SECTION OF THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE ON FEBRUARY 18, 1933, WHICH WAS OBTAINED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN WESTERN CHAPEI ON FEBRUARY 23, 1933.

To the juvenile unemployed workers throughout Shanghai:

Unite and struggle to commemorate the International Unemployment Movement Day, February 25!

Under the rule of the imperialistic Kuomintang, thousands and thousands of workers have been rendered jobless. The factory managements increase the labour, lengthen the hours, dismiss the workers and suspend business. The number of workers driven out from the factories on to the road is increasing. Everywhere, even in England, France or America, is full of unemployed workers. The number of unemployed workers in Shanghai exceeds 500,000.

The traitorous Kuomintang Government has become the loyal running dog of the Imperialists and is spending billions of dollars in the attack on the Red Army of labourers and peasants. The Kuomintang is not relieving our unemployed workers with a single cash, nevertheless it is cruelly oppressing us, destroying our unity, arresting our leaders and hoping that we die of starvation. Now February 25, the day for the world unemployed workers to struggle with the capitalists, imperialists and Kuomintang, is approaching! Let us hold processions and stage demonstrations to commemorate February 25!

Not a single unemployed worker can be found in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet Districts of China, where the 8-hour working system, the 6-hour working system for juvenile workers, unemployment relief, social insurance, etc. are in force. This is because the Soviet Government is the labourers' own government.

Juvenile unemployed workers, we shall never be able to exterminate all reactionary cliques such as the Third Party, the Abrogation Clique, the "AB" Group, etc. unless we overthrow the imperialistic Kuomintang, because all these cliques are assistants of the Kuomintang to murder the workers and peasants. Only the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Youth League are the leaders in the struggle of the unemployed workers. On February 25 of this year the Chinese Communist Youth League is launching a campaign to enlist thousands and thousands of juvenile workers and unemployed workers to join the League for the purpose of launching a counter-attack on the imperialistic Kuomintang.

February 25 is approaching! This year we are facing starvation and hunger. We, unemployed workers, are struggling with the capitalists, the Kuomintang and the imperialists. We understand that we must be united and besiege the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Social Bureau and the capitalists demanding food supply and work. We must employ the strength of the mass to destroy the oppression by the imperialistic Kuomintang!

(1) Unemployed workers, unite and hold demonstrations to commemorate the International Unemployment Movement Day, February 25!

(2) Besiege the offices of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Social Bureau and demand food and work!

(3) Demand the issue of emergency relief funds to unemployed workers, juvenile and adults alike!

(4) Oppose the dismissal of workers and demand the reinstatement of dismissed workers!

(5) Oppose the "5-day shift" and the "3-day shift"!

(6) Confiscate Japanese goods in order to relieve the unemployed workers!

(7) Oppose the arrest of unemployed workers and demand the immediate release of the leaders of the unemployed workers!

(8) Unemployed workers, join the Red Army and the North-Eastern Volunteers!

(9) Juvenile unemployed workers, join the Chinese Communist Youth League!

(10) Organize the Juvenile Unemployed Workers Committee!

TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL ENTITLED "OUTLINE OF SLOGANS BEARING ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT MOVEMENT DAY - FEBRUARY 25" PURPORTING TO EMANATE FROM THE PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT OF THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE WHICH WAS OBTAINED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN WESTERN CHAPEI ON FEBRUARY 23, 1933.

---

(1) All juvenile unemployed workers should unite and hold demonstrations in commemoration of the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day.

(2) Besiege the offices of the Municipal-ity of Greater Shanghai and the Bureau of Social Affairs and demand work and food.

(3) Demand an immediate issue of retirement gratuities to the unemployed.

(4) Oppose the dismissal of workers and reinstate the dismissed workers.

(5) Oppose "5-day and 3-day shifts".

(6) Confiscate Japanese goods for the relief of the unemployed.

(7) Oppose the arrest of unemployed workers and demand the immediate release of the arrested leaders of the unemployed workers.

(8) Unemployed workers, join the Red Armies and the North-Eastern Volunteer Armies.

(9) Let all juvenile unemployed workers join the Chinese Communist Youth League.

(10) Organize "Juvenile Workers' Committee of Unemployed Workers" and struggle for the juvenile workers.

Propaganda Department
of the
Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the
Chinese Communist Youth League.

February 20.

二二五国际失业运动斗争日的口号大纲

1、成千万的失业青工团结起来，示威进行，纪念二二五国际失业运动斗争日！
2、包国市政府社会局，要工做，要饭吃！
3、立刻发给失业工人的救济金，青年与成年同等！
4、反对开除工人，开除工人妨碍工作！
5、反对五日班，三日班，反对压号头！
6、没收日货，救济失业工人！
7、反对逮捕失业工人，立刻释放被捕失业工人的领袖！
8、失业工人到红军去，到东北义勇军去！
9、成千万的失业青工，加入共产青年团响应共产青年团一二八赤色的入团号召！
10、组织失业工人青工委员会，为失业青工的斗争而领导斗争！

共产青年团江苏省委
宣传部二月廿日。

Extract from Daily Intelligence Summary of 24.2.33.

Communist Propaganda bearing on "Amniversary of International Unemployment Movement Day" - February 25.

Copies of two communist handbills entitled respectively "Letter to unemployed workers in Shanghai" and "Letter to unemployed workers of Japanese cotton mills" bearing on the anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day, which falls on February 25, were obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on February 23. These handbills purport to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Shanghai Western District Unemployed Workers' Committee. Apart from denouncing the political rule of the Kuomintang and the oppressions of the Japanese imperialists, they advocate that all unemployed workers hold demonstrations on the occasion of this anniversary and that groups be organizee to seize clothing and rice from shops. These groups will be called "Clothing and Rice Distribution Groups".

Fm. 2
G. 35m-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 25 5 #/15
Pootoo Road Station

REPORT

Date 24-2-33 19

Subject (in full) To Officer in charge Special Branch.

Made by D.S.I. Taplin *Forwarded by* Sinclair Supt.

Sir,

I beg to report that information has been received to the effect that 6 communists held a meeting at 8 p.m. on the 23-2-33, in a small hut off Chungsan Road at the rear of the Central Mint, to make arrangnents for "International Unemployment Movement Day" 25-2-33. The meeting was presided over by one named "Siau Chang" (小張). The following resolutions were passed.

(1)The robbing of Rice and Clothes shops.

(2)Taking food at food shops and then refusing to pay.

(3)Distributing of pamphlets.

(4)Location mentioned Jessfiled Village and Robison Road.

(5) Time - between 5 and 6 p.m.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. Taplin
D.S.I.

$2, Please reply and report.

D.I. Kuh. 24:2:'33.

DBR 24/2

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
D 2534/15
S. 2, Sp.Br. Station,
21 2 33
Date February 23 1933

Subject (in full) Communist handbills bearing on the "Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day" --February 25.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* J.B.Au D.I.

I forward herewith, together with summarized translations, copies of two communist handbills entitled "Letter to Unemployed Workers in Shanghai in connection with the Unemployment Movement Day on February 25" and "Letter addressed to Unemployed Workers of Japanese Cotton Mills", purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Preparatory Committee of Shanghai Western District Unemployed Workers Committee respectively, which were obtained by Agents A4827 and A4427 in Western Chapei on February 22, 1933.

713

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Divns).

Information and favour of passing to D.O.s.

J.P. Owens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

FEB 23 1933

D.Os A.B.C.D.

Information disseminated

FEB. 24 1933 D. C. (Divisions)

File

JPG

25:2:'33

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL ENTITLED "LETTER TO UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN SHANGHAI IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNEMPLOMENT MOVEMENT DAY ON FEBRUARY 25",PURPORTING TO EMANATE FROM THE PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT OF THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY,WHICH WAS OBTAINED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN WESTERN CHAPEI ON FEBRUARY 22,1933.

Unemployed workers throughout Shanghai,

February 25 is the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day and it is on this date that all employed and unemployed workers throughout the world should rise, hold demonstrations and protest against the following in order to secure their emancipation :-

(a) Unemployment
(b) Hunger
(c) Attack by capitalists
(d) Reactionary political rule
(e) Imperialistic warfare and attack on Soviet Russia.

Under the iron heel of the imperialistic Kuomintang, the labouring masses in China are exposed to the tyrannical oppression and aggression of capitalists. The number of unemployed workers exceeds half the total number of workers in our country, which is due to the fact that Chinese and foreign capitalists are either dismissing large numbers of workers or suspending their business operations. The employed workers who are in receipt of reduced wages and are given heavy work are practically on the same level as the unemployed.

Unemployed workers, we are unable to tolerate our hardships any longer. Our only hope is to oppose the attacks of the capitalists.

Organize and join unemployment committees.
Demand food, clothing and lodging from the Kuomintang and capitalists.
Oppose the attack on Jehol by the Japanese Imperialists who are also contemplating to perpetrate a second outrage in Shanghai.
Oppose the arrest by the Kuomintang of unemployed workers as well as anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist masses.

The Kuomintang are rendering assistance to capitalists. They afford no relief to unemployed workers, forbide them to raise subscriptions, arrest and massacre unemployed workers who are collecting contributions or participating in street demonstrations. Moreover, they are spending billions of dollars in the attack on the Red Armies and not a single soldier has been despatched to fight against the Japanese. Oppose the White Terror of the Kuomintang and demand that the military expenditure to undertake anti-Communist campaigns be utilized for the relief of unemployed workers.

The foreign Powers are also assisting the Japanese to effect the partition of China. With the open assistance of the League of Nations - especially the British and French Imperialists - the Japanese are intensifying their attack on Jehol and contemplating the bombardment of all China. Confiscate Japanese goods and convert the proceeds for the relief of unemployed workers as well as the North-Eastern Volunteer Armies.

There are no unemployed workers in Sovietized nations. After achieving the success of the first Five Years' Plan, Soviet Russia has commenced her second Five Years' Plan whereby the livelihood of the labouring masses will be greatly modified. The Chinese Communist Party is the sole leadership of the labouring masses.

All unemployed workers should therefore carry out struggles and hold demonstrations to commemorate the "February 25 Anniversary".

Propaganda Department
of the
Kiangsu Provincial Committee
Chinese Communist Party.

February, 1933.

為『三五』世界失業運動日告上海失業工人

上海的失業工友們！

二月廿五日是世界失業工人運動日五週年，全世界的失業工人和在業工人，都要一致起來開爭將行示威，反對失業，反對飢餓，反對資本進攻，反對反動政權，反對帝國主義大戰和進攻蘇聯，來爭取工人階級的澈底解放！

中國工人階級在帝國主義國民黨的鐵蹄下，受着資本家極殘酷的剝削壓迫，失業的人數，已在一千以上，在上海因為中外資本家實行合理化大批的解僱工人，歐業風潮，再加上帝國主義的燒火，軍閥國民黨的搜刮，已有五十餘萬工人失業。就是在業工人因為工資減少生活加重也與失業的地位，失業的工友們，我們的痛苦一刻，再也不能忍耐了。我們的出路，就是一致起來：反對資本進攻！

組織和加入失業委員會！

向國民黨資本家要飯吃，要衣穿，要房子住！

反對日本進攻熱河華北和準備二次血洗上海！

反對國民黨賣國失業工人和一切反日反帝群眾！

國民黨是專門幫助資本家剝削我們不但不救濟失業工人，而且不許工人舉行罷工，和時行示威的失業工人。國民黨用幾十萬洋錢的金錢去進攻紅軍，不用一個錢來救濟失業，國民黨調全國精銳軍隊去四次圍剿紅軍，阻止紅軍抗日，都動日本帝國主義進攻中國，國民黨始終不出一個兵去抗日，國民黨用假的抵抗來繼和民眾的抗日精神，反對國民黨的白色恐怖，扶助國民黨但止紅軍抗日的圍剿，要求國民黨把進攻紅軍的軍費來救濟失業工人！

一切帝國主義都是幫助日本的，國聯調查團報告書，十九國委員會報告書都是偏袒中國的，計劃，在國聯，尤其是英法帝國主義的面孔，日本進攻中國是不對的，不但不制止進攻熱河華北，並且準備二次血洗上海，和華北全中國，反對日本及一切帝國主義進攻中國，唯有和蘇聯，和全世界失業工人和被剝削的東北民眾聯合！

蘇聯工人和被剝削的東北民眾，已有一個工人失業，蘇聯第六個五年計劃成功，工人生活大大的改善了，現在正在開始第二次五年計劃，蘇聯工人和被剝削的東北民眾，受着帝國主義的壓迫，帝國主義因此恨蘇聯，要進攻蘇聯，我們反對帝國主義進攻蘇聯，我們要擁護蘇聯和瓜分中國，要求出路，我們反對帝國主義的進攻蘇聯，我們要擁護蘇聯！

中國共產黨是中國工人階級，他是反對資本家帝國主義的，他是中國革命唯一的領導者和組織者，他是為工農勞苦群眾的利益，我們失業工人和在業工人，成千成萬的團結在共產黨領導之下，向着帝國主義資本家國民黨進攻！

全上海的失業工友們！到爭將行示威紀念『三五』國際失業運動日！

中國共產黨江蘇省委宣傳部

二月

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL ENTITLED "LETTER ADDRESSED TO UNEMPLOYED WORKERS OF JAPANESE COTTON MILLS" PURPORTING TO EMANATE FROM THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE SHANGHAI WESTERN DISTRICT UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' COMMITTEE, WHICH WAS OBTAINED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN WESTERN CHAPEI ON FEBRUARY 22, 1933.

Brothers and sisters !

You should rise and unite at once because you are exposed to death from hunger and cold. You should refuse to pay land rental, oppose the demolition of straw huts and persist in occupying the workers' quarters.

Despite your present sufferings, the Japanese capitalists expel you from your quarters and the landowners in cooperation with the Kuomintang order the securing of licenses for your huts which will otherwise be demolished. This is obvious that they are driving you to death.

On the other hand the foreign imperialists conspiring with the Japanese imperialists as their vanguards, have occupied several provinces and massacred thousands and thousands of the toiling masses with the object of partitioning China. Instead of resisting the foreign invaders, the Kuomintang suppress anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist movements, massacre revolutionary masses and despatch soldiers to attack the Red Armies. Now is the time for you to rise and unite. Our slogans are as follows :-

1. Organize 'Unemployed Workers Committees' with a view to leading the unemployed in their struggles.

2. Besiege capitalistic concerns and demand work.

3. Besiege the offices of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and demand food, clothing, lodging and funds.

4. Compel the capitalists to issue retiring gratuities.

5. Organize 'Clothes and Rice Distribution Groups' and seize clothes and rice from these shops.

6. Organize "Free Food Groups" and proceed to food shops and eat without payment.

7. Organize 'Japanese Goods Investigation Groups' and confiscate Japanese goods for the relief of the unemployed.

8. Organize Volunteer Armies and proceed to the North-East to resist the Japanese invasions.

9. Oppose the partition of China by imperialists.

10. Expose the deceit of the Kuomintang and save the country by increasing the air force.

11. Expel all foreign imperialists from China.

12. Overthrow the Government of the running dogs and establish a "Democratic Political Rule."

13. Celebrate the recent victories of the Red Armies.

14. Support the Soviet Union by force of arms and welcome the arrival of the Soviet Ambassador to China.

Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Western District Unemployed Workers' Committee.

February 19.

敬告東洋紗廠失業工友書

親愛的弟兄姊妹們！

飢荒行得要命！大火燒着眉頭了。大家趕快一条心的團結起來！

（一）不繳捐稅租！（二）反对拆草棚！（三）死也不出工房！

打開窗子說亮話，我們有生活做的長光已經就困苦交閑，生活重吃不消，二錢太少不夠開消，現在失業了，要是打錢捐根前摆着就路一条，他媽的東洋老板真是狠心鳥龟，要趕我們出工房，衙衙的國民党公安局同地主又要我們打照會日拆草棚，媽的屄，我們就得飯也沒得吃，我們那裡来錢主要房捐家草棚拆了喜歡不給你咪我們到馬路上去吹風淋雨等死麼？对不住，我們要反对，大家齐心起来把占領色喜這些狠臉屄看看！

帝國主義國民党地主和資本家已是一貼貧金是拆東西来得我們九死一生都是他們幹的好事，帝國主義实行瓜分中國要我們當亡做也的奴隸，東洋帝國主義打死錢一年多長光佔了我們幾省地方屠殺了幾百萬的勞苦兄弟姊妹，國民党賣国主義的蔣介石背叛革命反日反帝運動屠殺革命民衆派兵去打抗日的西北紅軍，最近还好的慨地讓他狠的飛空轰國。親愛的弟兄姊妹們！大火燒着眉頭了，再不團結还等什麼呀！大家趕快起来！

1、組織失業工人委員會領導失業斗爭！

2、死守自己家要求立刻恢復工作！

3、包圍市政府要工做要飯吃要衣穿要住要救濟金！

4、武裝保護工人家立刻共清尽黄金！

5、組織分衣分米隊到大米店大衣鋪分衣分米！

6、組織吃飯團到大飯館吃飯不付飯錢！

7、組織檢查員偷偷沒收日貨破產自己！

8、組織武裝工人委員會準備暴力奪取政權！

9、反对帝國主義瓜分中國！

10、揭破國民党抵空轰國的欺騙！

11、驅逐日本及一切帝國主義滾出中國去！

12、打倒走狗政府建立民衆政權！

13、慶祝西北紅軍的新勝利！

14、武裝保護蘇联的迎蘇联大使来華！

滬西失業工人委員會籌備會謹啟 三月十九日

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. REGISTRY 2534/15

S.2 Sp.Br. Station 22/2/33

Date February 22 19 33.

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting bearing on the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day -- February 25.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D B Ku 22.

At a meeting held between 7 and 8 p.m. February 21 by five representatives of various communist organizations in the Eastern District in a Chinese dwelling (number unknown) in the Zung Nyeu Li (中女了), Chemulpo Road, under the auspices of a representative of the Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party named Li Tuh Faung (李德芳), the following resolutions were passed in connection with the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day which falls on February 25 :-

1) That communist leaflets containing slogans and other propaganda matter bearing on the anniversary be posted up on the various streets in the Eastern District on February 23.

2) That all employed and unemployed workers of various industrial concerns in the Eastern District be urged to commemorate the occasion.

3) That "Japanese Goods Investigation Groups" be organized on February 22 by the following organizations :-

a) Eastern District Committee : two groups of three persons each.

b) Shanghai Anti-Imperialist League : two groups of five persons each.

c) Mutual Aid Society : one group of five persons.

d) Communist Youth League : one group of four persons.

e) Federation of Labour Unions : two groups of five persons each, comprising employed and unemployed workers.

The meeting also passed the following resolutions:-

1) That preparations be made under the following designations to welcome the arrival of the ~~Investigation~~

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Commission of the International Anti-Imperialist League on March 5:-

(a) Tenants Federations

(b) Fellow Provincials Associations

(c) Elementary Schools

(d) Sisters' Groups

(e) Brothers' Groups

(2) That the general public be exhorted to oppose any increase in the water rates by landlords in the vicinity of Tongshan Road, and to besiege the Shanghai Waterworks Company for causing stoppage of water in the Eastern District.

The description of Li Tuh Faung who presided over the gathering is as follows :-

Age 24, native of Kiangsi, height 5'3", round face, dark complexion, stout build, last seen wearing a black cotton long gown and grey felt hat.

The foregoing information was supplied by Agent A4727.

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S. (Divns)
for information and favour of forwarding to D.S.O.

W. Givens
O. i/c. Sp. Br.

FEB 22 1933

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11[illegible]3

Agent

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 23-3 H/15

S.2, [illegible] Station, 33

REPORT

Date January 24 1933

Subject (in full) Meeting of Unemployed Workers regarding proposed activity on January 24, 1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.S.O. Inspector.

Agent No.56712 reports that at a meeting held by fourteen unemployed workers in the Western District in a dwelling house in the Ta Hoo Fang (大和坊), Jessfield Village, (Chinese controlled territory) between 4 and 5 p.m. January 25, it was decided that some 150 unemployed workers residing at Sze Zer Kai (四十四), San Zer Nyi Kai (卅二) and Zer Sze Kai (二十四), Jessfield Village, assemble at noon January 24 and proceed to the Social Bureau, Chun Hwa Road, Nantao, to request the authorities to issue rice, clothing and a sum of $2 to each unemployed worker.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Li.
I suggest that Dept. Hdqrs inform the Chinese authorities. DSO 6/2

SI,
Please inform Chinese Authorities and districts concerned. W.S.
24:1:33

Chinese Authorities & B.Well Station informed accordingly 11 a.m. 24/1/33.

File WS 24:1:33 JR Tan

Fm. 2
G. 35m-N-[illegible]

[illegible] DRAWER

[illegible] MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D 2537/15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. S.B. 24 ~~Station~~ 33

REPORT

Date January 22, 19 33

Subject (in full) Communist meeting re: Proposed Movement of Unemployed Workers in Western District to-day (Jan.22)

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D. S. Prokofiev

At a meeting held by fourteen "Red" adherents, ten of whom are employed and unemployed workers of various industrial concerns in the Western District, between 3.15 and 4 p.m. January 21 on the first floor of the Loo Tsung Koh (羅春閣) Teashop, 283 Chekiang Road, it was decided that the unemployed workers in Western District would assemble between 3 and 4 p.m. January 22 near Brenan Piece, Jessfield, and seize rice from certain large rice shops in the neighbourhood.

The above gathering which was presided over by one Zung Van Fu (陳禹富), native of Hunan, member of the Mutual Aid Society (MOHR), (further particulars not yet available), was reported to the undersigned by Agent No.56710.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.I.

Please inform Chinese Authorities and pass to Registry File.

22: 1: 33.

Chinese Authorities (P.S.B.) informed 11.20 a.m. 22/1

kuh.

January 22, 1933.

At a meeting held by red-adherents between 3.15 and 4 p.m. January 21 in a teashop, on Chekiang Road, it was decided that the unemployed workers in Western District be instructed to assemble between 3 and 4 p.m. January 22 near Bronan Piece, Jessfield Village and seize rice from certain large rice shops in the neighbourhood.

C.I.C.:

Please circulate the above information to the following:

D.C. (Divisions)

D.O. "B"

D.D.O. "E"

Officers i/c Gordon, Pootoo and Bubbling Well Stations.

D. S.

2551/15
1933

上海公共租界工部局警務部用箋

第　頁

逕覆者准
貴局本月十七日政字第十號密函為共匪將
於十月共黨失業工人紀念日舉行示威乘機搗
亂嗎為飭偽嚴防由准此查當時國慶部嚴
密防範故並無何種不幸事件發生相應函
覆並希
查照為荷此致
上海市公安局局長文

公元二年元月念日警務部長竇爾德

D.2554/15.

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

MUNICIPAL ... REGISTRY
2554/15
2. 1. 33

January 20, 33.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.10 of January 17 regarding possible demonstrations by communists on the occasion of the Unemployed Workers Commemoration Day on January 18 and to inform you that the necessary precautions were taken but nothing untoward occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

General Wen Hung-en,
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Greater Shanghai Municipality.

S. B. Reg[illegible]

2554/15

19 / .33

Translation of a confidential letter No. "Tseng 政 10" dated January 17, 1933, addressed to the Commissioner of Police from General Wen Hung-en, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

We are in receipt of a confidential report to the effect that local communists will hold processions, stage demonstrations and create disturbances on the occasion of the Unemployed Workers Commemoration Day on January 18. A confidential order to this effect was received sometime ago from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the contents was accordingly transmitted to you.

Apart from ordering our subordinate organs to adopt vigilang precautionary measures on the date in question, we request you to take similar steps with a view to maintaining peace and good order.

(Sealed) Wen Hung-en.

Translation of a confidential letter No. "Tseng 政 10" dated January 17, 1933, addressed to the Commissioner of Police from General Wen Hung-en, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

We are in receipt of a confidential report to the effect that local co mmunists will hold processions, stage demonstrations and create disturbances on the occasion of the Unemployed Workers Commemoration Day on January 18. A confidential order to this effect w s received sometime ago from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the contents was accordingly transmitted to you.

Apart from ordering our subordinate organs to adopt vigilang precaut onary measures on the date in question, we request you to take similar steps with a view to maintaining peace and good order.

(Sealed) Wen Hung-en.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,.....193.....

To.....

Letter from Shai Public Safety Bureau dated 17.1.33.

Subject: re Communist plan to stage demonstrations, etc today.

S2, FN
immediate translation.

DCSB.
Translation herewith [signature]
[signature] 18/1/33

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2554/15

Special Branch S.2, ... Station,

REPORT

Date 20/1/33 January 19 33

Subject (in full) Proposed demonstration by Unemployed Workers on January 18,1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.I. [illegible]

In addition to certain communist literature bearing on "Unemployed Hunger Movement Day" - January 18 - which has already been forwarded, I submit herewith, together with summarized translation, a copy of a further handbill entitled "Letter to Unemployed Workers regarding the Hunger Movement Day (January 18)" purporting to emenate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee, which was obtained by Agent No.56710 in Western Chapei on January 16.

Despite several conflicting reports regarding the possibility of communist activity on January 18 received from agents on the night of January 17, nothing of a definite nature was learned. However, reliable information from Agent No.56710 this morning shows that unemployed workers in the Eastern and Western Districts have decided not to participate in the proposed movement fearing the precautionary measures adopted by the local authorities. Nevertheless it is believed that sporadic dissemination of communist handbills bearing on the occasion by certain active communists and refugees will take place in the vicinity of the offices of the Social Bureau, Chun Hwa Road, Nantao, during the course of this morning.

Chinese authorities informed 19/1

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

W.G.

19:1:33.

Summarized translation of a communist circular entitled "Letter to Unemployed Workers ~~on the~~ Unemployed Hugner Movement Day (January 18)," purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on January 16, 1933.

January 18 is the Hunger movement day on which all unemployed workers, poor people as well as war and famine refugees throughout Shanghai should energetically participate in demonstrations and demand relief, food, clothing and lodging from the Kuomintang authorities and capitalists.

The reason why wer are deprived of our daily necessities is because Chinese and foreign capitalists and the Kuomintang are intensifying their aggression and oppression so that they might upkeep their wives and concubines. As the world economic terror is getting more tense coupled with the bombardment by Japanese forces in China, the local business market is tottering. Consequently Chinese and foreign capitalists intensify their attack on the workers by reducing their wages, imposing deliberate punishment, doubling their work, dismissing a large number of workers and suspending business operations whereby thousands and thousands of workers are driven to face cold and starvation. The Kuomintang is not only rendering assistance to Chinese and foreign capitalists but is despatching a large force to attack the Red Armies in Soviet areas.

On the approach of the lunar New Year, the capitalists are making preparations to celebrate the occasion whereas unemployed workers are exposed to cold and hunger.

January 28 is fast approaching. The Kuomintang will intensify its precautionary measures and White terror against any agitation by the people towards the Japanese invasion in the North-East. Unemployed workers must therefore unite with an undaunted spirit and participate in the Hunger Movement on January 18 despite the White terror of the Imperialists and the Kuomintang.

(1) Oppose and do away with the White Terror of the Imperialists and the Kuomintang.

(2) Demand food, clothing and lodging from Kuomintang organs and capitalists.

(3) Confiscate Japanese goods and turn the proceeds to unemployed workers and the North-Eastern Volunteer Armies.

(4) Demand that the Kuomintang issue relief to unemployed workers from the funds earmarked for the Anti-Communist campaign.

(5) Join the North-Eastern Volunteer Army and the Red Army.

(6) Oppose the bombardment on Jehol by Japanese imperialists.

(7) Oppose the attack on Soviet Russia and the partition of China by the Japanese and other imperialists.

(8) Restore and safeguard by force of arms the lost territory in the North-East.

(9) Oppose the attack on the Red Army by the Kuomintang and cancel the 4th Bandit Suppression Campaign.

(10) Organize and join "Unemployed Workers" Committees.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY

File No.

Pootoo Road Station,

Date January 11, 19

Subject (in full) Pamphlets found at Pootoo Road District.

Made by D.S.I. Taplin. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 9-45 p.m. on the 10-1-33, C.S.I. Chen brought to Station 33 small pamphlets, which he found on the road at the Corner of Ferry and Robison Roads. The following is a translation "Down with the Koumingtang.""Support Soviet Russian.""Confiscate Japanese goods." Pamphlets forwarded to Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

To Officer I/Charge Special Branch
D.D.O "B" Division.

Sir:
The Chinese Municipality and P.S.B. informed.
Loh
13/1/33

Reg.
These leaflets have already been dealt with in my report of 10/1.
Kuh
D.I. 11/1

Mr Loh,
Please see report of January 10 and convey information about pamphlets to Chinese authorities.
13/1/33

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 4577/46

Special Branch S.2. Station.

Further **REPORT**

Date January 10, 19 33.

Subject (in full) **Proposed demonstration at the Municipality of Greater Shangh ai and other official and public organizations by unemployed workers on January 18,1933.**

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Ennest.

I forward herewith, together with summarized translations of two communist circulars entitled (1) "Resolutions concerning Year-end Struggles" and (2) "Draft of an Outline of Activities of the Unemployed Workers in Shanghai", together with a number of coloured leaflets, which were obtained by agents Nos 5678 and 56710 in Western Chapei on January 9. The circulars give a comprehensive account of a proposed attack on the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and other official and public organizations by unemployed workers on January 18, while the leaflets, which are intended for distribution on January 18, refer to the demands of unemployed workers.

Further information has been received from Agents Nos 56710 and 56711 to the effect that the Chinese Communist Party proposed to detail certain members to write communist slogans on the walls of buildings in various streets in Shanghai between 7 and 9 p.m. January 10, as a preparatory measure for the forthcoming unemployed workers' movement on January 18. The agents further state that although no particular district has been selected, it is most probable that special attention will be paid to the vicinity of mills on Ferry, Macao, Penang, Robison and West Soochow Roads.

It is worthy of special note that although the Communist Party have chosen January 18 for demonstration of unemployed workers, the Anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day does not fall until February 25.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Summarized translation of a communist pamphlet entitled "Resolutions oncerning year-end struggles", dated 11th December 1932, purporting to have emanated from the "Central", which was obtained by the Municipal Police on January 9, 1933.

Under the present circumstances arising from the world economic crisis and the financial bankruptcy of the Chinese people, the Chinese and foreign capitalists are oppressing the workers by resorting to means such as the reduction of wages, prolongation of working hours, abolition of various allowances, increase of work, dismissal of workers, etc. etc. On the other hand, the Chinese working classes are forced by hunger to embark on revolutionary struggles and to resist the pressure of the Chinese and foreign capitalists. They declare "go-slow" strikes and stage demonstrations. The present year end will prove to be one of serious class struggles between the Chinese and foreign capitalists and the Chinese working class.

The Party, the League and the Labour Union must instantly prepare for the leadership of these class struggles. First of all, they should immediately make out concrete outlines of the year-end struggles, which should, in each instance, deal with the urgent demands of the workers of every industrial concern and factory. They should concentrate their efforts of organization on some central industrial concerns and factories and should be prepared for the year-end struggles by starting strikes and "go-slow" strikes. The outline of these struggles should also comprise the central demands of female workers, juvenile workers and unemployed workers. It should induce them to participate in the struggle of unemployed workers and should elect active elements on the Committee.

The outline of the struggles should comprise the following points:-

1) Oppose the dismissal of workers at the year-end.
2) Oppose the reduction of wages at the year-end.
3) Demand double pay at the year-end.
4) Demand holidays with pay on solar and lunar year-ends.
5) Demand issue of bonus.
6) Oppose the prolongation of working hours.
7) Demand 8-hour working day.
8) Demand immediate relief to unemployed workers.

In order to carry out and enlarge the year-end struggles and to ensure their success, the Party, the League and the Labour Union in various places should:-

1) Firmly lead the daily struggles of the workers, mingle with the vast working masses, understand their urgent demands and direct the struggle for their benefit.

2) Combine the year-end struggles of the employed workers with the hunger struggles of the unemployed workers, and organize demonstration movement of unemployed workers on January 18.

3) Detail active comrades to join the ranks of vast famine and war refugees in towns and villages (such as the outskirts of Shanghai, Harbin, Tongshan and Manchuria) and form organizations of famine and war refug ees. These refugees should be directed to stage hunger demonstrations to demand relief and accommodation from the imperialists, the Kuomintang, the landlord capitalists, Municipalities, Bureaux of Social Affairs, Chambers of Commerce, etc. and to occupy public buildings and confiscate Japanese goods.

4) Commence anti-imperialist struggles by supporting and enlarging the volunteer movement.

"Central"

December 11, 1932.

Summarized translation of a communist pamphlet entitled "Draft of an Outline of Activities of the Unemployed Workers in Shanghai", purporting to have emanated from the Preparatory Committee of the "Shanghai Workers' Committee", which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on January 9, 1933.
Chapei

The yoke of the international capitalists is responsible for much unemployment. The number of unemployed will always be on the increase so long as the economic terror of the capitalists remains intensified. The majority of the proletarian class in capitalistic countries have become unemployed workers. China is under the rule of international Imperialists and landlord classes. The former are intensifying their efforts to effect the partition of China and to oppress the inhabitants of the colonies, while the latter are imposing heavy taxes and high standards of revenue, thereby resulting in the closing down of many industrial concerns and the dismissal of a large number of workers. Toiling peasants likewise suffer from oppression. Following the Sino-Japanese conflict in Woosung and Chapei, several tens of thousands of workers of the San Yue Towel Factory, the Commercial Press Ltd., the Kiangnan Arsenal and other industrial concerns have become jobless, while a large number of refugees are now to be found in Chapei, Kaingwan, Woosung, Chenju, Nanziang and other war affected areas.

With the approach of the year-end, many workers are being dismissed by Chinese and foreign capitalists and their families are expelled from the factories and dormitories and are exposed with the bare necessities of life during this cold weather.

The only remedy of the unemployed workers is to unite their own strength and struggle against the capitalists and government authorities. Their demands are as follows :-

1. That the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the capitalists be requested to issue rice, cotton clothing, cotton bedding, firewood, coal and stoves, as well as an urgent year-end relief fund without further delay.

2. That living quarters and refugee camps be established at once to accommodate unemployed workers and refugees.

3. That house rent, water and electricity charges as well as other debts be not paid and that opposition be raised against the stoppage of water and electricity supplies.

4. That factories resume operations at once; workers be paid full wages during the period of suspension and that compulsary measures in the labour movement be opposed.

5. That Japanese goods be confiscated and auctioned and that the proceeds be divided among unemployed workers.

6. That the Social Bureau and the defunct General Labour Union give publicity regarding the relief funds allotted to unemployed workers.

7. That any arrest, search and expulsion of unemployed workers and refugees by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Council and other military and police authorities be opposed.

8. That the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Council and the capitalists be requested to issue provisional and regular financial assistance to unemployed workers.

9. That fundamental funds be earmarked to unemployed workers.

All unemployed workers irrespective of sex, age, religion and Clique should unite and organize committees in workers dormitories, alleyways and villages. They should also besiege the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Chamber of Commerce, industrial concerns and their sales departments, vacant buildings and lodging houses to enforce their demands.

Preparatory Committee of the
Shanghai Unemployed Workers'
Committee.

December, 1932.

Translation of communist leaflets containing slogans of unemployed workers (intended for distribution on January 18) which were obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on January 9, 1933.

---

1. Workers and unemployed workers rise and join the demonstration against starvation.

   Unemployed workrs join the Red Army nd participate in the racial revolutionary struggle.

   Support the Soviet and the Red Army.

2. Organize "Determined-to-die Corps" and join the North-Eastern Volunteer Armies to fight against Japanese Imperialists.

3. Organize "Japanese goods Inspection Groups".

   Confiscate Japanese goods and turn over the proceeds to be relief funds for unemployed workers.

4. Declare strikes to oppose the attack on North China by Japanese Imperialists.

5. Unemployed workers unite and demand compensation from the capitalists.

   Oppose the expulsion of the unemployed and refugees.

   Oppose the expulsion of the unemployed from their quarters and demand that they occupy same rent free.

6. Overthrow the 'non-resistance' Kuomintang.

7. Unemployed workers nd refugees unite and proceed to rice shops and confiscate the rice.

   Unemployed workers unite and demand clothing and shoes from the Municiaplity of Greater Shanghai.

   Oppose the demolition of huts.

8. Overthrow the Kuomintang which betrays the people.

9. Confiscate Japanese goods for the relief of the unemployed workers and refugees.

   Unemployed workers unite and demand the resumption of work and oppose the dismissal of workers.

   Unemployed workers join the Communist Party.

10. Masses arm yourselves and declare war against the Japanese Imperialists.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
2554/15
D. 11/1/33

APPENDIX

January 10, 1933.

Translation of a circular issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party regarding the celebrations of January 18.

Arrangements for Unemployed Day (January 18, 1933)

The general depression in business, the civil wars, the famine, the preparations for the dismemberment of China, the Kuomintang and capitalist terror etc. have aggravated the problem of unemployment in China. Thousands of proletarians are driven out of factories, and the farmers are suffering from privations and misery. By prohibiting strikes and introducing the law of arbitration the Kuomintang oppresses both the workers and the unemployed. This state of affairs obliges the unemployed to start a vigorous struggle.

To make the "Unemployed Movement" successful, the following work must be carried out :-

Party organizations and red labour unions will each work out a program of activity suitable to every factory, every workshop, and every organization of the unemployed, due consideration being given to the present situation. These programs must cover the following points :-

1. Demand that the Kuomintang, the capitalists and the imperialists introduce a system of insurance against unemployment.
2. Demand that the Kuomintang Government, the local Government and owners of factories immediately give money, food and clothing to the unemployed.
3. Demand that "Unemployed Relief Fund" and "Insurance against Unemployed Fund" be established by the following means :-
   a) Discontinuation of the payment of the sums set apart for financing the anti-communist campaign.
   b) Discontinuation of the payment of external debts.
   c) Confiscation of property of the militarists and traitors (property of Chiang Kai Shek, Chang Hsueh Liang, Wang Ching Wei, T.V.Soong, Sun Fo, etc....).
   d) Distribution among the unemployed of funds derived from the loan of American wheat, the sums contributed by China to the League of Nations, the $1,000,000 set apart for the Lytton Commission, the $400,000 set apart for the financing the exhibition in Chicago etc...
   e) Confiscation of food supplies stored in large godowns.
   f) Confiscation of Japanese goods.
4. Protest against dismissal of workers, against closing down of factories; demand to reduce working hours; protest against increase of working hours and reducing of wages; demand the introduction of 8 hour working day for adults and 6 hour working day for juvenile workers; prohibition of employment of children under 14 years of age.
5. Protest against the expulsion of workers from their homes for non-payment of house rent; demand that house money for the unemployed be paid by the Government and that no rent be paid for houses belonging to big proprietors.
6. Demand work for the unemployed.

Demonstrations of the unemployed must be systematically organized. "Unemployed Committees", which will be permanent organs, must be established and will be charged with the directing of this movement. On January 18 the various organs of the party must intensify their work in order to organize and consolidate the "Unemployed Committees".

Appendix (2)

"Factory Committees of Workers and the Unemployed" will be organized in order to connect the struggle of the employed with that of the workers.

Conferences of representatives of the unemployed must be organized in all places, irrespective of their importance, in order to direct the unemployed, to unify them and to prepare demonstrations in the industrial centres (Shanghai, Peiping, Tanshan etc). In the course of these conferences plans of activity will be worked out and the demands of the unemployed will be presented. Representatives of the "red" labour unions and of the other organs of the Party will participate in these conferences.

To make the struggle of the unemployed a success, a liberal attitude should be adopted towards them: they should not be regarded as vagabonds, or as supporters of the 3rd Party.

The Party offices must study the present decisions carefully and work out in accordance with the circumstances, programs of activity. These programs must be worded in simple and powerful terms in order that our action can produce a deep impression on the masses.

Special Branch, S.M.P.

January 10 1933.

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Information.

J. P. Guiers
Officer i/c Sp. Br.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

MUNICIPAL
S. D. REGISTRY
No. D 23554/1st
1931

It is reported that the Chinese Communist Party proposed to detail certain members to write communist slogans on the walls of buildings in various streets in Shanghai between 7 and 9 p.m. January 10, as a preparatory measure for the forthcoming unemployed workers' movement on January 18. Although no particular district has been selected, it is most probable that special attention will be paid to the vicinity of mills on Ferry, Macao, Penang, Robison and West Soochow Roads.

Above message handed to C.C.R at 3.30 pm for circulation to
Stations
D.O.s
D.C. (Det)
D.C. (S.P)
R.H.
Thos Robertson
Supt
Jan 10, 1933.

MS
1/1

File MS
11.1.'33.

MUNICIPAL POL
S. REGISTR
25534/15

Translation of a confidential letter No. "Tseng 5", dated January 9, 1933, addressed to the Municipal Police, from General Wen Hung-en (文鴻恩), Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

We have received a confidential report to the effect that between January 11th and 16th, 1933, local communists will instigate unemployed workers to create disturbances in various districts and that the time of their programme is subject to alteration in view of precautionary measures that might be taken by the Authorities.

Apart from ordering our subordinates organs to adopt vigilant precautions, we request that you take note of this report.

(Sealed) Wen Hung-en.

Translation of a confidential letter No. " Tseng 曾 5", dated January 9, 1933, addressed to the Municipal Police, from General Wen Hung-en (文鴻恩), Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

We have received a confidential report to the effect that between January 11th and 18th, 1933, local communists will instigate unemployed workers to create disturbances in various districts and that the time of their programme is subject to alteration in view of precautionary measures that might be taken by the Authorities.

Apart from ordering our subordinate organs to adopt vigilant precautions, we request that you take note of this report.

(Sealed) Wen Hung-en.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, ... 193.....

To.....

Letter No. 5 dated January 9. 1938 from Public Safety Bureau.

Subject: Conveying information re communists plan to lead the unemployed to cause disturbance throughout Shai from 11.1.33 to 18.1.33

Re 1/8 Hundred of Litan attached 10/1/33

$2, For translation please - WHG
Clerk Zung. 10/1/33 10: 1: '33.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY 25374/15

Special Branch S. 2. Station.

31/12/32

REPORT

Date December 31, 1932.

Subject (in full) Proposed demonstration to be held by Unemployed Workers in Western District on December 30, 1932.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D.I.O. Inspector.

According to subsequent information received from Agent No.6783, the demonstration scheduled to be held by unemployed workers near Brenan Piece on December 30 failed to materialize owing to the non-cooperation of the would-be participants. This body now propose to concentrate their attention on January 18 on which date the unemployed workers together with a number of war and famine refugees, will proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to demand food and clothing.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S/2,
Further report giving a comprehensive account of what is likely to happen when January 18 is approaching.
2/1

D.I. Kuh:
As requested
2/1/32.
1:1:33.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible] D 25544/1

Special Branch S.2. Station,
Date 30/12/32

Date December 30, 1932.

Subject (in full) Specimens of Communist handbills intended for distribution at the proposed demonstration to be held by unemployed workers in Western District on December 30, 1932.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.O. Guenault

I forward herewith, together with summarized translations, specimens of two kinds of communist handbills bearing on the demands of unemployed workers, purporting to have emanated from the Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group in Kiangsu, which were obtained by Agent No.6783 in the Western District on December 30. These handbills are intended for distribution in the proposed demonstration to be held to-day by unemployed workers near Brenan Piece.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Office i/c Special Branch.

S2, For further report please as to what happened.
30:12:'32.

D.S.O. Puh.
As required
31/12/32

Translation of a communist leaflet which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on December 30, 1932.

Dear labour friends,

The weather is cold and the end of the year is approaching. The hardships of our livelihood are being added to day by day, such as the increase of work and working hours; the reduction of wages and the abolition of bonus, night shift allowance and rice bonus. Furthermore, we are frequently beaten and scolded for trifling errors and are even dismissed. Friends, all these are due to the fact that the Japanese capitalists are resorting to more cruel methods to oppress us. We are unable to do anything.

Friends, we have toiled for the whole year and have earned a great deal of money for the capitalists, but still we are labouring in the same manner as ox and horse. We have no better clothing or food to eat, yet our condition is growing worse and worse. Look at the capitalists! They are thoroughly enjoying themselves. They extort money from us and live in mansions, take rich meals and ride in motor cars. Moreover, they send millions and millions of dollars to Japan every year to manufacture aeroplanes, big guns and warships to slaughter labourers, peasants and toiling Volunteer Armies in the North-East. They are again partitioning our country-China, and are robbing the working masses in Shanghai. Can we sit and wait for death in face of these treatments? We must determine, and unite to oppose the capitalists, and it is only in this manner we can fight our way out. First, we must hold meetings in work rooms, submit our demands, appoint our delegates and organize the Demand Committee. In the event that our demands are not accepted by the capitalists, we must declare strikes. In this manner we are sure to gain victory.

Dear labour friends! There is not much time! We must rise up at once and demand:-

(1) One week's holiday at New Year with two weeks' pay.
(2) Issue of bonus, night shift allowance and rice bonus.
(3) Increase in the number of assistants in all work rooms.
(4) Oppose scolding, beating and dismissal of workers.

Shanghai Western District Committee
of the Chinese Communist Youth League
in Kiangsu.

December 27.

Translation of a communist leaflet which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on December 30, 1932.

Unemployed workers,

All should unite during this winter season when we are oppressed with hunger and cold.

(1) Request the Social Bureau to issue a monthly relief allowance of $6 to every unemployed worker.

(2) Request the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to issue one suit of cotton padded clothing to every unemployed worker.

(3) Let unemployed workers occupy temples, monasteries and other public places.

(4) Oppose the expulsion of unemployed workers from workers' quarters and demand to be allowed to occupy these quarters without pay.

(5) Confiscate and auction Japanese goods for the relief of unemployed workers.

(6) Demand work and the issue of one "Shen" of rice daily to every unemployed worker from the capitalists prior to resumption of work.

(7) Oppose the demolition of straw huts.

為春季冲鋒季告各農青年工農書

親愛的工友們！

天氣暖了，年關迫近了！我們的生活也一天天的要加痛苦起來了！生產的加重，迫去三大敵的工作現在事一分人作了，時間的延長，工錢的減少，慰苦愈深，敵人的剝削，長日之剝去了一個工價，不但這樣，稍為反抗一點，毛病就打罵開除！工友們！這是什麼原故？這都是軍閥資本家同里毒辣要的手段，對我們工人的進攻，摧殘與壓迫，痛苦我們走頭無路了！

工友們！我們一年忙到頭，不知多了多少血汗，替資本家賺了許多的錢，才見去過一個冬天，年關又到了，許多的布，賺許多的生活，一點也沒有的衣服，也沒有的都沒有，而要加患住沒有家呢？

工友們！我們都寫信給了，他們在我們工友身上，剝了大批的洋錢，住房，吸大菸，嫖妓，賭博，多年還要過，替回家，又千方洋錢到日本去，製造槍炮大砲，來殺我工農及貧苦兄弟們，東北三省軍，並且瓜分我們中國，現在上海工友們！正積極對付我們，我們只不能坐視等死的！我們應該有心團結起來，大家一齊心，堅決的反對資本家，才見我們的出路，怎麼辦呢？首先要我們到東南去，組織各種，根本要我們的條件，革命我們的代表，組織生產的條件委員會，一有兩項，去向東家要求，資本家不答應，我們就罷工，這樣一直要的得到勝利的！

親愛的工友們！農先不早了，快起來吧！我們團結！

7. 年關供息一元拜的工錢！

2. 反對取消慰問金，加發一半！

3. 要增加各車間生手和帮！

4. 反對打罵，開除，和開除的即刻一律發還！

中國江蘇共產青年團滬西區委會印

二月廿七日

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. .....
G. O. REGISTRY
S. 2, Sp. Br. Station
Date December 29 19 3

Subject (in full) Proposed demonstration to be held by Unemployed workers in Western District on December 30.1932.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hua *Forwarded by* A.D.O. Laurent.

Agent No.6789 reports that a number of unemployed workers in the Western District will hold a street demonstration near the Brenan Piece either at 10 a.m. or 5 p.m. December 30 in connection with the year-end struggle. Their activities will, however, be confined to disseminating of handbills and shouting of slogans.

JR

Kuh Pao-hua

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. Johnson
(S2)

Please circulate by telephone thro. C.C. Room

Message circulated at 5.20 pm 29:12:'32
Dec. '29 on spec attached memo

A.D.O. Kuh.
30/12/32

30/12/32.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

CONFIDENTIAL LETTER

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

FURTHER REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

File No. D.2554.
2554/14

Special Branch 1. 2. Stations.

Date January 4. 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by D.I.O. Everest.

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report, I have to state that information concerning this particular communist meeting held in Western Chapei on December 25 was given direct to the undersigned by Agents Nos. 56710 and 56711.

The following is a description of Tsoong Chia Tsing (倢家倓) who was reported to have presided over the meeting :-

Age 32; height 5' 5"; native of Paoying, North Kiangsu; sallow complexion; usually dressed in blue cotton long gown. He is an ex-worker of the N.W.K. No.6 and Dong Shing Cotton Mills and has no fixed abode, but occasionally visits the Dong Shing Cotton Mill Workers' Dormitory at No.101 Macao Road. Particulars regarding this person have been recorded by this office for future reference.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI, Please see and return to me.
4:1:33.

D.C. (Divns)
Information and favour of passing to D.O. "B".
J.F. Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
JAN 4 1933

D.O. "B" Div.
Information & return direct to Officer i/c Sp. Branch under confidential Cover.
D.C. (Divisions)

Noted DB 5/1/33

File JFG 6:1:33.

JAN. 4 1933

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C.I.S.B. REGISTRY

File No. D 2554/32

Special Branch S. 2. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date December 28, 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.I. Kuh

SECRET

At a meeting attended by twelve members of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in a straw hut in the rear of the Yung Yui (永裕) Cotton Mill, Kwong Foh Road (光複路), Chapei, between 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. December 25, 1932, the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That the workers of each factory in Western District appoint a representative to work with the Publication Department of the Western District Committee.

2) That a special group of 80 persons be organized for the purpose of dealing with Yellow Labour Unions and those members of the Kuomintang engaged in shadowing work by using"choppers" and "hand grenades".

3) That arrangements be made for the celebration of the resumption of Sino-Soviet relations by the holding of demonstrations (time and venue not stated).

The meeting was presided over by one Tsoong Chia Tsing (鍾家清), an unemployed worker, who was formerly employed by the Dong Shing Cotton Mill, 181 Gordon Road.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, The name of the detective and the number of the agent through which this information came should be given. Please endeavour to obtain a photograph and description of Tsoong Chia Tsing. Where does he reside?

D.I. Kuh. 28/12/32 DIG 28:12:'32.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2554/13

Section 2, S.B. Station

REPORT

Date October 23. 1932

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting held in the Western District, O.O.L.

Made by Clerk Zung Zoong Oen *Forwarded by* D B Ku. O.C.

It is reported that some twelve cotton mill workers employed in Japanese industrial concerns in the Western District, who are Red adherents, held a secret meeting in a straw hut near the Yoong Yui(永豫)Cotton Mill, Tan Ka Doo(譚家渡), Western Chapei, between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. October 22. The gathering which was presided over by Ling Ying(林英), a representative of the local branch of the Mutual Aid Society, passed the following resolutions:-

1) That a number of cotton mill workers proceed to the gaol at Lukawei, French Concession, at 11.30 a.m. October 24 and demand the gaol authorities to allow the sending of winter clothing to those who have been arrested in connection with the Anti-Japanese movement.

2) That propaganda parties for the delivering of lectures and shouting of slogans be organized to assist the "Winter-Clothing-Party" in forcing the French Authorities to release the Anti-Japanese elements who are in gaol.

Zung Zoong Oen
Clerk

Copy passed to Supt. S.B.
DBK 23/10

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, 10 French Police informed by telephone. Please pass Mlleg. to Spte.
Ref. copies to D.L. 24/10. 24:10:32.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

FURTHER REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

File No. S. 2) S.S. 25544/11
Station,

Date 29th August 1932

Subject (in full) Meeting of workers of Japanese industrial concerns.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.

About 11.30 a.m. August 28 some twenty male and female workers of various Japanese industrial concerns in the Western District assembled on a piece of waste ground off Kiaochow Road near Ponnay Road and proceeded in isolated groups to the Jessfield Park where a meeting of twenty six labour representativ of various Japanese industrial concerns was held. Sino Li (小李), a representative of the Mutual Aid Society, a communist organ, presided over the function. The attendance after discussing the proposed suspension of operations by Japanese industrial concerns from September 8, passed the following resolutions :-

1) That workers in the employ of Japanese industrial concerns, after having received their wages for the month of August, declare a general strike on September 1.

2) That the representatives present at the meeting convene 'flying' meetings in their respective work-rooms on August 29 and to explain to the workers details of the proposed strike.

3) That workers of various industrial concerns engaged in communist activities make arrangements to secure 50 male and female juvenile workers from each of their respective factories to participate in the celebration of the Anniversary of International Youth Movement Day (September 4) (venue to be decided later).

The meeting terminated at 3.30 p.m.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Denied by Japanese Consular Assn. 29/8/32

Enclosed in I.R of 29/8/32

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. REGISTRY
File No. 12554/11

S.2. V S.B. ~~Station,~~
Date August 29th 1932.

Subject (in full) Meeting of Unemployed Workers of Japanese industrial concerns.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.Kuh D.I.

Between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. August 27 eighteen representatives of unemployed workers of Japanese industrial concerns held a meeting in a dwelling house off Chu San Road, Ch pei, under the chairmanship of one Siao Woo (小伍), a representative of the branch of the local Chinese Communist Party. During the course of the proceedings, the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That an "Unemployed Workers Group" be organized.

2) That certain members be elected to supervise the activities of the following places :

Woo Cha Zung (伍家祥), N.W.K.No.3 Cotton Mill.

Kyung Sz Yoong(金士榮), N.W.K. No.4 Cotton Mill.

Woo Yoong Ping(伍永聘), Special (Western) District.

3) That meetings be held at 9 a.m. every Saturday (venues to be decided later).

4) That a preparatory meeting be held off Kiaocho Road near Penang Road at 11.30 a.m. August 28 to discuss plans for the celebration of the Anniversary of the International Youth Movement Day which falls on September 4.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Br nch.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. C.I.C.-THY
O 2554/12
Section 2, S.B. Station.
21/9/32

Date Sept. 20, 1932.

Subject (in full) Meeting of unemployed workers in Western District re. proposed demonstration on September 25, 1932.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross.

Information from a reliable source indicates that some 30 representatives of unemployed mill workers in the Western District held a secret meeting in a straw hut behind the Sun Woo Loong(生和隆 Oil Factory, Jessfield, C.O.I., between 7 p.m. and 9 a.m. September 20. The gathering, which was presided over by one Nyi Ts Ling(殷志林), passed the following resolutions:-

1) That unemployed workers beseige the offices of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on September 25 to enforce a demand for relief.

2) That unemployed workers demand the return of their pledged property from pawnshops without payment of pawn money.

3) That unemployed workers seize rice from rice shops.

4) That unemployed workers partake of food in foodshops and refuse payment.

5) That details of the campaign to be carried out on September 25 be discussed at a further meeting.

JR

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

C.I.C. S.B.
21.9.32.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-I-32

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

DISPATCH

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 3554/10
Section D 2 Station
Date July 15 16 19 32

Subject (in full) Conference of Kiangsu Representatives of Anti-Imperialist Organizations - July 15.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* O.C. Enemies

According to information received from the Chinese Authorities, the Conference of Kiangsu Representatives of Anti-Imperialist Organizations - July 15 - will be held at the China Public School, 1260 Rue Lafayette, the Chinan University, 56 Hart Road, and the Great China University, Chun San Road, O.O.L. It is,however, generally believed that the meeting will be convened at the Medium Club (中社), 150 Weihaiwei Road, at 2 p.m. July 15.

Further enquiries are proceeding and it is hoped to secure more definite information at an early hour.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

This file has been seen by O/c. S.B.; for remarks see D. 3719.

Conference of Kiangsu Representatives of Anti-Imperialist Organizations - July 15.

D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa

According to information received from the Chinese Authorities, the Conference of Kiangsu Representatives of Anti-Imperialist Organizations - July 15 - will be held at the China Public School, 1260 Rue Lafayette, the Chinan University, 56 Hart Road, and the Great China University, Chun San Road, O.O.L. It is,however, generally believed that the meeting will be convened at the Medium Club (中 社), 150 Weihaiwei Road, at 2 p.m. July 15.

Further enquiries are proceeding and it is hoped to secure more definite information at an early hour.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

July 18, 1932.

Intelligence Report

Political

Arrest of participants of Meeting of Kiangsu Representatives of anti-Imperialist Organizations

Following unsuccessful attempts to find a suitable venue to hold a meeting of Kiangsu Representatives of Anti-Imperialistic organizations, the promoters, the "Federation of Shanghai People to Oppose the Agreement to Cease Hostilities and Support the North Eastern Volunteer Armies" convened the meeting in the Kung Wu Tai Theatre, 69 Robison Road (O.O.L.) at 8.30 a.m. July 17 despite the theatre management's refusal to permit its place being used for this purpose and without any application to the Chinese Authorities for their sanction. In consequence the theatre was raided by Chinese police and 93 participants were arrested. The prisoners are being held by the Public Safety Bureau for examination, as although the literature seized at the meeting confines itself to attacks on the "Kuomintang Government", "the Imperialists" and the Japanese, it is suspected that the Chinese Communist Party is behind the movement. One important item for elucidation is the manner of distribution and destination of a fund which the Federation has been collecting recently to assist the so-called North Eastern Volunteer Armies :

The arrested persons incldde students of the following educational institutions :-

Chinan University, 56 Hart Road and at Chenju
Great China University, 5454 Chung San Road
China Public School, 1260 Rue Lafayette
Central University, Nanking
Commercial Public School, Avenue Joffre
Futan University, Avenue Haig, O.O.L.

The following is a summarized translation of the literature seized by the Chinese Police at this meeting place :-

1. Handbill entitled "Brief Regulations of the "Kiangsu Provincial Anti-Japanese and Imperialist Federation", stating that the aim of the Federation is to effect the emancipation of the Chinese nation by uniting the masses and conducting Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Japanese Movements.
2. Handbill entitled "Advice to Representatives", denouncing the Kuomintang Government for having betrayed national rights and alleging that the various imperialistic Powers are planning an attack upon Soviet Russia.
3. Handbill entitled "Draft of a manifesto of the Representatives' Meeting of the Kiangsu Provincial Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Japanese Federation", denouncing the Kuomintang and Imperialists.
4. Blank form for joining the "Dare-to-Die Corps" to carry out anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist activities.
5. Handbill urging the Anti-Imperialist masses to send representatives to attend (1) the General Meeting of Kiangsu Anti-Imperialist Representatives of July 15 and (2) the General Meeting of Representatives of Anti-Imperialist Youth of July 24.
6. Blank form for joining the "Dare-to-Die Corps to proceed to the North-East to assist the Volunteer Armies in Manchuria".

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 16/7/32.

Federation of Shanghai People - Kiangsu Provincial Representatives Meeting fails to materialize.

The Kiangsu Representative Meeting sponsored by the Federation of Shanghai People to Oppose the Agreement to Cease Hostilities and to Support the North Eastern Volunteer Armies did not take place on July 15 as originally arranged. Four places were suggested as suitable for the holding of this meeting but in each case permission was refused.

It is reported that about six representatives who claimed to have come from Soochow and other places as well as ten Chinese representing thestudents of the Chinan University and Great China University and the Ricsha Coolies' Union visited the office of the Federation during the day.

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 15/7/32

Federation of Shanghai People to Oppose the Agreement to Cease Hostilities and to support the North Eastern Volunteer Armies - proposed meeting for 2 p.m. July 15

According to information secured, the "Federation of Shanghai People to Oppose the 'Agreement to Cease Hostilities' and to support the North Eastern Volunteer Armies" have not yet decided on the exact venue of the Kiangsu Provincial Representative Meeting to be held at 2 p.m. today, July 15, but it is reported that the following three places have been selected as possible meeting places :-

(1) Medium Club, 150 Weihaiwei Road.

(2) Chinan University, 56 Hart Road.

(3) China Public School, 1260 Rue Lafayette.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2554/10
Date 12/7/32

Extract from File D. ~~2554/10~~ 3844.
- : -

Demonstrations planned to take place on July 10, 1932.

Report made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa on July 10, 1932.:

At 9 a.m. July 9, eleven representatives of workers of various factories in the Western District attended a secret meeting convened by a communist organization known as the Mutual Aid Society (互濟会), in a straw hut off Penang Road, O.O.L. Resolutions were passed that all workers be urged to participate in a demonstration scheduled to take place on Boundary Road near the Shanghai North Station at 9 a.m. July 10, to demand the release of Mr. and Mrs. Noulens.

According to information received from another source, communistic elements will gather at the corner of North Honan and Range Roads at 4 p.m. July 10 from where they will enter Chapei to participate in a demonstration against the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Noulens. It is reported that the number of participants will be as follows :

500 workers from Western District, 300 workers from French Concession and Nantao, 200 workers from Eastern District and 200 students.

It is further reported that the leader of the demonstration is to be distinguished by his smoking a cigarette held between the fingers of the right hand with the palm of the hand facing outwards and the left arm held across the chest.

Remarks:

+West Hongkew & Hongkew Stations informed 8.30 a.m. 9.7.32. (Initialled) B.B.E.

S. 2 Please circulate through C.C.R. (initialled)T.P.G.

Circulated. (initialled) B.B.E. 12.7.32.

Note
The original of the above report is attached to file S. 3844 (Communist demonstration in West Hongkew, Elginland on 10.7.32.)

Fm. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To $2, Shanghai, 9: 7: 1932

Further inquiries please with a view to obtaining information about the time and place of the meeting which was proposed whold on July 10 and July 15.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-I-32

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY
File No. 2554/10
8-7-32

Special Branch ~~S.B. Station~~

Date July 7. 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting held in the Western District, C.C.L.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D.I.

Some 21 Western District workers attended a meeting held in a straw hut situated in Chinese territory off Penang Road between 9 and 11 a.m. July 7. A communist representative named Siao Liu (小劉) presided and the following resolutions were proposed and passed :-

(1) That the celebration of the anniversary of the "Inauguration of the 1st Conference of the Red Labour International," which falls on July 9, be postponed until the next day July 10. (Venue not mentioned)

(2) That the term "Western District" be changed to "Special District" and that Chow Ka Jao (周家橋) be henceforth known as the "Western Shanghai District."

(3) That arrangements be made to organize a "Red Army Friendly Society" (紅軍之友社) and that the object of this society will be to gradually absorb the local labouring masses into the ranks of the Chinese Red Army.

(4) That preparations be made to hold a general conference of anti-imperialist representatives on July 15. (Venue not mentioned).

I forward herewith a handbill, together with a summarized translation of same, which relates to the proposed conference mentioned in the 4th resolution.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.O. "B",
for information and favour of return.
8:7:32

Translation of a handbill entitled "Letter to Labourers in connection with the 'Conference of Anti-Imperialist Representatives' to be held on July 15, 1932," purporting to emanate from the Western District Committee. (Copies of this handbill were obtained by the Municipal Police in the western district on July 7.)

Labourers !

A conference of anti-imperialist representatives of the Kiangsu Province will be held on July 7. We should therefore hasten to hold meetings for the purpose of selecting representatives to attend this conference and in this manner accelerate the anti-imperialist movement.

Labourers !

The Imperialists, the Kuomintang and all Capitalists are strengthening their positions with the object of launching an attack upon the Red Army and all Soviet Districts. They have mobilized over seventy armies for this purpose and in addition have bought over numerous "running dogs" to oppress us and deprive us of our rights.

Labourers !

Whilst the imperialists are thus contemplating their 4th oppression upon the Red Army, our wages have been reduced by 10%, our work has been doubled and workers are dismissed in large numbers. Besides this our rice allowance and bonus has also been decreased. Is this not the "blood suckers" method of sucking blood?

Labourers, our blood has been sucked and we are on the verge of death. Rise and unite !

The following are our slogans :

(1) Hold meetings in your quarters and select representatives to attend the coming conference.

(2) Oppose the 10% reduction in pay.

(3) Oppose additional work.

(4) Oppose increased working hours.

(5) Oppose the dismissal of workers and demand their reinstatement.

(6) Oppose the cancellation of rice allowance and bonus.

(7) Oppose the attack upon the red army by the imperialistic Kuomintang and give armed support to the red army and to Soviet districts.

(8) Ling live the Conference of Anti-Imperialist representatives of the Kiangsu Progince.

Western Special District Committee

July 5, 1932.

Form No. 2
G. 25,600-1-32

(2)

C. I. DEPT.
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S.B. REGISTR.

Section 2, S.B. ~~Station~~,
No. D 2554/8.
Date June 3, 1932.
D/ 3/6/32.

Subject (in full) Meeting of local communists in Eastern District.

Made by D. K. Kuh Pao Hwa. *Forwarded by* D. L. D. Lamont.

Between 10 a.m. and 11.10 a.m. June 2, about 20 persons representing the following organizations held a secret meeting in an unnumbered house at the corner of Hochien and Meichow Roads, Yangtszepoo district:-

Committee to Support the Volunteer Armies in the North East.
Federation of Anti-Japanese Societies of Shanghai Masses.
Federation of Cotton Mill Workers' Unions.
Public Ricsha Coolies' Union.
Kiwa Cotton Mill Workers' Union.
Kung Dah Cotton Mill Workers' Union.
Union of Returned Students from Japan.
Anti-Japanese Society of Great China University.
Federation of Workers in Various Trades in Shanghai.
Federation of Unemployed Workers in Shanghai.
Postal Workers Union.
Newspaper Workers' Union.
Seamen's Union.

Wong Lau Nyi(王 老 二), representative of the Committee to Support the Volunteer Armies in the North East, presided.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1) That a general meeting to commemorate the death of Koo Tseng Hung(谷 正 红) (worker of the N.W.K. Cotton Mill who was killed on May 14, 1925) be held in the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 10 a.m. June 5.

2) That the following organizations be appointed to make preparations for commemorating the June 23rd Anniversary (Anniversaries of the Shameen Incident in 1925 and of the execution of Shang Tsoong Fah, a notorious communist, in 1931):-

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Kiwa Cotton Mill Workers' Union.

Federation of Cotton Mill Workers' Unions.

Kung Dah Cotton Mill Workers'Union.

Federation of Workers in Various Trades in Shanghai.

Federation of Anti-Japanese Societies of Shanghai Masses.

3) That the Committee to Support the Volunteer Armies in the North East be appointed to organize a military department for the purpose of providing demonstrations with armed support.

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

YJR

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Included in Daily Report of June 3.
8/6/32

File
8.6.32.
3:6:32.

No. 2
000-I-32

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. REGISTRY
File No. 2554/9
Section 2, Station,
Date July 16, 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist Meetings held on July 5 and 6.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.O.

Some forty "Red" sympathizers, the majority of whom were male and female workers of various districts in Shanghai, attended a meeting held in a dwelling house off Route de Zikawei, French Concession, between 2 and 5 p.m. on July 5. A representative of the local Chinese Communist Party named Huang (黃),who presided over the function, made a report on the conditions of arrested workers held in gaols and stated they have insufficient food to eat and do not enjoy freedom of movement. He emphasized that these workers are struggling to promote the welrare of the Chinese revolution and condemned the tyranny of the imperialistic Kuomintang. In conclusion, he urged the toiling masses to unite in their efforts to overthrow their oppenents - the Kuomintang. The following demands ~~which~~ were passed by the meeting :-

1) That clothing and food be sent to labourers and students who are imprisoned for political offences.

2) That efforts be made to interview all political orrenders twice a day.

3) That "Contribution Groups" be organized by various factories to provide comforts for the Red Army and arrested workers.

4) That the Police Authorities be requested to increase the quantity of food allotted to political prisoners who should also be allowed to wear their own clothing.

A similar meeting to the above was held in a Chinese dwelling house off Ferry Road, O.O.L. between 4 and 5 a.m. July 6 and was attended by some twenty persons. A female communist named Sih Chao Tseng (許召禎), who presided,

Form No. 2
000-I-32

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

reported on the recent dismissal of male and female workers in various factories, the increase of working hours, the reduction of wages as well as other forms of oppression by capitalists. She condemned the aggressive measures adopted by capitalists, Imperialists and the Kuomintang and urged the labouring masses to unite and declare strikes in order to secure improved working conditions. The meeting discussed and passed the following resolutions :-

1) That "Support Groups" and "Vanguards" be organized against the dismissal of workers without good cause by Japanese Imperialists.

2) That activities among labouring masses be extended.

3) That the labouring masses be thoroughly acquainted with the military operations of the Chinese Red Army and urged to give every assistance.

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

YK

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI

Please note and pass to Registry file.

J.P.J.

8:7:'32

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-I-32

(47)

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

Special Branch S.2. Station.
No. D 2554/7.
Date June 1st 1932.
Rec'd 1/6/32.

Subject (in full) Meeting of local communists in Western District.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Ernest.

Some 20 workers of Japanese cotton mills who are members of the Western Distirct Branch of the Chinese Communist Party held a meeting in an unnumbered house off Singapore Road, C.O.L. between 8 and 9 p.m. May 31. One Wong Shih Ming (王實民), who presided, reported on the failure of the plans made regarding the May 30 Anniversary, and stated that the failure was due to precautionary measures adopted by the Municipal Police which resulted in the late arrival of the literature intended for distribution. He then proposed that workers should hold 'flying' meetings simultaneously in all Japanese industrial concerns by susp nding work for one hour on June 1, the anniversaries of the 1st Day of the General Strike of 1925 following the Nanking Road Incident, and the Massacre of Chinese people by Japanese sailors in Changsha. This proposal was, however, turned down on the ground that no adequate preparations had been made.

It was then decided to hold a general meeting of representatives on June 2 (venue of meeting not decided) to discuss ways and means to commemcrate the Anniversary of the Shameen Incident on June 23.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information. The proposal to celebrate June 23 will be referred to later in the Daily Intelligence Reports.

S2, Please see my remarks above. Further report in due course. WLG 2/6/32 1:6:32.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

(1)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

DR/

File No

Section, Station,

S. B. D 2554/7.

Date August 21, 1931

21 - 8 - 31

Subject (in full) Meeting of members of Western District Communist Party.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.Kuh 31.

Agent reports some fifty members of the Western District Communist Party held a meeting at No.2543 Koong Ka Jao (孔家橋), Jessfield Road C.O.L. between 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. August 20. The proceedings were presided over by Poh Yoh Fang (卜毓芳), member of the Western District Committee.

It was decided that in view of the financial stringency of the local communist fraternity, members be instructed to become workers in the following industrial concerns in order to provide for themselves and to foster communistic propaganda among the workers :-

N.W.K. Nos 1 and 2 Mills	62 Robison Road.
N.W.K. Nos 3 and 4 Mills	19 West Soochow Road.
N.W.K. Nos 5, 6 & 7 Mills	14 West Soochow Road.
N.W.K. No.8 Mill	146 Gordon Road.
N.W.K. No.9 Mill	60 Markham Road.
Sung Sing No.2 Cotton Mill	3 Ichang Road.
Poh Yih No.1 Cotton Mill	37 W. Soochow Road.
Poh Yih No.2 Cotton Mill	8 Robison Road.
Tung Yih Cotton Mill	10 Mokanshan Road.
Hong Chong Cotton Mill	53 Markham Road.
Wing On Textile Mill	55 Markham Road.
Kung Lien Hosiery Factory	Tsoh Tsoh Li, Penang Road.
China General Edison Co.	140 Robison Road.
Foh Sing Nos 2 & 4 Flour Mills	Mokanshan Road and Tonguin Road respectively.
Kiwa Cotton Mill	Robison Road.
Japan-China Cotton Mill	98 Robison Road.
X Military Camp.	Kiaochow Road.
Dah Yeu Yu Oil Factory	36 West Soochow Road.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

It was also decided to detail one Wei Lao-koong (魏老公) to organize the wharf transportation coolies in the Mokanshan Road area.

It was proposed to discuss plans to be adopted regarding the anniversary of the International Youth Movement which falls on September 7, but owing to the absence of certain responsible members, it was decided to postpone the discussion until some later date.

Kuk Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Information

J. H. Givens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

AUG. 21 1931

Rec'd 24/8

File

22:8:31

(5)

DENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI
C. & S. [illegible]
No. S. B. D.2554/5
ate 28-7-/31

EXTRACT FROM INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY DATED 28/7/31

Communist Meeting held in Chapei

Some 25 members of the Chapei "District Committee" of the local Chinese Communist Party held a meeting between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. July 26 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That three picketing groups each consisting of 20 persons be organized and despatched to the scene of a proposed demonstration (venue at present unknown) to be held on International Red Day (August 1).

2. That the comrade, who has recently returned from Moscow, where he has been studying for the past two years, and who is at present head of the Organization Department in Chapei, be detailed to conduct demonstrators on International Red Day, the dissemination of handbills and shouting of slogans.

3. That arrangements be made to provide relief to the families of the eleven persons who were arrested for communist activities in Hongkew and Central Districts on July 22, 1931.

Reg. File

D.B.L. 28/7

Form No. 2
Cf. 21,500-1-31

(5)

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
DRAWER

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & SPECIAL BRANCH REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 25545
Date July 27, 1931

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting held in a dwelling house (number unknown) near Chun San Bridge, Chun San Road, Chapei. (W. Agent).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* Q.B. Kuh A.I.

Sir,

Some 25 members of the Chapei "District Committee" of the local Chinese Communist Party held a meeting in a dwelling house (number unknown) near Chun San Bridge (中山橋), Chun San Road (中山路), Chapei, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. July 26 and passed the following resolutions :-

1) That three Picketing Groups each consisting of 20 persons be organized and despatched to the scene of a proposed demonstration (location at present unknown) to be held on Intern tional Red Day (August 1).

2) That Zien Yoong-dau (钱永道), who has recently returned from Moscow, where he has been studying for the p st two years, and who is at present head of the Organization Department in Chapei, be detailed to conduct the demonstrators on International Red Day regarding the dissemination of handbills and shouting of slogans.

3) That arrangements be made to provide relief to the families of the eleven persons who were arrested for communist activities in Hongkew and Central Districts on July 22, 1931.

The meeting was presided over by Kao Zing Ming (高静明), Secretary of the Chapei District Committee, who made the following report on the activities of the Red Army:-

a) General Shih Yeu-shan, who has revolted against Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang, has surrendered himself to the control of Paung Teh-huai (彭德怀), Commander of the 3rd Group Army of the Red Forces, who is at present believed to be in Western Kiangsi.

b) On July 24 General Yu Yah-chun of the Nationalist

This statement seems exaggerated JBH

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-2-

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

Forces, under the command of Chang Hsueh-liang, proceeded to Tongkoo (東固) in Western Kiangsi with three aeroplanes and bombed the Red forces but he was repulsed by the troops under the command of Mao Shih-tung.(毛澤東).

c) The soldiers of General Chu Shao-liang (朱紹良) who were captured by Chu Teh (朱德), Mao Shih-tung and Paung Teh-huai, Commanders of the Red Army, have surrendered to Soviet control.

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information and favour of return, so that a summary may be prepared for the Daily Intelligence Report.

Daily Report 28.7.31

J. Owens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
27.7.'31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

(6)

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
DRAWER

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. & S. RECORDS
Station
No. S. B. D. 25546
Date July 31, 1931
ate 31 - 7 - 31

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting held in Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* S.B. Kuh 31/7

Some twenty members of the Chapei District Committee of the local Chinese Communist Party held a meeting in the Dong Chi (同濟) Motor Garage, Tien Tung An Road, Chapei, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. July 30, 1931. Shu Tsz Zang (許子瀅), member of the Chapei District Committee, presided. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That in view of raids made on important organs of the Communist Party and the arrest of comrades at the scene of any proposed demonstrations as a result of the treachery of the imperialistic Kuomintang, the Examination Corps of the C.P., which is composed of unemployed workers, be requested to conduct a thorough investigation into the activities of such traitors and to resort to assassination if necessary.
2. That "flying" meetings be held on August 1 to further propaganda concerning the following:
   a) Down with the Imperialistic Kuomintang.
   b) Demand the release of arrested workers.
3. That each Branch Office be provided with a myriagraph duplicator for the printing of propaganda.
4. That reliable messengers (known as "Communication" among the communists) be detailed to distribute literature among members and in the event of their being arrested, they be instructed not to give information to the Police.

Seen 3:10pm July 31. Kuh Pao-hwa
S.H. 31/7. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Seen by D.B. (Cr.) Filed 31/7/31

Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Information and form of return.
J.H. Gwéno i/c Sp. Br.

Form No. 2
C. 21,500-1-31

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
DRAWER

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B.D. 2554/4 File No. 4
Date 28.7.31

Section 2

Date July 28, 1931

Subject (in full) Attempted Communist Demonstration of July 22, 1931.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

In connection with the information supplied by Western Agent in his report of July 22, regarding proposed communist demonstrations in Central and Hongkew Districts on the evening of July 22, which resulted in the apprehension of eleven demonstrators, the seizure of a quantity of communistic literature and the possible prevention of serious incidents, as two of the persons arrested were found to be in possession of a number of stones while on the person of a third was found a 'Blown' egg filled with a white substance, believed to be lime, I beg to recommend that this Agent in recognition of his timely information be granted a monetary reward in the sum of $25. from the Crime Suppression Fund.

D. I. Ross

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Crime)
I wish to endorse the above recommendation.

J. J. Gwiens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
28:7:31.

Approved
L Caers
D. C. (CRIME)
28/7.

$25:00 paid to agent on July 28, 1931.

J. J. Gwiens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
28:7:31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2554/31
Date 24.7.31

C Division

July 23, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Sir,

I append copy of the translation of pamphlets which were being distributed by the Chinese who were taken into custody at Broadway and Seward Road corner.

The special precautions taken (based on the attached memorandum) were not only responsible for the arrests but possibly prevented a serious incident as two of the accused had respectively in their possession stones and a shell filled with a white substance, believed to be lime

J. O'Neill

Divisional Officer "C" Division.

C.P.
To Foulston.

S/S. Br. to Foulston on Thurs can say much to it point.

for Secretary
Kirk Bowman
D. C. (Divisions)

JULY 23 1931

S.C (2/103)

The following is a list of communistic pamphlets seized by Hongkew Station on Broadway between 7.25 p.m. and 7.50 p.m. July 22nd 1931.

1. Pamphlet bearing slogans denouncing the Kuomintang and demanding freedom of publication and assembly.
2. Manefesto issed by the Communist Youth League urging the young men to oppose the Japanese imperialism in connection with the Wan paoshan incidents.
3. Pamphlet breaing slogans opposing Japanese imperialism in connection with the Wanpaoshan incidents.
4. Manefesto breaing slogans congratulating the Red Army on its success.
5. Pamphlet bearing slogans calling for the support of Soviet Russia.
6. Manifesto issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, calling for the opposition of Japanese imperialists in connection with the Wanpaoshan incidents.
7. Song decicated to the victory of the Red Army in Kiangsi.
8. Manifesto issued by the Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party r lating to the Hoover War Debt Moratorium.
9. Manifesto issued by the Chpai District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, calling for the demonstrations in connection with the execution of Shiang Tsong Fah ( ).
10. Manifesto issued by the Shanghai Eastern District of the Chinese Communist Party, calling upon the workers to commemorate August 1st.
11. Manifesto issued by the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party congratulating the success attained by the Red Army during the Third

Kuomintang Suppression Period .

12. Manifesto issued by the Eastern District Committee of Chinese Communist Party calling upon labourers to commemorate August 1st.

13. Manifesto Pamphlet bearing slogans calling upon masses to congratulate the success attained by the Red Army and to support the Soviet Russia.

14. Manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League to Korean youth in connection with the Wanpaoshan case.

July 22, 1931.

It is reported that Communists are planning to distribute Red literature in the Central* and Hongkew* districts between 6.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. July 22. It is proposed that the demonstrators will first assemble at the corner of Peking Road and the Bund where they will be given further orders by a man carrying a small round basket in the front of a bicycle. It is said that the parties arranging the demonstration have the following purposes in view :-

1. To inform the public about the victories of the "Red" Armies in Kiangsi.
2. To emphasize the disapproval of the public of the execution of Hsiang Chung-fa.
3. To prepare the public for the celebrations on August 1, International Red Day, and August 20, the anniversary of the assassination of Liao Chung-kai.

* See D. 2607

* See D. 2607A

Officer i/c Spl. Br.

Included in the Daily Summary to stations and specially marked off with a vertical line.

N.R. 22/7. B.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
DRAWER

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI
C. & S. Section 2 Station.
No. S. B. D. 25544
Date July 22 19 31
Date 22 - 7 - 31

Subject (in full) Proposed Communist Demonstration.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I. Kuh ; D.I.

Sir,

Agent reports that a number of local communists consisting of students and workers are planning to hold a demonstration between 6.30 and 8 p.m. July 22 in commemoration of the victories of the Red Army in Kiangsi, the execution of Shiang Tsong-fah and to further propaganda with the object of utilising the approaching anniversary of the death of Liao Chung-kai, a prominent member of the Kuomintang Party and the Canton Government, who was assassinated in Canton on August 20, 1925.

It is reported that the demonstrators will assemble at The Bund and Peking Roads corner, after which they will proceed in small groups, disseminating communistic literature north along The Bund towards Hongkew District. They will be led by a man riding a bicycle carrying a small, round basket suspended in front of the machine.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information. The substance of the above report will be included in the Daily Summary sent to Divisions and Districts on July 22, to-day.

Rec'd 22/7

W. Givens
A. i/c Sp. Br.
22:7:31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, July 8, 193 1.

To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

The proposed meeting mentioned in the attached report, supposed to be held on July 7, did not take place.

D. B. Lu

D. I.

File

8:7:'31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

(2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT DRAWER

File No. SHANGHAI Section 2 C.I.S. Station, No. S. B. 12554/2. Date July 6, 1931

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting held at 13 Doong Foong Li (同豐里), Tan Tu Jao (打浦橋), Route de Zikawei, French Concession.

Made by D. I. Ross *Forwarded by*

Secret Agent Ma Lien-wei (馬連宏), Western District, reports that some 30 members of the French Concession "District Committee" of the local Chinese Communist Party held a meeting at the above address between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. July 5 and discussed the following matters :-

1. The victories of the Red Army in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi.
2. The intensification of anti-imperialist activities by factory representatives and the opposition to the arrest of workmen by the Kuomintang.
3. The opposition of White Terrorism, the oppression of capitalists and the dismissal of workers.
4. The establishment of branch offices of the Mutual Aid Society to oppose White Terrorism.
5. The formation of Subscription Groups: each worker to contribute one or two copper cents to provide comforts for the Red Army and relatives of comrades who have been arrested.
6. The declaration of a strike and presentation of demands for the purpose of helping the Red Army and celebrating its victories.
7. The opposition to the arrest by imperialists of Shiang Tsoong-fah , leader of the Chinese Communist Party.
8. The staging of street demonstrations by workmen to commemorate the execution of Shiang Tsoong-fah.
9. The staging of a big demonstration on August 1 (International Red Day)

The meeting was presided over by Kiang Dah-fu (江達夫), member of the French Concession District Committee.

It is reported that another meeting will be held

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

(2) Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by *Forwarded by*

at the same place on July 7.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Please avoid mentioning agent's names in these reports. Please report further meetings and developments. Please make the matters mentioned in items 6, 8 and 9 the subject of short paragraphs for inclusion in the Daily Summary. The items for the summary should be in general terms, and not refer to the meetings or how the Police obtained the information.

W.G.
6:7:31.

D.I. Kuh.
Paragraph for D.R.
Circle items 6-8-9.

D.I.
7/7

Done.
D.R. 7/7
Kuh.
D.I.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P... Section 2 REG. No. S. B. D. 2554/3 Date 15-7-31

File No. ...
Station, ...
July 14 19 31

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting held in a hut at Yah Sze Loong (鴨水弄), Ferry Road, O.O.L.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by*

Sir,

Western Agent reports that some thirteen radical factory workers of both sexes representing the Naigai No.5 Cotton Mill, 14 ert Soochow Road, Toa Jute Mill, 64 Robison Road, and Kiwa Cotton Mill, 76 Robison Road, held a meeting in a hut at Yah Sze Loong, Ya Huei Yao (石厄喜), Ferry Road, O.O.L. between 7 and 10 a.m. July 14.

Tsoh Yung Sung (祝詠生), member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who presided, delivered an address eulogizing Shiang Tsoong-fah and his execution by the Chinese Authorities.

In conclusion he upbraided the workers of local mills and factories for their sluggishness during May this y ar.

Th meeting decided that factory workers be influenced to go on strike or suspend work on August 1 to commemorate the anniversary of 'International Red Day'.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

D.I. 15/7/31

Officer i/c Special Branch.

15.7.'31

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

Confidential

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

(11)

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI
C. Section 2. Station
No. S. L. O. 2554/1
Date July 6, 1931.
ate 6-7-31.

Subject (in full) Meeting of Communists held at 76 Mokan shan Road.

Made by D. I. Ross. *Forwarded by* D.B. Lu 6/7

In continuation of a previous report of July 2, Secret Agent Ma Lieu Wei, Western District, reports that between 8 and 10 p.m. July 3, 6 members of the local Communist Party in the Western District held a meeting at No. 76 Mokanshan Road. Tsoh Yeng Sung (祝永生), member of the Central Committee presided. The meeting decided to instruct members of the C.Y. Group to instigate factory and mill workers in the Western District to declare a strike on July 7 and participate in a demonstration which will be staged during the evening of that day at Oo Koh Zang, Jessfield (Bubbling well and Gordon Road District) to commemorate the execution of Shiang Tsoong Fah, one of the leaders of the Communist Party, by Chinese Military Authorities on June 23, 1931

During the course of the proceedings the chairman also reported the recent developments of the Red Army in Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Hunan and other provinces.

Agent states that No. 76 Mokanshan Road is not a regular meeting place.

D.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

HR.

File
6:7:'31

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

(Confidential)

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
C. & S. B. RLGS Section 2 Station,
No. S. B. D. 2554.
Date 2-7-31 19

Subject (in full) Members of local Communist Party reported to be planning to hold meeting.

Made by D. I. Ross *Forwarded by* D.B. Rus S.I.

Secret Agent Ma Lien-wei (馬連惠), operating in the western district, reports that he has received information to the effect that members of the local Communist Party are planning to hold a meeting at No.76 Mokanshan Road between 9 and 10 p.m. July 3.

Discreet enquiries made by C.D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih show that this address is a Chinese dwelling and is occupied by five or six factory workers together with their families.

D.B. Rus

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
6:7:31.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2554/16

Special Branch S.2. [illegible]

REPORT

Date January 25, 1933.

Subject (in full) Anniversary of the Death of Lenin (January 21).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D.S.P. [illegible]

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report dated January 21, I have to state that discreet enquiries made by the Chinese staff of this Section disclose that local millworkers refused to comply with the instructions issued by representatives of the Communist Party that they, the workers, should suspend all work between 11 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. January 21 - the Anniversary of the Death of Lenin.

The above fact tends to show that local millworkers have lost faith in the policies of the Chinese Communist Party.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information.

J.B. Evans
O. i/c Sp. Br.

File [illegible] 26.1.'33.

Fm. 2
G. 5000-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY.
D 2554/33
S.2. S.B. Station.
21/1/33

Date January 21 19 33

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting re: Anniversary of the Death of Lenin (January 21).

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.S.I. Ernest.

Between 7 and 8.30 p.m. January 20, thirteen labour representatives of various industrial concerns in the Western District attended a meeting held in an unnumbered hut at the rear of the Yung Yu (永裕) Cotton Mill, Western Chapei, under the auspices of one Siao Zung (小仲), member of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the Chinese Commist Party. The meeting, which was presided over by Lao Waung (老王), a leader of the unemployed workers in the Western District, discussed and passed the following resolutions :-

1) That in accordance with the instructions of the committeeman of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee, the demonstrations scheduled to take place on January 21 to commemorate the Anniversary of the Death of Lenin be postponed to January 28, the Anniversary of the Outbreak of Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai.

2) That all workers in various industrial concerns suspend work between 11 and 11.30 a.m. January 21 for the purpose of holding "work-room meetings" to commemorate the anniversary, which will be held under the direction of their respective "cell" chiefs.

A description of Lao Waung who is reported by Agents Nos 56711 and 56713 to have presided over the above gathering is given as follows :-

Age 25, height 5'5", native of Kompo, long face, sallow complexion, wearing a grey cotton long gown and grey felt hat.

A

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Further reports re "A" in due course. 21/1/33

Form. 2
C. 35m-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

DRAWER

REPORT

...MUNICIPAL POLICE
...B. REGISTRY
File No. 4744/16

Pootoo Road Station, 19

Date January 19. 1933.

Subject (in full) Information obtained re Communist Meeting.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Taplin

Sir,

Information was received that at 8.30 a.m. this instant, 18.1.33 representatives of various Mill-workers held a meeting at No.7 Chung Shan Road, Chapei, for the purpose of making arrangement for the Anniversary of the death of "Lenin" on the 21.1.33 12 representatives were present and one named "Loh Sung" presided.

1. Prepare for the Anniversary on the 21st the procedure to be notified later.
2. Every mill should hold a meeting in the various rooms at 11 a.m. on the 21st.
3. Each district should lead their men to celebrate the Anniversary time and place to be notified later.

C. Taplin
D.S.I.

No Kuh interested 19/1/33.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

The above information was included in my report of 18/1/33.

Kuh 19/1/33.
D.I.

19/1/33

19:1:33.

COPY FOR THE DAILY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (19.1.36)

Communist Meeting re : Anniversary of Death of Lenin (Jan.21)

At a meeting held by certain "Red" adherents in Chapei on the early morning of January 18, the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That endeavours be made to advise the masses to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Lenin on January 21.

2) That all industrial workers be exhorted to hold "work-room meetings" in their respective factories at 11 a.m. on that date.

3) That the venue of commemoration be announced at a later date.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No. 56/16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2 ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date January 18, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist meeting in Western Chapei re: Anniversary of the Death of Lenin (1924) which falls on January 21.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Ernest.

Between 8.30 and 9.30 a.m. January 18 twelve members of various communist district committees in Shanghai held a meeting in a Chinese dwelling, No.7 Chun San Road, to the rear of the Shanghai Mint, Western Chapei. Lao Sung (老松), a representative of the Mutual Aid Society (MOPR) presided over the meeting. After discussing at length the "Anniversary of the Death of Lenin," which falls on January 21, the following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That endeavours be made to advise the masses to commemorate the anniversary of January 21.

(2) That all industrial workers be exhorted to hold "work-room meetings" in their respective factories at 11 a.m. on that date.

(3) That the venue of commemoration be announced at a later date.

The following is a description of the MOPR representative Lao Sung who is reported to have presided over the meeting :-

Age about 40; height 5' 6"; native of Hunan; round face; sallow complexion; dressed in a black cotton long gown.

Further particulars concerning this individual are unavailable, but a record has been made in our cards for future reference.

The above information was given to the undersigned by Agents Nos. 56711 and 56713.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S. 18/1/33 S2, Please endorse part of General interest and pass to SI for enclosure in Daily Intell. Summary

Done. Vide I.I. 20.1.33 Ind/

18/1/33

Fm. 2
G 35m-

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

...I MUNICIPAL POLICE
...D. REGISTRY
File No. 5334/16

S.2, Spec. Fr. Station.

REPORT

Date January 9, 1932

Subject (in full) Communist Meeting held in Western Chapei on January 7,1933.

Made by D.I.Kuh Ko-hwa Forwarded by D.I.G. Ernest.

Between 7 and 9 p.m. January 7 eleven members of the Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party attended a meeting held in a hut off Kwong Foh Road (光福路), Western Chapei. Siao Lieu (小劉), a representative of the Mutual Aid Society (MOPR), presided over the meeting. The following subjects and resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(A) Fundamental measures to consolidate the self-defence of the Chinese Communist Party

1) That a "detective corps" be organized to investigate reactionaries and those who cause damage to communist organs and that attention be paid to their names, addresses, movements and other particulars.

2) That "Picketing Corps" be organized to safeguard the organs and other active members of the Party,and that assistance be rendered to members arrested by the Police.

3) That a "Corps to Attack Running Dogs" be organized to deal with reactionaries and persons who cause damage to communist organs and that in case of emergency, members of this corps assume a self-sacrificing spirit to kill the reactionaries.

(B) Methods to organize the different Corps

1) That persons who are competent to make true investigations and possess a determined spirit, irrespective of profession and employment, may voluntarily join the aforementioned corps.

2) That the different corps be organized in groups of 3, 10, 30 and 50 persons, but that for working purposes, a unit shall consist of 3 persons only.

The following is a description of Siao Lieu who is reported to have presided over the meeting :-

Pm. 2.
G. 35m.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

(2)

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Age 27, native of Pao-ying (寶応), Kompo, height 5'6", small square face, sallow complexion, usually dressed in blue cotton jacket and pants. He is an ex-worker of the "Fine Yarn Department" of the K.M.K.No.4 Cotton Mill and is reported to live in a hut, number unknown, in Shih Hwei Yao (石灰窑), Western Chapei. Particulars of this man have been recorded by this Office for future reference.

The above information was given to the undersigned by Agents Nos 56711 and 56713.

Kuh Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Please report again as movement progresses.

9:1:'33.

A.D. Kuh:
9/1/33.

Form No. 2
C. 25,000-J-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date January 9, 1933.

Subject (in full) Labour Union's Meeting.

Made by D.S.I. Taplin. Forwarded by [signature] Supt.

Sir:

Information has been received to the effect that a labour union's meeting was held at about 7 p.m. on the 7.1.33 at a straw hut (No.247) at the back of Yung Yue Filature, North of Soochow Creek, Jessfield Village by one named Siau Liu, Chairman. 11 men present. The following suggestions have been approved:-

A. Protection of Union.

1. To organize detective section to investigate any members of our union for breach of secrets and regulations, and Anti-union and to record the name and address of those who commit the above.
2. To organize an examination section to protect our members and to be responsible for the release of the arrested members.
3. To organize a striking dogs section to be responsible for the killing of those members who are Anti-union, breach of secrets, etc.

B. Procedure of organizations.

1. Any person employed or unemployed, or students of any school, members of other union or organ may join the above sections if willing.

[signature]
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

O.C.S.B.

Sir: The above meeting was mentioned in a report by D.S.I. Kirk dated 9/1/33. [signature] 9/1/33

File 9/1/33.

FLASH NO. 2

D-2588

COVERING INDEX TO FILE D. 2588 - Wanpaoshan
Incident & Anti-Japanese Movement

Serial No.	S U B J E C T
1	Report on Korean manifesto in Chinese language re Korean riots, made by D.S. Kim on 19.7.31. Activities of Koreans in Shanghai in connection with the recent incident in Korea. Report made by J.D.S. Umemoto on 19.7.31. Anti-Japanese Movement. Report made by C.D.I. Robertson on 20.7.31.
2	Anti-Japanese Movement resulting from the Wanpaoshan Incident. Report made by D.I. Sih Tse Liang on 22.7.31. Attached a li t of names of 37 members of the "Shanghai Municipality Anti-Japanese and Chinese Emigrants Support Committee".
3	Anti-Japanese pamphlets found on N. Szechuen Road on 23.7.31. Report made by D.I. Schmidt. Situation in Yangtzepoo District. Report made by D.S.I. Wardrop on 23.7.31. Labour Cessation. Report made by D.S.I. Widdowson on 23.7.31. Re paragraph 7 of Daily Intelligence.Report of 22.7.31. Report Made by D.I. Hall.
4	Manifesto by Korean, Annamite and Indian Revolutionists. Report made by D.S.I. Duncan on 31.7.31.
5	Letter from the Shanghai Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions dated 31.7.31.
6	Seizure of Japanese goods by anti-Japanese Association. Report made by J.D.S. Umemoto on 6.8.31.
7	Anti-Japanese Boycott and local Japanese Industrialists and merchants. Report made by J.D.S. Umemoto on 10.8.31.
8	Seizure and subsequent release of Japanese goods. Report made by J.D.S. Umemoto on 13.8.31.
9	Assault on Japanese Marine Officers. Report made by J.D.S. Umemoto on 13.8.31.
10	Picket kidnap Japanese. Report made by J.D.S. Umemoto on 17.8.31.
11	Japanese marines re-seize goods held in Chapei by Anti-Japanese pickets. Report made by D.I. Schmidt on 18.8.31.
12	Speech on anti-Japanese movement broadcast by Pan Kung Chai, Social Bureau Chief 17.8.31.
13	Activities of boycott pickets in Y'Poo District near Ying Ziang Kong, report by D.S.I. Montgomery 22.8.31. M.A.'s opinion re prosectuion of responsible parties 1.9.
14	Press cuttings re anti-Japanese boycott movement.

Extract from the Morning Translation of July 16, 1931.

SHANGHAI
No. S. B. D. 2588.
17-7-31

INDIAN? ANNAMITE AND KOREAN APPEAL REGARDING JAPANESE INTRIGUE

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

The Korean, Annamite and Indian revolutionists in Shanghai yesterday issued the following manifesto expressing sympathy for the suffering Chinese residents in Korea:-

"To the Chinese people,

While the oppressed races of Asia are endeavouring to establish unity, a great massacre of Chinese residing in Korea suddenly breaks out by Koreans. This calamity is really unprecedented in history and the world is staggered at its proportions. The Korean people although ignorant, will not kill Chinese people from whose country the wave of revolution emanates and thus impede their own emancipation. The instigator, under whose oppression such atrocities have been committed, cannot deny this. The only saviour to whom our weak and oppressed nations are looking is China. Fearing the realization of such a union, the imperialists, pursuing their unjust and barbarous policy, have created this disaster in order that they may further their mad aim to invade Manchuria and Mongolia and obstruct the unification of the oppressed races. Should the Chinese Authorities refuse to take strong actions to settle the incident, the French will also instigate the Annamites and the British will force the Indians to massacre one another.

"In pledging our faith to the revolutionary spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen to secure the unification of the oppressed races, our colleagues, in addition to sending telegrams to our peoples disclosing the Japanese intrigue, hereby request every one to remain firm against our common foes.

Pak Huk In (　　), Korean Independent Party
Leh Tsoong Shung (　　), Annamité Kuomintang.
Dz Ya Sing (　　), Indian Youth League".

S4,
Inquiries please on co-operation with S2.

Form No. 2
C. 20,000-4-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI
C. 8651. Station
No. S. B. D. 2588/1.
Date July 20, 19 31
ate 20-7-31

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

In view of the serious attempts being made by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, local organizations and labour unions to institute a boycott of Japanese goods and to inaugurate an anti-Japanese movement all of which will no doubt find impetus in the Memorial Service to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building North Honan Road during the forenoon of July 23 for the Chinese immigrants killed in the recent anti-Chinese movement on the part of Kor ans, it is suggested that it may be necessary for the police to adopt special precautions on that day in the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce building. It will be remembered that one of the resolutions passed at a meeting held in the Soy Shop Owners' Guild, Foh Yeu Road, City, on July 19, by some 26 representatives of various local labour unions was as under:-

"That local labour unions be asked to notify local workers to declare a half holiday on July 23 and participate in the Memorial Service to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, North Honan Road, on the forenoon of July 23 for the Chinese immigrants killed in the recent anti-Chinese movement on the part of the Koreans."

It is reported that the various committees elected to direct activities in connection with the anti-Japanese movement will be formally inaugurated at the meeting and it is possible that some of the more irresponsible "patriotic" elements of the attendance may attempt to put their plans into action on leaving the building.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
21.7.31.

Commissioner of Police,
D.C.(Sir, Crimes) and D.C.(Crime). A.C.P. 20/7/31

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I. Station,

Date July 20, 19 31

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

According to the Sin Wan Pao of July 2[illegible], the Korean League has issued a manifesto to the effect that Chinese and Koreans are brethren and that the League is willing to cooperate with the Chinese in overthrowing the Japanese Imperialists.

I therefore suggest that D.S. Kim or D.S. Umemoto be instructed to pay special attention to the activities of local Korean organizations and secret societies..

II S/I file herewith. Previous reports in Reg.

DBK.
20/7

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

III Attached reports seen

AKR. 20/7.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

I S2.

Please pass the reports on this subject to S/I for information and return to me so that I can arrange to have C.D.I. Robertson's suggestion carried out.

JHG
20:7:31.

File No D.2588

SHANGHAI
C. & S.
No. S. B. D. 2588.
ate 21. 7. 31

COPY

S. 1

July 20, 1931.

Anti-Japanese Movement.

In view of the serious attempts being made by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, local organizations and labour unions to institute a boycott of Japanese goods and to inaugurate an anti-Japanese movement all of which will no doubt find impetus in the Memorial Service to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, North Honan Road during the forenoon of July 23 for the Chinese immigrants killed in the recent anti-Chinese movement on the part of Koreans, it is suggested that it may be necessary for the police to adopt special precautions on that day in the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce building. It will be remembered that one of the resolutions passed at a meeting held in the Soy Shop Owners' Guild, Foh Yeu Road, City, on July 19, by some 26 representatives of various local labour unions was as under:-

"That local labour unions be asked to notify local "workers to declare a half holiday on July 23 and partici- "pate in the Memorial Service to be held in the Chamber of "Commerce Building, North Honan Road, on the forenoon of "July 23 for the Chinese immigrants killed in the recent "anti-Chinese movement on the part of the Koreans".

It is reported that the various committes elected to direct activities in connection with the anti-Japanese movement will be formally inaugurated at the meeting and it is possible that some of the more irresponsible "patriotic" elements of the attendance may attempt to put their plans into action on leaving the building.

(Sd) Henry Robertson,

C.D.I.

21/7

D.C. (Crime) Information. The original has been sent to C. of P. H Gwinn 30/7/31

E. 2588.

SHANGHAI
C. & S
No S. B. D. 2588.
dte 20. 7. 31.

RELEVANT TO [illegible]

The Min Kuo Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce yesterday sent a telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting it to lodge a strongly-worded protest with the Japanese Government regarding the attacks made by the Korean mobs against the Chinese residents in Korea. The Chamber also suggests that the Ministry should draw up a special agreement with Japan governing the Korean farmers in Manchuria and Mongolia and Chinese residents in Korea similar to the Sino-French Annamite Treaty.

* * * * * * * * *

The 3rd, 6th and 7th District Local Kuomintang Branches have issued manifestoes denouncing the Korean mobs who attacked the Chinese residents in Korea under the instigation of the Japanese imperialists. They advocate that the National Government lodge a protest with the Japanese Government and also adopt measures to protect the Chinese residing in Korea.

Extract for file

M.R.

22 JULY 1931

C. & S. SECRETARY
No. S. B. D. 2588
Date 22.7.31.

2. The Vanpaosan Incident - Activities of local Koreans

The amalgamated Association of local Korean organizations which has been organized with the object of demonstrating to the Chinese public that the anti-Chinese movement in Korea was purposely fomented by the Japanese, at a meeting held recently in the headquarters of the Provisional Government of Korea, No. 1 Poo Ching Li (普慶里), Rue Brenier de Montmorand, French Concession, passed the following resolutions :-

1. That manifestoes in Chinese be issued to the various newspapers and periodicals declaring that the recent outrages perpetrated by Koreans against Chinese nationals in Korea were due to the instigation of the Japanese authorities.

2. That funds be raised from Korean residents to defray expenses to be incurred in carrying out this propaganda.

3. That the names of as many different Korean organizations as possible be contained as signatories in these manifestoes so that the public may know that the movement is being fully supported.

4. That representatives be appointed to attend the various meetings held by the Chinese to arouse the people to the atrocities committed against Chinese nationals in Korea by Koreans at the instigation of the Japanese.

Reg. Please attach to report on this subject submitted by D.S. Umemoto.

D.B.R. 22/7.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. [illegible]
S. & C. 2. [illegible] Station,
No. S. B. D. 2588.
Date July 19, 1931.
Date 20 - 7 - 31.

Subject (in full) Activities of Koreans in Shanghai in connection with the recent incident in Korea.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* D.B. Lu / 31.

Information has been received to the effect that the Amalgamated Association of Korean organizations has been organized with the object of demonstrating to the Chinese public that the anti-Chinese riots which took place recently in Korea were purposely fomented by the Japanese and that it was not out of their own free will but rather at the instigation of the Japanese authorities that the Koreans committed the atrocities against the Chinese nationals.

The Amalgamated Association is represented by the undermentioned Korean organizations and their representatives are as follows :-

Name of Party	Representative
The Korean Revolutionary Party.	Cho So Ko (趙素昂) and Li To Nin (李東寧).
The Korean Residents' Corporation.	Kim Kyu (金九).
The Korean Volunteer Corps.	Buku Sho Sei (朴昌世).
The Korean Students' Association.	Gu Yeki Kin (具益均).
The Korean Boys' League.	Kin Toku Kon (金德根).
The Korean Young Women's League.	Kyo Yei Ha (姜暎波).
The Korean Patriotic Women's Association.	Go Gi Shun (吳義順).
Koh Shi Dan (The Cultural Group).	An Sho Koh (安昌浩).

It is learned that a meeting of the Amalgamated Association was recently held at the headquarters of the Provisional Government of Korea, No. 4 Poo Ching Li (普慶里), Rue Brenier de Montmorand and the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That manifestoes be issued in Chinese to the various newspapers and periodicals declaring that the recent

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

(2)

Made by Forwarded by

outrages perpetrated by Koreans against Chinese nationals in Korea were due to the instigation of the Japanese authorities.

2) That funds be raised from Korean residents to defray expenses to be incurred in carrying out this propaganda.

3) That the names of as many different organizations (Korean) be used in the issuance of these manifestoes so that the public may know that the movement is supported by many organizations.

4) That representatives be appointed to attend the various meetings held by the Chinese to arouse the people to the atrocities committed against Chinese nationals in Korea by Koreans under the instigation of the Japanese.

No information has yet been received regarding the issuance of a joint manifesto by the Korean, Annamite and Indian revolutionalists, which is published in the China Times and other Chinese newspapers, dated July 16, 1931. The name, Pak Huk In (朴国人), representative of the Korean Independence Party, which appears in the manifesto, is strongly suspected of being an alias of Cho So Ko (趙素昂), Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of Korea in Shanghai. His activities are being carefully watched.

X a despatch with S.B. R attached R.

M. Hinemoto.
J. D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Extract from the Morning Translation of July 16, 1931.

SHANGHAI
S. B. P. 2588
ate 17 - 7 - 31

INDIAN, ANNAMITE AND KOREAN APPEAL REGARDING JAPANESE INTRIGUE

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

The Korean, Annamite and Indian revolutionists in Shanghai yesterday issued the following manifesto expressing sympathy for the suffering Chinese residents in Korea:-

"To the Chinese people,

While the oppressed races of Asia are endeavouring to establish unity, a great massacre of Chinese residing in Korea suddenly breaks out by Koreans. This calamity is really unprecedented in history and the world is staggered at its proportions. The Korean people although ignorant, will not kill Chinese people from whose country the wave of revolution emanates and thus impede their own emancipation. The instigator, under whose oppression such atrocities have been committed, cannot deny this. The only saviour to whom our weak and oppressed nations are looking is China. Fearing the realization of such a union, the imperialists, pursuing their unjust and barbarous policy, have created this disaster in order that they may further their mad aim to invade Manchuria and Mongolia and obstruct the unification of the oppressed races. Should the Chinese Authorities refuse to take strong actions to settle the incident, the French will also instigate the Annamites and the British will force the Indians to massacre one another.

"In pledging our faith to the revolutionary spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen to secure the unification of the oppressed races, our colleagues, in addition to sending telegrams to our peoples disclosing the Japanese intrigue, hereby request every one to remain firm against our common foes.

Pak Huk In (朴國人), Korean Independent Party
Loh Tsoong Shung (陸仲熊), Annamite Kuomintang.
Dz Ya Sing (是也幸), Indian Youth League".

S2 Enquiries please in co-operation with S4.

DS. Umemoto.

2/7/7

J.J. 16:7:31.

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Headquarters, S.B. 5 *Station,*

REPORT

Date July 19, *19* 31

Subject (in full) Report on Korean manifesto in Chinese language re Korean riots.

Made by D. S. Kim *Forwarded by*_____

On July 10, the local Korean revolutionary leaders named Kim Ku, Kim Chul, Li Tong Nung, Li Shi Yung, An Chang Ho, Cho Wan Ku, Cho So Ang, issued a joint manifesto in the Chinese language regarding the recent Sino-Korean disturbances expressing their deepest regrets for the Chinese killed and injured during the recent riots in Korea. I obtained a copy of this manifesto and attach it herewith together with translation.

The Korean revolutionists also explain that this most lamentable incident was not created with their knowledge but was instigated by the Imperialistic Japanese and they appeal to the Chinese nation as a whole to think the matter over wisely with a cool head in order to make no mistake.

H. S. Kim

D. S.

Official i/c Special Branch.

20/7/31

July 10, 1931.

The following is a brief translation of the manifesto issued by the Korean revolutionary leaders:-

(1) The Korean independent party and Korean imigrants in China have unanimously decided to do their best to throw off the yoke of Japanese imperialism in the three Eastern provinces both in theory and in practice, and absolutely refuse to be the tools of the Japanese. The Chinese are requested to recognise this fact.

(2) The Korean Revolutionary independent party and the Korean imigrants in the Three Eastern Provinces are closely related in their aims. The Korean emigrants' interest in the Three Eastern Provinces will be directly responsible for the success or failure of the Korean independence movement in future and, for this reason, should China oppress the Koreans in that place, it will means that China simultaneously is opressing the Korean independence movement. We hope that China will pay special attention to this when dealing with the Koreans.

(3) The emancipation from the Japanese of the three Eastern Provinces of China and the independence of Korea can be considered as identical movements, and both Chinese and Korean immigrants are therefore expected to join hands in the general struggle.

(4) It may be true that Japan employs Koreans as her tools by affording them slight protection, but if China were to extend to the Korean immigrants proper protection, then they would support China wholeheartedly. Consequently it is to be hoped that the Chinese officials and people will persue a policy that will help realize the aspirations of the Korean immigrants.

(5) In the Wanpeshan incidents there were no relations between the Korean immigrants in China and the farmers of Wanpeshan. The Korean farmers were forced by the Japanese Police to go to Wanpeshan to cultivate the farms.

(6) The riots were completely instigated by the Japanese imperialists. These riots resemble those that occured at the time of the Japanese Earthquake and during the Shantung incident. The Chinese are requested to understand this as well. and to try their best to drive away their foe.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

Y

(2.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
C.S.I. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2588/2.
Date July 22, 1931
ate 23-7-31

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese movement resulting from the Wanpaosan Incident

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang. *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.S.I.

As soon as the news of the conflict between the Chinese peasants and the Koreans over the question of farming rights in certain areas of the Vanpaosan District, Kirin, on July 2, 1931, reached Shanghai, the anti-Japanese feeling, which appeared to have subsided since the Anti-Japanese agitation in 1928 - 1929, resulting from the despatch of troops by the Japanese Government to Shantung in April, 1928 and the subsequent collision with the Nationalist troops at Tsinan on May 3, 1928, revived among the local Chinese community. The subsequent reports of incidents which took place in various localities in Korea, in which a number of Chinese immigrants there lost their lives at the hands of the Koreans no doubt intensified the rage of the Chinese people, and the numerous reports received in Shanghai alleging that Japanese policemen, disguised as Koreans were responsible for the outbreak of the recent tragedies naturally directed the hatred and hostility of the Chinese towards the Japanese instead of the Koreans. The Anti-Japanese movement, which was first resuscitated on July 7 during a meeting held by members of the 1st District Kuomintang Headquarters, developed in a series of meeting of Kuomintang members and local labour unions which followed, and reached a climax on July 13, 1931, when about 250 representatives of various local organizations and public bodies held a general meeting in the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road. A special committee entitled "Shanghai Municipality Anti-Japanese and Chinese Emigrants" Support Committee" was organized and the following 37 members were elected to serve on the Executive Committee of this organization with the approval of the local Kuomintang Headquarters:

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Name	Position	Trade or Organization he represents
Yu Yahching (虞治卿)	Chinese member of the S.M.C. and Manager of the San Peh & Hung An Steamship Co., Szechuen Rd.	Commerce
Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟)	Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Ratepayers' Assn.	"
Wong Han-liang (王漢良)	Chairman of the Shanghai Curio Dealers' Association, Cantaon Rd.	"
Yih Wei-chun (葉惠鈞)	Chairman of the Rice Dealers' Association and member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.	"
Fong Tsiao-pah (方樵伯)	Member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.	"
Dzung Teng-tsing (鄭澄清)	Chairman of the Federation of Shanghai Traders' Association.	"
Wong Yien-soong (王延松)	Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Supervisory Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters.	"
Chen Soong-yuen (陳松源)	Chairman of the Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association.	"
Hou Ta-tsung (后大椿)	Committee member of the Publication Workers' Union.	Labour
Wong Wen-hua (王文華)	-do-	"
Wong Tso-ping (王竹坪)	Committee member of the 3rd District Cotton Weavers' Union.	"
Loh Ching-Dz (陸承士)	Committee member of the Postal Workers' Union	"
Li Yung-ziang (李永祥)	Committee member of the Chapei 6th District Water & Electricity Workers' Union.	"

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Chen Pei-teh (陳培德)	Committee member of the 5th District Tobacco Workers' Union.	Labour
Tong Tsing-sung (湯俊生)	Committee member of the 1st District Water and Electricity Workers' Union.	"
Chow Hsueh-siang (周學湘)	Committee member of the 4th District Tobacco Workers Union.	"
Yen Ngoh-sung (嚴諤声)	A Journalist to Sin Wan Pao and Secretary to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.	Journalist
Chu Ying-peng (朱應鵬)	A member of the Kuo Ming News Agency, 42c North Szechuen Road.	"
Liu Shih-moh (劉士木)	Committee member of the Chinese Emigrant Association, 12 Burkill Road.	Chinese Emigrant
Chang Min-hai (張鳴海)	-do-	"
Hu Feng-hsiang (胡鳳翔)	Member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement.	Ratepayers
Dzung Tso-sung (程祝蓀)	Member of the Standing Committee of the Frenchtown Chinese Ratepayers' Association.	"
Chang Ih-zung (張一塵)	Member of the Standing Committee of the Citizens' Federation.	Citizens' Federation.
Yue Hwa-loong (余華龍)	-do-	"
Ling Kuh-tsoong (林克驄)	Committee member of the Shanghai Women's Relief Society.	Women's Associations.
Wong Shiao-ying (王孝英)	-do-	"
Wong Kia-an (王竹安)	Member of the National Products Maintenance Association, Kao Tung Road.	National Products.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 4 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Chen Sing-tsang (陳星莊)	Member of the National Products Maintenance Association, Kao Tung Road, City.	National Products
Yee Ngoh-shu (葉玉書)	Auditor, 795 Woosung Road.	Auditor
Li Wen-chieh (李文杰)	Auditor, 36 Avenue Edward VII	"
Tao Pah-chuen (陶伯川)	Committee members of the Educational Associations attached to various district Kuomintang under the control of the Bureau of Education.	Education
Tung Ying-pah (童行白)		"
Feng Ih-sien (馮一先)	"	"
Chen Yah-fu (陳亞夫)	Peasants' Association	Peasant
Chang Hwei-chung (張輝軍)	-do-	"
Chen Ting-sui (陳霆銳)	Member on the Advisory Committee of the S.M.C. and a member of the Chinese Bar Association.	Lawyer
Li Tse-san (李次山)	Member of the Chinese Bar Association.	"

Of the 37 members, the following seven have been appointed to serve on the Standing Committee and take charge of various sections as specified : -

Name	Name of Section
Wong Shiao-lai	General
Chen Ting-sui	Registration
Wong Yien-soong	Goods Store and Financial
Tao Pah-chuen	Propaganda

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date *19*

- 5 -

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

Hou Ta Tsung — Inspecting

Loh Ching Dz — Investigating

Yu Yah-ching - Chairman

In addition, the following committees have been formed to deal with respective duties : -

Economic Committee to deal with all financial affairs :

Zing Bung Ching	(秦润卿)	Manager of the Bank of Communication and Proprietor of the Foh Yuen Native Bank, Ningpo Rd.
Hsu Chi-ching	(徐寄庼)	Managing Director of the National Commercial Bank, 78 Peking Road.
Chen Kwang-fu	(陈光甫)	Manager of the Commercial and Savings Bank, 9 Ningpo Road.
Chang Kung-chuen	(张公权)	Manager of Bank of China, 22 The Bund.
Yee Ngoeh-shu	(叶扬庵)	Auditor
Chien Sing Chi	(钱新之)	ex-Vice Minister of Finance in the Nationalist Government and newly appointed Chinese Minister to France.
Wong Yien-soong	(王延松)	Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Supervisory Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters.

Scheme Planning Committee to devise various measures to enforce the anti-Japanese Movement : -

Li Chuen-zu	(李权时)	A professor in the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan.
Hsu Yung-cho	(徐永祚)	Auditor with office at 36 Avenue Edward VII.
Chu Shih-nung	(朱羲农)	Member of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information (of the Ministry of Industry) Hankow Road.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Kuo Wai-feng (郭外峰)	Commissioner of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.
Pan Shu-lung (潘序倫)	Auditor with office at 452 Kiangse Road.
Chen Soong-yuen (陳松源)	Chairman of the Cotton Dealers' Association.
Chu Wen-ji (諸文绮)	Member of the Chamber of Commerce.
Oo Chi-hao (鄔志豪)	Member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.
Chow Zing-tso (周静斋)	Member of the Shipping Hong Owners' Association, 60 Shantung Road.
Kwei Yien-fang (賁延芳)	Member of the Estate Owners' Association.
Chen Hai-tsiu (陳海秋)	Member of Re-organization Committee of the Shanghai District Wharf Coolies' Union, Nantao.

A Supervisory Committee of 5 or 7 members will be appointed by the Local Kuomintang Headquarters in due course.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Information.

O. i/c Sp. B.
22:7:'31.

23:7:31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

(3)

R 13

File No. 1/31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

C. & S. [illegible] Station
No. S. B. D. 2588/3.
Date 31-7-31

Subject (in full) re paragraph 7 of Daily Intelligence Report of the 22nd inst.

Made by L.I.Hall. *Forwarded by* A. O'Dwyer S. Insp.

Sir,

During the forenoon of 23-7-31 the undersigned, L.I. Hillhouse and L.I. Hall, patrolled Iowa District.

There were no signs of any disturbance but notices were posted up in shop windows etc., relating to the Korean killings.

In order to close the shops it was observed here in the breach than in the observance, as with the exception of Yuhking and Peking Roads and a few odd shops on other roads, the majority of business men were selling suits openly, while a number of those who were supposed to be closed, even on Yuhking and Peking Roads, had their doors open and were surreptitiously trading in their shuttered shops.

D.D.A
Information
R Cahill

D.D.A

O/C

S.I.
Information

Reg. Please file
A.R. 24/7

J.F.J.
24:7:31.

S. B. D. 2588.

23-7-31.

Report sent with. ~~Two posters, pamphlets, handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Nanking Road.	Time found	5.50 p.m.	Date	23-7-31

Character of place where found. (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood)	shopping district. (Nanking Rd)
Near school, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	No
How distributed? (If known).	Placed on the wall
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc)	Anti Japanese.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	No
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	---
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	---

D.R. 23/7.

D.R. 22/7.

Date 22.7.31. Signed for C.I. etc. i/c Lunza Station.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

[illegible] Station
Date 23 - 7 - 31
No. S. B. D. 2588.

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

A.C. Shanghai
D.R. 23/7
H.R.

H.M. Liddon Sow.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

A. C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

~~Bubbling Well~~ Station,

REPORT

SHANGHAI Date July 23rd, 19 31.

No. S. B. D. 2588.

d:e 23 - 7 - 31.

Subject (in full) Labour Cessation.

Made by D. S. I. Widdowson, Forwarded by

Sir,

In connection with the Anti-Japanese Movement, 800 workers employed by the Chung Hwa Book Co., Bubbling Well Road, failed to report for duty at 7 a.m. the 23/7/31. No meetings or anything of a disorderly character have been experienced so far. We are informed that they will absent themselves until afternoon the same day.

D. S. I. Widdowson.

D.R. 22/7

H.R.

SHANGHAI [illegible]
C & S. L. No.
No. S. B. D. 2588.
Date 23-7-31

Report sent with.....Three posters ~~etc, handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Ying Ziang Kong Village	Time found	9 pm	Date	23-7-31

Character of place where found. (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood)	Industrial
Near school, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Near several factories
How distributed? (If known).	By hand, posted on wall.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc)	Anti-Japanese
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	Nil

Date.....23-7-31.....

Signed R.Wardlaw & Co.
for C.I. etc. i/c. Yangtzepoo Station.

D.R. 23/7. HR

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI POLICE
D & S Yangtszepoo Station,
No. S. B. D.2588.
Date July 23 1931
Date 23-7-31

Subject (in full) Situation in Yangtszepoo District.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wardrop

Sir,

At 9 pm 22-7-31, three Japanese Constables found three posters of an Anti-Japanese nature posted on walls in Ying Ziang Kong village, Ward Road.

264 male workers of the San Sing Cotton & Iron Manufacturing Co. No.1877 Ward Road, have been granted a half holiday this forenoon.

I am, Sir,
R Wardrop,
D.S.I.

Special Branch.

~~D.S.I.~~

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Dixwell Road *Station,*

Date 23rd July *1931.*

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Pamphlets Found on N. Szechuen Road on 23rd July 1931.

Made by D. I. Schmidt. *Forwarded by* _____

Sir,

Enclosed samples of Anti-Japanese pamphlets were found pasted on the walls of the Japanese School and few other places on the N. Szechuen Road at 6 a.m. this morning July 23.

No arrest.

H. J. Schmidt

D. I.

Senior Detective i/c.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch.

D.R. 23/7.

West Kowloon Station
23-C-31
No. S. B. D. 2588.
de 23-9-31.

Anti-Japanese Movement.

Sir,

At 9.40a.m. this inst. 5 Chinese of the Student Class were brought to the Station in M/Car No.17545 permit 1897 from H.Honan Road, where they had exhorted all theshops on this particular road to close for half day.

Their names etc were taken and after they had received a caution about disturbance of the law and order of the Settlement they were allowed to go.

They were detained at the Station 15 minutes.

Herewith is the flag seized, bearing as follows:-

"The Whole Town to suspend their businesses for half day in commemration of the Chinese immigrants who were killed in the Korea incident"

(Sd)The Committee of Anti-Japanese Immigrants.

D.R. of 23/9

Inspt. i/c

Form No. 2
G. 21,600-6-31

Y

4.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2588/14 File No.
Date 31/7/31

Special Branch S.4 Station,

REPORT

Date July 31, 1931.

Subject (in full) Manifesto by Korean, Annamite, and Indian Revolutionists

Made by D. S. I. Duncan. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

With reference to the attached translation from the "China Times" of July 16 re an alleged manifesto having been issued by Korean, Annamite, and Indian revolutionists in Shanghai, enquiries have failed to find any proof of this as far as the Indian Youth League is concerned.

Dz Ya Sing who is mentioned as representing the I.Y.L apparently refers to the Secretary, Tara Singh, son of Jawala Singh.

W Duncan.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Please see and pass to Registry File.

Seen, D.B.R. 1/8.

J.F.G. 31.7.31.

Special Branch S.4 ////

July 31, 31

Manifesto by Korean, Annamite, and Indian Revolutionists

Sir,

With reference to the attached translation from the "China Times" of July 16 re an alleged manifesto having been issued by Korean, Annamite, and Indian revolutionists in Shanghai, enquiries have failed to find any proof of this as far as the Indian Youth League is concerned.

Dz Ya Sing who is mentioned as representing the I.Y.L apparently refers to the Secretary, Tara Singh, son of Jawala Singh.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

(5)

S. B. D. 2588/5.

SHANGHAI JAPANESE AMALGAMATED
ASSOCIATION OF STREET UNIONS. 8-31

July 31, 1931.

To Commissioner of Police,

S. M. C.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to express my sincere thanks to you for the special protection accorded (notwithstanding the increased volume of police work at present) to the Japanese residents by the Shanghai Municipal Police in detailing police officers to the Japanese Club and other important places during this feverish time of the anti-Japanese movement by the Chinese.

Yours obediently,

Y. Hayashi.

Chairman of the Committee of
the Shanghai Japanese Amalgamated
Association of Street Unions.

上海日本人各路聯合會

拝啓
陳ハ排日高潮ノ事ニ付テハ一方ナラヌ御配慮ノ程ニ日本人
警察課ハ勿論其ノ他ノ要所ニ特別警備ノ配置
ヲナシ候ニ依リ深ク感謝仕候
茲ニ謹テ敬意ヲ表シ候

一九三一年七月十日

上海日本各路聯合會
委員長 林雄吉

上海共同租界工部局
警察課長殿

Form No. 2
G. 2-100-1-31

(6.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REG. Station
Section No. S. B. D. 2688/6
Date August 6 - 8 - 1931

Subject (in full) Seizure of Japanese goods by anti-Japanese Association.

Made by J. D. S. Umemoto *Forwarded by*

Enquiries made in connection with the attached translation from the Shanghai Nippo, dated July 30, 1931, regarding the seizure of Japanese goods by the Anti-Japanese Association show that at 2 p.m. July 29, '31, a number of Anti-Japanese boycott pickets proceeded by boat along the Whangpoo River and boarded a tender at the Peking Road Jetty, on which was loaded 65 bales of cotton yarn valued at $12,350.00, the property of the Nippon Menka(Japan Cotton Trading Co., 8 Hankow Road). The pickets then ordered the laodah to proceed to Lok Ka Doo, Pootung, where he was given a receipt for the goods seized.

At 3.30 p.m. July 29, '31, another party of Anti-Japanese boycott pickets boarded from the river a tender, which was lying alongside the Hunt's Wharf, and seized 163 bales of cotton yarn valued at $39,140.00, belonging to the same company. These goods were also taken to the Loh Ka Doo Wharf, Pootung, where a receipt for them was given. On this occasion the actual tender was towed away by a launch to the Loh Ka Doo Wharf.

On learning of these incidents, the owner reported the matter to the Japanese Consulate and in company with a Consular representative proceeded to the Headquarters of the Anti-Japanese Association to lodge a protest against the seizure and succeeded in effecting the release of the goods seized together with 20 bales of cotton yarn, valued at $5,200.00, which were seized on July 24, 1931, while being transported from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf to the Peking Road Jetty. However, the company was obliged to pay $350.00 as storage before the goods were released from the Loh Ka Doo Wharf.

Attached are photographic copies of the receipt issued by the pickets.

Form No. 2
G. 21700-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by *Forwarded by*

The report published in the Shanghai Nippo to the effect that 140 bales of cotton thread valued at $28,000.00 which were alleged to have been seized at the Wangtszpoo House Jetty and taken away in a motor truck is incorrect

A. Umemoto

J. D. S.

A.R. 6/8

Officer i/c. Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information

P.A. under C.G.

P.A. 6/8

[OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AUG 7 19[illegible] SHANGHAI]

T. Owens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

6.8.31.

SHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2388
ate 8. 8. 31.

Copy.

August 6, 1931.

Seizure of Japanese Goods by anti-Japanese Association.

Enquiries made in connection with the attached translation from the Shanghai Nippo, dated July 30, 1931, regarding the seizure of Japanese goods by the Anti-Japanese Association show that at 2. p.m. July 29, 1931, a number of anti-Japanese boycott pickets proceeded by boat along the Whangpoo River and boarded a tender at the Peking Road Jetty, on which was loaded 65 bales of cotton yarn valued at $12,350.00 the property of the Nippon Menka (Japan Cotton Trading Co., 8 Hankow Rd.) The pickets then ordered the laodah to proceed to Lok Ka Doo, Pootung, where he was given a receipt for the goods seized.

At 3.30 p.m. July 29, 1931, another party of Anti-Japanese boycott pickets boarded from the river a tender, which was lying alongside the Hunt's Wharf, and seized 163 bales of cotton yarn valued at $39,140.00 belonging to the same company. These goods were also taken to the Loh Ka Doo Wharf, Pootung, where a receipt for them was given. On this occasion the actual tender was towed away by a launch to the Loh Ka Doo Wharf.

On learning of these incidents, the owner reported the matter to the Japanese Consulate and in company with a Consular representative proceeded to t he Headquarters of the Anti-Japanese Association to lodge a protest against the seizure and succeeded in effecting the release of the goods seized together with 20 bales of cotton yarn, valued at $5,200.00, which were seized on July 24, 1931, while being transported from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf to the Peking Road Jetty. However, the company was obliged to pay $356.00 as storage before the goods were released from the Loh Ka Doo Wharf.

Attached are photographic copies of the receipt issued by the pickets.

The report published in the Shanghai Nippo to the effect that 140 bales of cotton thread valued at $28,000. where were alleged to have been seized at the Wangtsapoo House Jetty. and taken away in a motor truck is incorrect.

Sd. M. Umemoto.

Japanese Det. Sgt.

July 30, 1931. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANTI JAPANESE ASSOCIATION SEIZES JAPANESE GOODS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

It is reported that yesterday in broad day light two seizures of Japanese goods were effected by the Anti-Japanese Association in the International Settlement after the Shanghai Municipal Council had issued strict instructions prohibiting the seizures of Japanese goods by the Anti-Japanese Association in the Settlement. The Anti-Japanese boycott pickets are conducting themselves like robbers and are thus demonstrating that they lack the qualification of being citizens of a civilized country.

At 3 p.m. yesterday several Chinese who appeared to be the so-called inspectors of the Anti-Japanese Association boarded a tender at the Peking Road jetty, on which were loaded 65 bags of Japanese cotton thread valued at $15,000.00 and belonging to the Nippon Menka. They ordered the tender to proceed to Pootung.

At 3.50 p.m. yesterday the anti-Japanese boycott pickets also seized 140 bags of Japanese cotton thread valued at $28,000.00 and belonging to the Nippon Menka. The goods which were on the Wangtszepoo House Jetty were taken away in motor trucks.

These seizures have been duly reported to the Japanese Consulate.

The above seized goods were immediately restored to their owner.

Acting on an urgent request from the owner of the above seized goods, the Japanese authorities accompanied by the owner proceeded to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters and opened negotiations there which effected the immediate release of the seized goods to the owner.

Shanghai citizne received a great shock on learning of the above seizure as it was perpetrated immediately after Mr. Fessenden, Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council had issued the notification strictly prohibiting the seizure of Japanese goods in the Settlement.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

(7.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

C. I. Section - S. B. Station
No. S. B. D. 2588/7.
Date August 10, 1931.
Date 12-8-31

REPORT

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Boycott and Local Japanese Industrialists and Merchants.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by*

Acting upon the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, I interviewed Mr. Yoshida, manager of the Mitsubishi Bank and concurrently Vice-Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, and several other prominent members of the Chamber with the object of confirming the report published in the Shanghai Nichi Nichi of August 6, 1931 regarding certain resolutions passed at a meeting held at the Japanese Club at 2.30 p.m. August 5, 1931. They admitted that members of the Friday Association, which was organized in 1926 by leading Japanese industrialists and merchants to counteract the activities of the Chinese anti-Japanese Association, called the meeting to discuss measures to be adopted by local Japanese to counteract the Chinese anti-Japanese boycott. They were, however, reluctant to disclose the nature of their discussions and the text of their petition which they have submitted to Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, on the ground that it was decided at the meeting not to communicate the text of the petition with any other than the authorities concerned.

Further enquiries made in this connection show that, after a lengthy discussion on the draft of petition to be submitted to the Japanese Government, recommended by the Special Committee of the Association, it was decided to accept it, after altering certain points.

On August 8, 1931 Mr. Yonesato, the Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, visited the Japanese Consulate-General and submitted to Mr. Shigemitsu, a petition, which is reported to contain the following requests :-

1. That the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Public Safety Bureau be requested to issue

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

an order dissolving the anti-Japanese Association.

2. That self protective measures to be adopted by the Association against the seizure of Japanese goods be supported.

3. That compensation for the loss sustained by detention of Japanese goods be demanded.

A very close observation over the lawless acts of the anti-Japanese Association is being maintained and it is confidentially learned that, as a means of self protective measures, leading Japanese industrialists and merchants are considering a proposal to employ about 50 armed guards to protect Japanese goods while being transported on the River.

Information has also been received that in future every seizure of Japanese goods by the anti-Japanese boycott pickets will be reported to the Japanese Authorities who will in turn negotiate direct with the Chinese Authorities for the immediate release of the goods seized, demanding at the same time compensation for loss sustained as a result of the seizure.

M. Kimemoto.
J. D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Information and
favour of return.

O. i/c Sp. Br.
10:8:'31.

File
12:8:'31.

August 6, 1931. Morning Translation.

(Continuation)

ANTI JAPANESE BOYCOTT AND LOCAL JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS AND MERCHANTS

The Shenpao Mishi-Pichi publishes the following report:-

At 2.30 p.m. yesterday local Japanese industrialists and merchants held a meeting at the Japanese Club to discuss the text of their petition drafted by the Special Committee and to adopt measures to counteract the Anti-Japanese boycott by the Chinese. The feelings of those attending the meeting became inflamed when they learned the news of fresh seizures at Footung. After a lengthy discussion on the fundamental measures to be adopted to counteract the Chinese anti-Japanese boycott, recommended by the Special Committee, it was decided to accept them, after altering certain points. It was also decided to submit the petition to-day or tomorrow to Mr. Shigemitsu, Charge d'affaires, and Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul-General, in the name of the Japanese Industrialist Association and to Japan in the name of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

The petition contains the following requests:-

1. That the xx Municipality and the Public xxxx be requested to oppose xx of the Anti-Japanese Association.
2. That dissolution of xxxx be demanded.
3. Self protective measures against xxxx.
4. x x x x against detention of Japanese goods.

It was also decided to maintain very close observation over the lawlessness of the Anti-Japanese Association.

S1, Please arrange with S2 to have further enquiries made by D.S. Umemoto HR

S.2. Passed to you for compliance with the O.i/C's instructions

H.R. 6/8.

D.S. Umemoto,

Inquiry - report please.

J.B.R. 6/8.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

8.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section

No. S. B. D. 25888.

Date August 13, 1931.

Date 13 - 8 - 31

REPORT

Subject (in full) Seizure and subsequent release of Japanese goods

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto *Forwarded by*

At 6 a.m. August 11, 1931, 7,500 gunny bags, valued at $2,500.00 ,the property of the Eiwa Yoko, Japanese firm, No.9 Canton Road, were seized by pickets of the anti-Japanese Association on the Soochow Creek near Tungking Road, whilst being transported in a lighter from the Toa Jute Factory to the S.S. "Seikyo Maru" berthed at the O.S.K. wharf for shipment to Keelung. The lighter was detained alongside a river police boat lying on the Chinese side of the Soochow Creek near Tungking Road.

The Japanese Authorities immediately lodged a protest with the Chinese Authorities who issued an order instructing that the seized goods were to be released at once. However, when the representatives of the Japanese and Chinese Authorities and the owner of the goods proceeded to the scene to effect the release under the strength of this order, they were flatly refused.

Later, having been requested by the owner, the Commander of the Japanese Landing Force despatched 30 marines under an officer. They passed through the Settlement and arrived on the opposite side of Tungking Road in the Settlement at about 12.30 p.m. August 11, 1931. The officer disarmed himself and alone went by a sampan to the lighter which was being detained, whereupon the pickets on seeing him approach dispersed. The owner was then able to tow away the lighter to its destination.

M. Umemoto
J. D. S.

A summary of the above appeared in the Intelligence Report of August 12.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A. Robertson
C.S.I.

File 9th
13:8:'31

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section C.S. Station

B. D. 2688/9

REPORT

Date August 13 / 19 31

14 - 8 - 31.

Subject (in full) Assault on Japanese marine officers.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto *Forwarded by* Henry Roberts on D.I.

Acting upon the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, I visited Lieutenant-Commander Tomosada, the Staff Officer, at the Headquarters of the Japanese Landing Force, and received from him the following information regarding the assault on two Japanese Marine Officers:-

At 5 p.m. August 10, two Japanese Marine Officers in uniform but unarmed were assaulted by a number of Chinese of the working class while tearing off some Anti-Japanese posters from the walls of the San Yue Industrial Factory, Sung Ka Zah, off Ward Road, O.O.L. near Yinghsiang Kong village, with the object of taking them back to their Headquarters. A Chapei policeman arrived on the scene almost immediately and, after driving off the assailants, escorted the officers to No. 4 Substation of the 5th District of the Public Safety Bureau, from where they were allowed to return to their Headquarters. Neither of the two officers suffered any injury.

J. D. S. Umemoto.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Summary of above included in D.R. of August 14.

H.R.

File

14.8.31.

D 2673

Assault on Japanese Marine Officers

At 6 p.m. August 10 a number of workers of the San Yue Industrial Factory, 1 Sung Ka Zah, off Ward Road, near Yinghsiangkong Village, observed two Japanese marine officers tear down some Anti-Japanese posters from the walls of the factory, and assaulted them. A Chinese policemen arrived on the scene almost immediately and after driving off the assailants escorted the two officers to the Japanese Consulate-General.

Officer-in-charge

The above report was furnished by an agent of S.I. but Yangtszepoo know nothing about it. Can J.D.S. Umemoto make inquiries please.

A.R. Roberts
12/8.

S2,

Please place D.S. Umemoto at the disposal of SI in connection with this investigation.

J.G.
12:8:'31

J.S. Umemoto,

Report to C.S.I. Roberts for instructions.

D.B.R. 12/8.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

(12)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. RECORDS
No. S. B. D. 2588/12. Station,
Date August 20, 1931.
20 - 8 - 31.

Subject (in full) Speech on Anti-Japanese Movement broadcast in the Settlement.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C. D. I. Robertson

Inquiries made regarding the authenticity of the contents of an article which appeared in the Sin Wan Pao and other local Chinese newspapers of August 17, 1931 (translation attached) referring to a speech on the Anti-Japanese Movement broadcast from the "Radio Station of the Dah Chung Hwa Electricity Supply Company, Nanking Road", which is better known as the Great China Broadcasting Station of the National Electric Supply Co. between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. August 16 by Pan Kung Chai, Chief of the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and member of the newly elected Executive Committee of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, are substantially correct. According to Chen Niang-jien (陳仰乾), manager of the National Electric Supply Co. 501/3 Nanking Road who own and operate the Great China Broadcasting Station at the same address, in July 1931 an application was received from the local 3rd District Kuomintang Headquarters with offices in the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, North Honan Road requesting permission to broadcast between 10 and 11 a.m. every Sunday commencing from August 2, lectures on the Kuomintang Principles which, to use Chen Niang-jien's own words "he felt obliged to accept". The arrangement entered into between the two parties were that no charges were to be made, that the 3rd District Kuomintang Headquarters would supply the speaker whose name was to be forwarded to the Broadcasting Station every Saturday, that the subject to be broadcast was to be left to the discretion of the speaker and announced when he took his stand before the microphone.

The speaker on Sunday August 2 was one Loh of the 3rd District Kuomintang who discoursed on Kuomintang matters and the speaker on August 23 will be, it is reported, Col. Chen Hsi Tseng

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau. No lecture was broadcast on August 9 as the aerial was out of order.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Deputy Commissioner i/c
Information,
J. P. Givens
~~O. i/c Sp. Br.~~
20: 8: '31.

File
21: 8: '31.

Extract from the Chinese Afternoon Translation dated 17/8/31

Anti-Japanese Boycott Movement

The Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

At the request of the local 3rd District Kuomintang Branch, Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Chief of the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, at 10 a.m. yesterday broadcasted his speech on the subject of "Nationalism and Anti-Japanese Movement" using the radio station of the Dah Chung Hwa Electricity Supply Company, Nanking Road.

In his speech, Mr. Pan urged the public to stick fast to their present anti-Japanese boycott movement and not follow the failures of last occasions. Mr. Pan concluded that merchants should be persuaded, but not forced, to refrain from dealing in Japanese goods and that definite boycott schemes should be devised which, in a period of five or ten years, would automatically oust Japanese goods from Chinese markets altogether.

2113

BOYCOTT PRESSURE URGED BY RADIO

Chief Of Social Bureau Broadcasts From Local Station

A radio speech urging support for the anti-Japanese boycott was made from the Dah Chung Hwa radio station on Sunday night, according to the "Sin Wan Pao" yesterday.

Dr. K. C. Pau, Chief of the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai made the speech at the request of the local 3rd District Kuomintang. He urged the public to stick fast to their present plans and not to mind past failures. Merchants should be persuaded, not forced, to refrain from dealing in Japanese goods, the speaker declared. Definite boycott schemes should be formed by means of which Japanese goods would be ousted from the Chinese markets within a period of from five to ten years.

St, Information
19:8:31.

No. 2
30-9-30

(11)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

[illegible] Station,
No. S. B. D. 2588/11
Date August 13th, 1951
Date 20 - 8 - 31

REPORT

Subject (in full) Japanese marines re-seize goods held in Chapei by Anti-Japanese pickets.

Made by H.J. Schmidt *Forwarded by* H. J. Schmidt

D.I. (B.)
Information
13/8.

Sir,

At 6 p.m. August 13, J.P.C. 148 reported at this Station that at 5.30 p.m. a party of Japanese marines, 40 to 50 strong, armed with rifles and led by officers, marched along Darroch Road to Jung Pang Road. Half the party then proceeded into Chapei and seized a quantity of goods, which were being held by pickets of anti-Japanese movement. No resistence was offered by the pickets or the Chapei Police, who witnessed the incident. The marines afterwards returned to their barracks on North Szechuen Road with the seized goods on a lorry.

Inquiries made by the undersigned and J.P.C. 42 Sugihara elicited the following information:- At 5 p.m. two wheelbarrows loaded with six cases of cotton yarn, value $300.00 were proceeding along the Paoshan Road, Chapei, when they were seized by anti-Japanese pickets. The owner of these goods a Mr. Takeuchi (Japanese), the proprietor of a cotton belt factory on Paoshan Road, had purchased same this afternoon from a Japanese firm in the Settlement, and the goods were on the way to his factory.

Mr. Takeuchi on being informed of what had occurred, reported the matter immediately to the Japanese Marine Headquarters, with the result as above stated. The property seized was subsequently returned to Mr. Takeuchi, the owner.

H. J. Schmidt.
D. I.
Senior Detective i/c.

D. [illegible] "C" Division.
(Copy forwarded to Officer i/c, Special Branch).

13/8

Form
G. 50(9-30

11.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

[illegible] Station.

REPORT

Dixwell Road
S. B. D. 2588/31.
Date August 18th, 1931
Date 19 - 8 - 31.

Subject (in full) Japanese marines re-seize goods held in Chapei by Anti-Japanese pickets.

Made by D.I. Schmidt *Forwarded by* R. Wellsersell Insp

Sir,

At 6 p.m. August 18, J.P.C. 148 reported at this Station that at 5.30 p.m. a party of Japanese marines, 40 to 50 strong, armed with rifles and led by officers, marched along Darroch Road to Jang Pang Road. Half the party then proceeded into Chapei and seized a quantity of goods, which were being held by pickets of anti-Japanese movement. No resistence was offered by the pickets or the Chapei Police, who witnessed the incident. The marines afterwards returned to their barracks on North Szechuen Road with the seized goods on a lorry.

Inquiries made by the undersigned and J.D.C. 42 Sugihara elicited the following information:- At 5 p.m. two wheelbarrows loaded with six cases of cotton yarn, value $800.00 were proceeding along the Paoshan Road, Chapei, when they were seized by anti-Japanese pickets. The owner of these goods a Mr. Takeuchi (Japanese), the proprietor of a cotton belt factory on Paoshan Road, had purchased same this afternoon from a Japanese firm in the Settlement, and the goods were on the way to his factory.

Mr. Takeuchi on being informed of what had occurred, reported the matter immediately to the Japanese Marine Headquarters, with the result as above stated. The property seized was subsequently returned to Mr. Takeuchi, the owner.

H. J. Schmidt
D. I.

Senior Detective i/c.

Officer i/c.
Special Branch.

St. Information
19:8:31.

D.R. of August 19.
Registry. Please file.
A.R. 19/8.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

10.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
[illegible] Section C Station
S. B. D. 2588/10.
Date August 17 1931
18 - 8 - 31

REPORT

Subject (in full) Pickets kidnap Japanese

Made by J. D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* S.B. Lun D.I.

Acting upon instructions of the Officer-in-Charge, Special Branch, I interviewed Mr. I. Arima, an employee of the Insurance Department of the Mitsubishi & Co., No.9 Canton Road, to confirm the report published in the Shanghai Nippo, dated August 16, 1931, regarding the detention of Mr. Arima by pickets of the Anti-Japanese Association and received from him the following information:-

At 1.30 p.m. August 13, 1931 Mr. Arima proceeded to Loh Ka Doo, Pootung, to investigate the condition of the seized goods stored at the Kung Dah Godown by pickets of the Anti-Japanese Association in connection with the insurance of same. As he was approaching the godown, he was seized by a number of pickets, who, after blindfolding him with a towel, forcibly led him to the Pootung Headquarters of the Association, which is situated in a certain Chinese school, and detained him there.

A person reported to be the Chief of the Pootung Branch of the Association, being satisfied with his explanation to the effect that the object of his visit to the godown was solely on business, apologized for his detention and escorted him to Loh Ka Doo from where he was released at 4.30 p.m.

Although maltreated, Mr. Arima did not suffer any bodily harm.

The matter has been reported to the local Japanese Consulate General.

M Umemoto.
J. D. S.

Extract taken for inclusion in the D.R. of 24/8
Officer i/c Special Branch.
H.R.
E.D.

File
22:8:31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 14. 8. 1931

To S. 2. (D.I. Hass)

The Officer-in-charge instructs that J.D.S. Umemoto conduct inquiries in connection with the case outlined in the attached translation and report the result.

A.R. 14/8.

J.D.S. Umemoto,
Inquiry report please.

E.B.R. 14/8.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. REC
No. S. B. D. 2681
8-31

August I7, I93I. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

PICKETS KIDNAP JAPANESE

The Shanghai Nippo (I6-8-3I) publishes the following report:-

At 2 p.m. August I3, a Japanese named I Arima, an employee of the Insurance Department of the Mitsubishi Yoko, was commissioned to Pootung by the company to investigate a certain case in connection with an insurance business. He was confronted by a number of pickets who questioned him regarding his business and then took him by force to the 3rd District Police Station at Pootung. His eyes were covered by the pickets. He was again subjected to questions by the Police who released him at 4.30 p.m. after holding a lengthy coversation with important members of the Anti-Japanese Association.

Japanese community is regarding this as very serious matter and is considered by them as equal to kidnapping.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2588/13
Date 28/10/31

File No. _____

REPORT

Station,

Date Oct. 27th, 1931

Subject (in full) Further report regarding Functioning of Anti-Japanese Boycott Party in King Kiang Kong Village on 11-6-31. File D. 2588/13.

Made by _____ and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

Further enquiry in the above matter at the Kyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop, No. 40 Ward Road, who are the actual owners of the three bales of cotton goods seized, and at the Dong Sing Dyeing Company King Kiang Kong Village, from whose care the goods were actually seized on 11-6-31, was made on 27-10-31, when it was ascertained that neither of the above shops had heard anything further from the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association, nor had they approached the Association with a view to getting the goods returned.

The owners of the two shops have agreed to settle the matter of the loss of the goods value $540.00 between themselves, by Ts Ching Loong, owner of the Dyeing Shop, giving up all claim to the $200.00 owed him by the Kyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop for work done by him and in addition has paid $30.00. Thus Ts Ching Loong's share of the loss is $230.00 and Zau Ts Kau, owner of the piece goods shop bears the loss of the remaining $310.00, and has also agreed to continue to send his work to be done at Ts Ching Loong's Dyeing shop.

The matter of settling who is to be responsible for the loss now appears to have been amicably settled between the parties.

I am, Sir,

R. Wardrop,

D.S.I.

D. D. C. "D".

1 Encl.

cc

R.6 23/9.

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

S.O. 1 9DC1 1 2Cr 1 Jan-Feb

9DO Rec 23/9. cf. 23/9/31

D.C. (Cr) Evidence to prosecute or take out a search warrant for Temple of Heaven is not good we can do no more - Civil Enough I think, Especially action is the only remedy at the present time. I suggest that is not likely the owner be told to take civil to take the owner action against the eyeshop further master for recovery when the whole matter can be gone into by the Court.

Rec 23/9

23/9.

Form No. 2
S. 21,500-1-31

Stn. *File No.* 88

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yangtszepoo *Station,*

REPORT

Date Sept. 19 *19* 31.

Subject (in full) Further report regarding Functioning of Anti-Japanese Boycott Party in Ying Ziang Kong Village on 11-8-31.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wardrop

Sir,

Zau Ts Kau was further interviewed at No.45 Ward Road as regards the action he contemplated taking against Ts Ching Loong in order to recover the value of the goods which were seized by the Anti-Japanese Association.

No definite reply was received from him further than he had not yet decided to take any action, but the fact that he owes Ts Ching Loong about $200.0⁰ for work done is so much in his favour, as he does not contemplate paying it meantime.

Attached herewith is the receipt received from the Anti-Japanese Association on 6-9-31 for the three bales of cotton seized (Large Receipt).

Small bill was received on 18-9-31 from Zau Ts Kau proprietor of the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods shop No.45 Ward Road and is the invoice which accompanied 90 rolls of "Five Sycee" brand cotton cloth delivered to No.45 Ward Road by the Zuh Sing Tsung (日新增) Piece Goods Shop, Rue du Consulate on 17-7-31.

I am, Sir,

R. Wardrop.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "D"

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

Stn *File No.* 88

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Yangtszepoo *Station,*

Date Sept. 18 *19* 31.

Subject (in full) Further report regarding Functioning of Anti-Japanese Boycott Party in Ying Ziang Kong Village on 11-8-31.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wardrop

Sir,

On 16-9-31, Ts Ching Loong, master of the Dong Sing Dyeing Co., Ying Ziang Kong, O.O.L. not having received any reply to his letter of 7-9-31 to the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association, visited the Association Offices at the Temple of Heaven, North Honan Road.

In the above office, he was handed a letter, and also told that there had been a meeting of 36 members of the Association, who had decided that, as the goods were of Japanese origin, they must be confiscated.

The letter given Ts Ching Loong, on being translated, read as follows:-

"Your letter requesting the return of the 'Five Sycee'
"brand cloth and expressing willingness to be fined
"was received.

"The matter has been placed before the General Meeting
"of this Society, and it was decided to refuse your
"application.

"If you find yourself in difficulty of any description
"you may report same to us.

Chopped The Anti-Japanese Association"

Ts Ching Loong, questioned regarding the meaning of the last paragraph of the letter, stated he was informed verbally that it meant, if he had any trouble with the master of the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods Shop, owner of the goods seized, he was to refer the matter to the above Association.

On 17-9-31, C.D.S.I. Ah Zien together with Tsau Tsung Yeu (趙仲猷), assistant of Ts Ching Loong (朱金龍), took the letter to the Piece Goods shop, No.45 Ward Road and showed the

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

Piece Goods Shop master the letter and also endeavoured to ascertain if he was willing to make any move in the matter.

Zau Ts Kau (趙子虎), shop master, stated it was none of his business, and he was not going to do anything, as Ts Ching Loong had taken the goods to Ying Ziang Kong and then lost it, and that he was holding him responsible for the value of the goods.

Zau Ts Kau holds a receipt for consignment of cloth (of which the seized goods are stated to be part), which he bought on 17-7-31 at a Chinese piece goods shop on Rue Du Consulate, French Concession, but this receipt he would not hand over to Ts Ching Loong on 7-9-31 to assist him in trying to get the seized goods back.

The Anti-Japanese Association are aware of, to whom the goods actually belong, and (actual owner) as he has not approached them in an endeavour to get the cloth returned, this probably influenced them in their decision, and was responsible for them adding the last paragraph to their letter handed to Ts Ching Loong.

I am, Sir,

D.D.O. "D"

D.S.I.

No. 2
21,500-1-31

Stn. File No. 88

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yangtszepoo Station,

REPORT

Date Sept. 9,, 1931

Subject (in full) Further report regarding Functioning of Anti-Japanese Boycott Party in Ying Ziang Kong Village on 11-8-31.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

Further enquiry made into the circumstances of the actual seizure of the three bales of cloth revealed the following.

No actual violence or threats were used at the Dong Sing Dyeing Co, Ying Ziang Kong, O.O.L., before the Dyeshop master disclosed where the goods were placed in his assistants home behind No. J.G. 640 Ying Ziang Kong Village, but owing to the presence of a large number of workers of the San Yeu Towel Factory, Moh Yeu San Road, O.O.L., the dyeshop master Ts Ching Loong (朱金龍) was afraid of injury or damage to his property if he did not disclose where the goods were hidden.

After the seizure the goods were taken to the road way outside the above factory premises and later removed, believed by motor car.

On 5-9-31 C.D.S.I. Ah Zien succeeded in ascertaining that the names of five persons who signed the receipt for the property were on the books of the office of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association at North Honan Road, and although it was stated that they lived on the premises, this he could not definitely find out.

On 6-9-31, C.D.S.I. Ah Zien, and C.D.S. 85 Bang Say Ching, accompanied by Ts Ching Loong of the Dong Sing Dye Shop, proceeded to No. 45 Ward Road in order to ask the shop master Zau Ts Kan, to accompany them to the 5th Division of the Public Safety Bureau at Poashan Road, Chapei, to ask for assistance in making enquiries at No. 99 West Poashing Li, Poashan Road. Zau Ts Kan (赵子祥) refused to accompany Detectives but detailed his shop assistant Shu Ching Sung (许金童).

At the Public Safety Bureau at Poashan Road C,D.S.I. Ah Zien explained the purpose of the visit and asked for an escort to

S. 2
21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

(2)

make enquiries at the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association offices at No. 99 West Poashing Li, Poashan Road, but the officer in charge, who conducted the interview through the medium of a messenger, stated he had no men to send, and instructed the party that they could proceed themselves to the above offices and make their enquiries.

Party then proceeded to the offices of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association and there interviewed one Woo Yuen Foo (鄔友馥) 2nd in charge of the office, who on the matter being explained to him, gave Ts Ching Loong a chopped receipt for the goods seized, which he stated were them detained at the Chung Shing Theatre, Chung Shing Road, under charge of the Association's Godown keeper Foo Yao Ching (傅耀清).

Woo Yuen Foo then told the detectives and shop master to take the receipt to the Head Office at the Temple of Heaven, North Honan Road.

At the Temple of Heaven the party met one Dzung Kyi Poo (鄭剑波) who examined the receipt and told Ts Ching Loong that he requiried a letter giving details of ownership, date and place where the goods were bought, and that he would send the letter to Nantao to the (Koumingtong Party Head Office) where enquiries would be made as to the conditions under which the goods could be returned.

Ts Ching Loong sent a letter to the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association Office on 7-9-31 and is meantime awaiting further developments.

I am, Sir.

R. Wardrop,
D.S.I.

D. D. C. "D".

PHONE
12049
12050

Shanghai Municipal Council

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. B. REGIS
S. B. D. 2588/13.
e 1 - 9 31.

Office of the Municipal Advocate

Shanghai, August 31, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime)

In re Anti-Japanese Pickets

It does not appear that there is sufficient evidence to prefer a charge under Article 318 of the Criminal Code. There is no evidence of the identity of the persons seizing the goods; neither is there any evidence of violence or threats. A prosecution cannot be instituted against the Anti-Japanese Association as a whole, but must be instituted against the individuals committing criminal acts.

If the identity of the persons seizing the goods can be established and some proof of violence or threats obtained, a charge might be preferred.

Neither does there appear to be any evidence which tends to prove that the two clerks committed an offence.

If you have sufficient evidence to show that seized Japanese property is on the premises of the Temple of Heaven, why not apply for a search warrant from the Shanghai Special Area District Court, and have same

counter-

countersigned by the Shanghai District Court in Nantao? The cooperation of the Public Safety Bureau should be solicited in the execution of such a warrant.

R. T. Bryan, Jr.

Municipal Advocate.

RTB/J

Form No. 2
21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.1 Station,

REPORT

Date August 29, 1931.

Subject (in full) Activities in Anti-Japanese Pickets in the Settlement.

Made by Loh Sih Kyia, Clerk. Forwarded by Henry Robertson, C.D.I.

Sir,

Upon being asked for assistance in securing the restoration of three bales of cloth which were seized in the Settlement by five anti-Japanese pickets on August 11, 1931 Colonel Chen Hsi Tseng, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, gave the following reply on August 28:-

"I am sorry that I am unable to render any assistance in this case because the anti-Japanese Association pays no heed to my advice. I have received many complaints of this nature but I am powerless. Personally I desire to have the anti-Japanese Association dissolved. It has even disobeyed the order issued by the National Government the other day directing it to return to Japanese owners their respective goods seized. I think that the Municipal Police should either arrest the pickets if located or give a warning to the anti-Japanese Association whose office is located in the Settlement."

It was pointed out to Col. Chen that although the office of the anti-Japanese Association is in the Settlement, it was situated in the premises of the Temple of the Queen of Heaven and therefore under his jurisdiction to which he made no reply.

Loh Sih Kyia
Clerk.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Crime)
for information

W.A.2
For favour of
observation please regarding
immediate action.
H.Evans

W. Evans
O. i/c Sp. Br.
29. 8. 31

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

FM. 1 (CRIME BRANCH)

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai 28 8 1931

To O.C. S.B.

Supt Loh to try & report ensuet as soon as possible please.

L. Caus

D. C. (CRIME)

SI, For attention please.

Mr. Loh
Please comply.
H.C. 28/8.

98; 8: 31.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Date

D.C.(Cr).

Information. The seizure may or may not be with criminal intent but is undoubtedly illegal & took place in the Settlement. It is possible that Col. Chen may be able to get properly handed back. I have not consulted the A. but am of opinion that there is charge against these people

L. Caus

D. C. (CRIME)

Try Col. Chen first. I doubt whether he will do much.
Crimlt Sec. A. to whether evidence is sufficient to justify charge under Sect. 318. As however they were not caught in the act, I doubt the practicability of doing anything in the case

Rupert

27/8

27/8.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S.I. Station,

REPORT

D. D. 3588/13

Date August 12, 19 31.
24-8-31

Subject (in full) Activities of Anti-Japanese Pickets in the Settlement.

Made by D. S. I. Montgomery *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the attached report, dated August 12, 1931 from Yangtszepoo Station on the above subject, inquiries have been made and statements have been taken from nine persons concerned. A map of Ying Ziang Kong has been prepared by the Public Works Department. The exact location of the alleged seizure by the "Anti-Japanese and Chinese Emigrants Association" is indicated on the map by a red cross (X) and is clearly within Settlement limits.

It appears that at about 3.30 p.m. on August 11, 1931 one Zee Ah Kung (徐阿根) alias "Ah Goong" (阿憨.) (nicknamed "the fool" since he appears to be mentally deficient), an employee of the Dong Sing Dyeing Company (同興染坊), 38, Ying Ziang Kong, O.O.L. accompanied by a friend named Zung (陳) delivered to the Nyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop (義昌祥洋貨店), 45, Ward Road, a bale of dyed cloth, the property of the last mentioned company, and was given a further three bales of cloth trade marked "Five Sycee" (五元寶) to take to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company to be dyed.

At about 4 p.m. Zee Ah Kung and his companion left the shop with the three bales, which, acting on the instructions previously received of the proprietor of Dong Sing Dyeing Company, one Ts Ching Loong (朱金龍), were taken to the house of Tsau Tsung-yue (蓪仲漁), a senior assistant of the Dong Sing Dyeing Company, which house is located at the rear of JG 640 Ying Ziang Kong which is within the Settlement. In the presence of Tsau Tsung-yue and Ts Ching-loong, the three bales were placed in the bed room of the former.

At about 6 p.m. August 11, five men, some of whom were wearing badges the inscriptions of which were not closely

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

observed, entered the Dong Sing Dyeing Company, these men having been followed by a number of labourers variously estimated between 30 and 70 persons, who took up a position outside the building. The five men informed the proprietor that they were members of the "Anti-Japanese Association" and that they had received information that the Dong Sing Company had three bales of Japanese cloth on the premises. They searched the premises and not being successful in finding anything assured the shop master that they only wanted to inspect the goods. At this time the son of the proprietor, one Ts Ah Ziang (朱阿祥), returned to the shop and on hearing what was taking place hurried away to inform the Nyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop where he arrived at about 7.30 p.m.

On being reassured by Anti-Japanese Pickets, Ts Ching-loong instructed Tsau Tsung-yue to show the pickets the cloth. The pickets detailed one of their number to accompany Tsau and the two of them were followed by about ten of the labourers.

On arrival at Tsau's house the labourers removed the three bales to adjacent Chinese territory, in spite of the Tsau's protests. Tsau and the picket then returned to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company. When the remainder of the pickets learned of the seizure, they issued a receipt, signed by all of them, to Ts Ching-loong. After informing Ts that if he wanted the cloth back he must apply to the Anti-Japanese Association, North Honan Road Bridge and on cautioning him to have no dealings in Japanese goods, they left the premises.

Zau Ts-kau (趙子庚), owner of the Nyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop, on learning of the activities of the Anti-Japanese pickets, immediately instructed one of his assistants

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 3 -

Made by Forwarded by

named Wei Nyeu-sung (桓 元順) to accompany Ts Ah Ziang to Wayside Police Station to report the matter. This they claim they did at about 7.45 pm and were referred to Yangtszepoo Station, but Wayside Station have no record of such a report.

On their return to the Nyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop, another shop assistant named Shu (許) Ching (錦) -sung (章) was instructed by their master to accompany Wei-Nyeu-sung to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company. They immediately proceeded to carry out their master's instructions and after having been informed of the seizure and shown the spot where it took place returned at about 9 p.m. to their employer and reported the results of their enquiries.

Zau Hwo-ming (趙 鶴鳴), the son of the proprietor of the Nyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop, then proceeded with the shop-assistant Wei, to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company, where after some discussion, persuaded Tsau Tsung-yue to accompany them to Yangtszepoo Police Station and the matter was reported at about 11 p.m.

D.P.S. Scott and C.D.C's 181 and 307 proceeded to Ying Ziang Kong Village and got into communication with Ts Ching-loong, who was persuaded to go to Yangtszepoo Station. Prior to returning to the Station they were shown the scene of the alleged seizure.

Efforts made to locate Zee Ah Kung's helper, Zung, have proved unsuccessful.

"Five Sycee" cloth is the produce of the Shanghai Cotton Mill, 90 Yangtszepoo Road, a Japanese concern.

Statements have been taken from Zau-Ts-kau, Zau Hwo-ming, Wei Nyeu-sung and Shu Ching-sung respectively, proprietor,

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 4 -

Made by Forwarded by

proprietor's son, and two shop-assistants, of the Nyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop; and also from Ts Ching-loong, Ts Ah-ziang, Tsau Tsung-yue, Zee Ah-kung and Zau Ah-sz (趙阿水) respectively proprietor, proprietor's son, Chief assistant and two coolies employed by the Dong Sing Dyeing Company. The statements together with translation thereof are attached.

The map prepared by the Public Works Department and a receipt issued by the Anti-Japanese pickets together with a translation thereof, are attached herewith.

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S. (Crime)
Passed to you.
J. Owens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
24:8:'31

Form No. 2.
G. 21,500-1-31

Stn. *File No.* 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Yangtszepoo *Station,*

Date Aug. 12 1931.

Subject (in full) Functioning of Japanese Boycott Party in the Ying Ziang Kong Village.

Made by D.P.S. Scott *Forwarded by*

Sir,

At 11 pm 11-8-31, Zau Hwo Ming (趙鶴鳴), shop keeper, residing 45 Ward Road, came to the station along with one named Tsau Tsung Yeu (趙仲漁), coolie, in the employ of the Dong Sing (同興) Dyeing Co., Ying Ziang Kong, O.O.L. and reported that at about 7 pm on 11-8-31, several members of the Japanese Boycott Party had proceeded to the latters house situated at the rear of premises 630-9 Ying Ziang Kong village and taken away therefrom 3 parcels, each containing 15 rolls of white cotton cloth (Japanese make), total value of same being $450.00.

From enquiries made by the undersigned and C.D.Cs 181 and 307, it was ascertained that Zau Hwo Ming has a contract with the Dong Sing Dyeing Co. and at 2 p.m. 11-8-31, a representative of that firm had called on him to ascertain whether he had any material to be dyed. As the above mentioned cloth had to be dyed, he replied in the affirmative with the result that at 4.30 pm 11-8-31, 2 coolies of the Dyeing Co. called at 45 Ward Road and took custody of the 3 parcels.

Acting on instructions received from their master Ts Ching Loong (朱至龍), they, instead of taking the parcels direct to the factory, took same to the house of Tsau Tsung Yeu, where the parcels were left.

The undersigned and C.D.Cs 181 and 307 then proceeded to the Ying Ziang Kong Village and there got into communication with Ts Ching Loong. He was brought to this station where he stated that owing to the boycott on Japanese goods, he ordered the 3 coolies to take the material to the home of Tsau Tsung Yeu. He further states that at 6 pm 11-8-31, 5 members of the Japanese Boycott Party came to his factory and searched the premises for

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full).....

Made by *Forwarded by*

Japanese goods, which they stated they were informed were to be found there. After searching the premises as nothing was found to be Japanese, these 5 men stated that they would "fix" him if he could not tell them where Japanese goods were to be found. He then called Tsau Tsung Yeu and gave him instructions to take the 5 men to his house, where the parcels of Japanese cloth were. Tsau and the 5 men proceeded to Tsau's home where the men took possession of the 3 parcels after which they proceeded to the factory, where the leader of the men gave Ts Ching Loong a paper, the same stating:-

Received from Dong Sing Dyeing Works, 3 parcels white cloth, 5 Yuen Pau (Sycee) Brand. This is a provisional receipt.

Anti-Japanese Boycott Associtation
Address: Honan Road Bridge Temple.
7.25 pm 11-8-31.

趙仔彥
Zau Tsoh Yien of Investigation Section
Inspectors, Loo Tuh Ming (羅德明)
Dzung Kwong Koh (程光國)
Tong Kung Foo" (董根夫)
Tsha Lien Sung (蔡蓮孫)

D.S.I. Montgomery
For inquiry & report please

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
A.E. Scott.
H.R.
D.P.S.

B.I.C. "A"

Special Branch

12:8:31

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

Stn *File No.* 88

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yangtszepoo *Station,*

REPORT

Date Aug. 26 *19*31.

Subject (in full) Further report regarding Functioning of Anti-Japanese Boycott Party in Ying Ziang Kong Village on 11-8-31.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wardrop

Sir,

Further to the original report made on 12-8-31 in regard to the seizure of goods in Ying Ziang Kong village by members of Anti-Japanese Boycott Association, two visits have been made to Ying Ziang Kong Sub- Station of the Public Safety Bureau.

From enquiries made from Inspector Woo Kyoh Ding (吳 協 亭) his Secretary and Sergeants stationed there, it was ascertained that whilst no complaint had been made by the owner of the Dong Sing Dyeing Coy., Chapei, or the Nyih Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop, No.45 Ward Road, they (the Police) were aware of the search of the premises of the Dong Sing Dyeing Coy., and home of Tsau Tsung Yue (趙 仲 渢), and the seizure of the goods. Had a complaint been received, it would have been forwarded to Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau. The Inspector states he would have detained the Anti-Japanese pickets, the complainant and the goods and asked for instructions from his superior. The whole attitude of the Ying Ziang Kong Native Police is that the Anti-Japanese Association is recongized by the Kouningtang Party of Shanghai, whom they regard as their superiors, and are unwilling to interfere, not having received definite orders. Inspector in charge unable to assist in recovery of property seized.

Enquiry has also been made from Ts Ching Loong, Proprietor of the Dong Sing Dyeing Co. Ying Ziang Kong, O.O.L. He states that about 9 a.m. 12-8-31, he visited the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association Offices in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road.

In the office of above Association, he met the five members of the picket who made the seizure of the cotton cloth and searched his premises on 11-8-31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

Inquired of them what had become of the property and was informed by them that as he was not the owner, it was none of his business, and that he was to send the owner of the property to interview the Association Officers regarding the property. Ts Ching Loong states he then left the premises.

On two occasions since the 12-8-31, he has endeavoured to get Zau Ts Kau (趙子康) owner of the property to visit the Anti-Japanese Association, but on each occasion, has been told that Zau Ts Kau held him responsible for the property, as he had his guarantee in regard to cloth handed over to him for dyeing purposes.

Zau Ts Kau maintains that he cannot be held responsible for the action of the Anti-Japanese Association.

Zau Ts Kau was also interviewed at 45 Ward Road and stated as above, that Ts Ching Loong was responsible for the property and he appeared to think that To Ching Loong had not carried his contract out in properly safeguarding the property.

Zau Ts Kau also stated that he had made a complete statement regarding the case at the Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters and there had been told an endeavour was being made to get the property returned, and in this respect was quite willing to uphold his written statement, but otherwise, he was not going to take any action himself, or release Ts Ching Loong from his responsibility in regard to return of property.

Property is stated to be detained in the Anti-Japanese Association Godown at the North Railway Station, but there is no definite information as to this.

I am, Sir,

Edwards,

D.S.I.

D.D.I.O. "D"

D.C.P.

Received from Dong Sing Dyeing Works, 3 parcels white cloth, 5 Yuen Pau (Sycee) Brand. This is a provisional receipt.

Anti-Japanese Boycott Association
Address: Honan Road Bridge Temple.
7.25 p.m. Aug.11, 1931.

趙作秀
Zau Tsoh Yien of Investigation Section
Inspectors, Loo Tuh Ming (羅德明)
Dzung Kwong Koh (程光國)
Tong Kung Foo (董根基)
Tsha Lien Sung (蔡蓮松)

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zau Ts-kau (趙子廣
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Montgomery
at 45 Ward Road on the 16-8-31 and interpreted by Clerk Liao Tsong Chien.

My name is Zau Ts-kau (趙子廣), aged 64 years, married native of Shanghai. I am the proprietor of the Nyi Tsoong Tsiang Piece Goods Shop (義昌祥) 45 Ward Road. The Dong Sing Dyeing Company (同興) also known as the Yue Zeng Zang Company (裕仁昌) 38 Ying Ziang Kong, does a considerable amount of cloth dyeing for my firm and has a guarantee bond with me to make good any of my cloth entrusted to them and lost.

On August 11, 1931 at about 3.30 p.m. I saw two coolies bring to the shop a bale of cloth on a hand trolley. One of these coolies is known to me as an employee of the Dong Sing Company. He is known by the nick-name "Ah Goong" (阿憨) the foolish man. The bale of cloth was delivered to my shop and "Ah Goong" asked me if there was any more work for the Dong Sing Company. I said that there was, and asked "Ah Goong" how many bales he could take. He answered that he could take three bales therefore, I instructed my assistants to give the two coolies three bales of Japanese white cloth, marked "Five Sycee" (五元寶), there was also some foreign writing on the bales. I said I wanted the cloth dyed black. The three bales were placed on the hand trolley and I made an entry in "Ah Goong's" book but did not get a receipt. The value of the three bales is $550.00. At about 4 p.m. "Ah Goong" and his companion left the premises. At about 7.30 p.m. the same day, a man who said he was the son of the proprietor of the Dong Sing Company, came to my shop on a bicycle, and reported to me that my three bales of cloth, those taken away by "Ah Goong" had been discovered by the Anti-Japanese Association and it was suggested that we should send

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

some one to the Dong Sing Company's godown, which was stated to be located within the Settlement, to interview the Anti-Japanese Pickets. I immediately instructed one of my shop-assistants named Wei Nyeu Sung (韋汝松) to accompany the representative of the Dong Sing Company to Wayside Police Station to report the matter, as according to the report, the goods were stored in the Settlement at the time of discovery. A few minutes later Wei and the Dong Sing Company proprietor's son returned saying that he had been referred to Yangtszpoo Police Station I then instructed another of my shop assistants, Shu Ching Sung (許錦章) to accompany Wei to the Dong Sing Company's godown. The Dong Sing Company proprietor's son left first on his bicycle very shortly afterwards my two shop-assistants left my shop. They returned at about 9 p.m. saying that the three bales had already been seized when they got to the Dong Sing Company's godown.

I therefore instructed my son, Zau Hwo-ming (趙鶴鳴) to accompany my shop assistant Wei to the Dong Sing Company and there persuade the accountant, ~~a Mr. Tsau~~ of the Dong Sing Company, to go with them to Yangtszepoo Statio and make a full report of the matter.

The above statement has been read over to me and is correct.

(Signed) Zau Ts-kau.

Witnessed by Clerk Liao Tsong Chien.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Shu Ching-sung (许锦章)
native of Kiangsu taken by me D. S. I. Montgomery
at 45 Ward Road on the 19-8-31 and interpreted by Clerk Liao TongChien

My name is Shu Ching-sung (许锦章) marfied, aged 38 years, native of Kiangsu. I have been employed by the Nyi Tsoong Tsiang (义昌祥) Piece Goods Shop (洋货号), 45 Ward Road for 8 years. I served my apprenticeship at this place and I am now a shop assistant.

On August 11, 1931 at about 3.30 p.m. I was in the shop when I saw two men come with a bale of cloth on a hand trolley. One of these men is known to me as a coolie maned "Ah Goong" (阿鏞), employed by the Dong Sing Dyeing Company (同興染坊) at Ying Hsiang Kong; the other man is unknown to me. I did not hear what was said by "Ah Goong" and his companion but I saw that they were given three bales of cloth which was trade-marked "Five Sycee". At about 4 p.m. the two coolies left the Shop with the three bales. Just after 7 p.m. a man came to the shop and spoke to the master. I heard this man say that 30 or 40 members of the Anti-Japanese Association has discovered the three bales of cloth at the Dong Sing Dyeing Company Godown located within the Settlement. I heard the master tell someone to go and report the matter at the Police Station. Wei Nyeu-sung (桅纽鋆), a fellow shop assistant left the shop with out informant. A few minutes later they returned and reported that they had been referred to Yangtszepoo Station. My master then instructed Wei Nyeu-sung and myself to go to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company to enquire about the matter. Our informant went on first on his bicycle whilst we went on a motor bus. When we got to the Dong Sing Company we interviewed the accountant and some coolies. We were informed that the goods had already been seized from a godown in the Settlement. The accountant led us to the place where he claimed

Form 40
G. 2000 12-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of .....

native of ..... taken by me .....

at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

the goods had been seized. The place was not really a go-down but a living room. We returned to our shop and reported to the master. I heard him instruct his son to report the matter to Yangtszepoo Police Station.

(Signed) Shu Ching-sung.

Witnessed by Clerk Liao Tsoong Chien.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zau Hwo Ming (趙鶴鳴)
native of Shanghai taken by me D. S. I. Montgomery
at 45, Ward Road on the 19-8-31 and interpreted by Clerk T. C. Liao.

My name is Zau Hwo Ming, aged 21, married, native of Shanghai. I reside at 1281 Pingliang Road. I am employed as clerk by the New Engineering and Ship-Building Works, 48 Yangtszepoo Road. My father Zau Ts-kau (趙子康), owns the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods Shop (義昌祥), 45 Ward Road.

On August 11, 1931 I had half a day's leave from my place of employment and I went to my father's shop at about 2.30 p.m. At about 3.30 p.m. two coolies, one of which is known to me as "Ah Goong" (阿慶) an employee of the Dong Sing Dyeing Company (同興), Ying Hsiang Kong, and another coolie whose name is unknown to me, brought to my father's shop a bale of cloth on a hand trolley. I do not take any part in the running of my father's business therefore I took no interest in what transpired. I did however, see three bales taken out of our shop and placed on the hand trolley. At about 4 p.m. I saw the two coolies leave the shop with the three bales.

At about 7.30 p.m. that day a man came to my father's shop and told Wei Nyeu Sung (桓文松), one of the shop assistants, that he was the son of the proprietor of the Dong Sing Dyeing Company and that members of the Anti-Japanese Association had discovered the goods in the Dong Sing Company's godown within the Settlement and knew them to be Japanese produce. Wei Nyeu-sung one of the apprentices to call my father and he was informed of the matter. The representative of the Dong Sing Company suggested that we send someone to talk the matter over with the Anti-Japanese pickets. At this point I left them and went upstairs and I do not know what transpired immediately. At about 9 p.m. that

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

day Wei Nyeu-sung told me that he and Shu Ching-sung (许敬孝), another shop assistant, had been ordered by my father to go to the Dong Sing Company's godown and on arrival there had found that the goods had been seized. I thought that it would be better if I went to the Dong Sing Company to find out what had happened. Accordingly Wei Nyeu-sung and I want to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company and there interviewed a man called Tsau.(赵) There were two other man in the shop but I do not know who they were or what positions they hold. I asked Tsau what had happened and he told me that three bales of cloth belonging to my father had been seized by the Anti-Japanese Association from the Dong Sing Dyeing Company's godown which was stated to be located within Settlement limits. I asked why had the Police not be called and Tsau (赵) said that he had not had the opportunity to call the police. He took me to the place where he claimed thegoods had been seized. Ittwas not a proper godown but a bed room. At my request Tsau accompanied Wei Nyeu-sung and I to the Yangtszepoo Police Station where the matter was reported.

The detective from Yangtszepoo Station later brought a man to the station who claimed to be the proprietor of the Dong Sing Dyeing Company.

The above statement has been read over to me and is correct.

(Signed) Zau Hwo Ming.

Witnessed by Clerk Liao Tsong Chien.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wei Nyeu-sung 韋元松
native of Kiangsu taken by me D. S. I. Montgomery
at 45 Ward Road on the 16-8-31 and interpreted by Clerk Liao Tsong Chien.

My name is Wei Nyeu-sung, aged 23, married, native of Kiangsu I am employed as a shop assistant by the Nyi(義) Tsoong(昌) Tsiang(祥) Piece(洋) Goods(貨) Shop(號), 45 Ward Road; at which place I have been employed for nine years, having served my apprenticeship there. The name of the proprietor is Tsau Ts Kau (趙子厚). At about 3.30 p.m. on August 11, two coolies, one of which is, known to me as "Ah Goong", (阿鏞) an employee of the Dong Sing Dyeing Company, Ying Ziang Kong, (which does dyeing work ~~ex~~ for our firm) came to our shop with a bale of cloth which had been dyed for us. It was brought on a small hand-trolley. After delivering the bale "Ah Goong" asked if there was any more cloth to be dyed. "Ah Goong" said that as the dyeing was now being done in the Settlement they were able to take all kinds of work. My employer said he had some cloth to be dyed and asked "Ah Goong" how many bales he could take. "Ah Goong" answered that he and his companion could take three bales. My employer gave instructions that three bales marked "Five Sycee" (五元寶) be placed on the hand trolley. This was done and just after 4 p.m. "Ah Goong" and his helper left the shop. Just after 7 p.m. on August 11, 1931, a man whose name I do not know but I understand him to be the son of the proprietor of the Dong Sing Company came to our shop and said that he had just come from the Dong Sing Company where 30 or 40 Anti-Japanese pickets had discovered the 3 bales of cloth and wanted to seize it. He said it would be better for us to send some one along to talk to them.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

My master ordered me to accompany this man to Wayside Police Station to report the matter. Accordingly the representative of the Dong Sing Company and I went to the Police Station to report the matter. We were not there very long as we were referred to Yangtszepoo District. Our names were written down by a Chinese Policeman in the Station. We then returned to 45 Ward Road. The master told me to go with another shop assistant, named Shui Ching Tsong (许錦章) to the Dong Sing Company, our informant going on first, on his bicycle. We followed by motor-bus in accordance with the master's orders. On arrival at the Dong Sing Company, we were informed by the accountant, a Mr. Tsau (赵) whose full name I do not know, that the three bales of our cloth sent to them by us that day, had already been seized by members of the Anti-Japanese Association from the Dong Sing Dyeing Company's godown, which is within the Settlement. Tsau offered to lead us to the godown and we accepted. The place which he indicated as being the place from where our 3 bales had been seized is in reality a dwelling house, there was a bed in the room. The other shop assistant and I returned to 45 Ward Road and reported what had transpired to the master. He instructed his son Zau Hwo-ming (趙鶴鳴) to accompany me back to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company and persuade the Accountant of that firm Mr. Tsau (趙) to accompany us to Yangtszepoo Police Station to report the matter. We did as instructed Mr. Tsau raising no objection to doing this. The matter was reported to the Police at about 11 p.m. The Police at Yangtszepoo sent a detective to call Ts Ching-loong (朱金龍), proprietor of the

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of .....

native of ..... taken by me .....

at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

Dong Sing Company, to come to the Station.

The above statement has been read over to me and is correct.

(Signed) Wei Nyeu-sung .

Witnessed by Clerk Liao Tsong Chien.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ts Ching-loong (朱鏡龍)
native of Shaoshing taken by me D. S. I. Montgomery
at Headquarters on the 17-8-31 and interpreted by Interpreter Cheu Yue-nien.

My name is Ts Ching-loong (朱鏡龍) aged 47, married, native of Shaoshing. I am the proprietor of the Dong Sing Dyeing Company (同興) sometimes known as the Yue Zung Ziang (裕仁昌) Company, 38 Ying Ziang Kong. I do much dyeing work for the Nyi Tsoong (義昌) Ziang (祥) Piece Goods (呢絨) Shop (店), 45 Ward Road with whom I am guaranteed in case of loses of the last mentioned company's goods.

At about 2 p.m. on August 11, 1931 I instructed of my coolies Zee Ah Kung (徐阿根) (sometimes known as "Ah Goong" (阿龔)) and Zau Ah Sze (趙阿杉) to deliver one bale of finished cloth to the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods Shop and at the same time to ask that company if there was any more cloth to be dyed. I further instructed them if they did get any cloth from the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Company it was to be taken to the house of Tsau Tsung-yue (趙仲裕), my senior assistant, which house is located within Settlement limits. I saw the two coolies put the bale of finished cloth on a hand trolley and I believe they left the premises almost immediately.

At about 4.30 p.m. the same day Zee Ah-kung came to my shop and informed me that he had obtained three bales of cloth from the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods Shop (義昌祥) and at that time the three bales were outside Tsau Tsung-yue 's house. I went to Tsau's house with Zee Ah-kung and outside the house saw three bales, marked "Five Sycee" (五六元) on the hand trolley. Standing nearby were Zau Ah-sze and another coolie whose name I do not know but presume he helped my two coolies . I and the three coolies put the bales inside Tsau's room. Tsau was at that time taking some food. After I saw that the bales had been properly placed in position I accompanied by my two coolies

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

and their friend returned to the Dong Sing Company followed shortly afterwards by Tsau. Between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. five men, one of which was wearing foreign clothes entered my shop. I noticed that the man who was wearing foreign clothes also wore some sort of a badge but I am unable to give a discription of it. I do not know which of the five men was in charge of the party. One of the men asked if the proprietor was in the shop and Tsau said that he was not in. The five men then said they were all members of the Anti-Japanese Association and that having heard that our shop was in possession of some Japanese goods, had come to find them. At this time I noticed many labourers gathered outside the shop. The labourers told the five men that I was the proprietor of the shop. I then admitted that it was true. I said that I did not have any Japanese goods and one of the five men said that they had received information that we had Japanese cloth in our premises and demanded to know where they had been placed and assured me that they only wanted to see it. I therefore told Tsau Tsung-yue to show the pickets the three bales. The five men did not all go, but sent one of their number along with ten of the labourers who were outside, to accompany Tsau. The other four men remained in my shop. Some time later the fifth picket returned and informed me that the three bales had been taken away. One of the Anti-Japanese pickets said that they would give me a receipt and this was made out on plain paper and signed by all of them. (The Police are now in possession of this receipt). After informing me that if I wanted the

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

goods back, I must apply to the Anti- Japanese Association North Honan Road Bridge and cautioning me to have no further dealings in Japanese goods, the fime men left the shop. At this time it would be about 7 p.m. The pickets, as far as I know, were unarmed.

At about 7.45 p.m. my son Ts Ah Ziang (朱阿祥) came to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company and informed me that he had witnessed the trouble between the pickets and myself and had forthwith hurried away to inform the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods Shop. Shortly after the arrival of my son, two men, who said they were shop assistants employed by the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Company, came to my shop. One of them asked from where had the three bales had been seized and I told Tsau to show them. Tsau left the premises in company with the two men. Shortly afterwards the the three of them returned and the two assistants of the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Company said they must report to their master.
At about 9 p.m. that day two men, one of which said he was the son of the proprietor of the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods Shop and the other was one of the two shop assistants who had visited me earlier in the evening, came to my shop and the first mentioned asked me if it were true that the three bales had been seized in the Settlement. I told them that it was, and they asked that my accountant accompany them to the Police Station to report the matter. I told Tsau Tsung-yue to go with them to Yangtszepoo Police Station.

More than one hour later, I do not know the exact time, a detective came and asked me to go to Yangtszepoo Police Station

Form 40
G. 2000 12-2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

and I went there and reported the matter.

This statement has been read over to me and is correct.

(Signed) Ts Ching-loong.

Witnessed by Cheu Yue Nien.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ts Ah Ziang (朱阿祥)
native of Shaoshing taken by me D.S.I. Montgomery
at Headquarters on the 13-8-31 and interpreted by Chao Shih-chow.

My name Ts Ah Ziang (朱阿祥) aged 22, native of Shaoshing My father's name is Ts Ching Loong (朱金龍) and he is the proprietor of the Dong Sing Dyeing Company, 38 Ying Hsiang Kong O.O.L. I am employed at Yuan Chong (源昌) Shoe shop, Chapei near the "Cigarette" Bridge.

On August 11 when I finished work at about 5.30 p.m. and went home. On arrival there I saw 5 men inside the shop and a crowd of labourers/er numbering about 70 men outside.

I heard my father say to the five men "If you want to take this cloth you must see the proprietor of the Nyi Tsoong Piece Goods Shop. I left the premises and went to nearby shop where I hired a bicycle and immediately proceeded to Nyi Tsoong (義昌) Ziang (祥) Company, Ward Road. There I interviewed a man who I understood to be the accountant. I told him the Anti-Japanese pickets were at my father's shop and were going to seize some goods, the property of the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods Shop. The account/ant sent an apprentice to call the shop master, and when a man, who I understand to be the shop master came out from the back of the shop. He said it would be better to report it to the police station.

Accordingly one man whose name I do/not know and myself were sent to report to the Wayside Station. I do not know what transpired there but it was very little, our names were put down in a Chinese book and let us to go away. We went back to Ward Road and then I left on my bicycle and returned to my home. Some little time later a number of men from the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Company and my father told them of the seizure of the cloth and

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

and gave them a paper. Two assistants of Nyi Tsoong Ziang and Tsau Tsung-yue went to report to Yangtszepoo Police Station.

It was some time after the occurance that I learned from my father that the goods had been seized from the house of Tsau Tsung-yue.

The above statement has been read over to me and is correct.

(Signed) Ts Ah-ziang.

Witnessed by Clerk Chow Shih-chow.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsau Tsung-yue (趙仲漢)
native of Shaoshing taken by me D. S. I. Montgomery
at Yangtszepoo on the 16-8-31 and interpreted by Interpreter Cheu Yu-nien

My name is Tsau Tsung-yue aged 50, married native of Shaoshing. For the last fourteen years I have been employed by the Dong Sing Dyeing Company (同興染坊), No. 38 Ying Ziang Kong situated in Chinese Territory, and the Proprietor is named Ts Ching Loong (朱金庸). I am now head assistant of this firm. I live in a small room of an unnumbered house located to the rear of No. 640 Ying Ziang Kong, which is within Settlement Limits.

At about 2 p.m. on August 11, 1931 I heard the proprietor instruct two of our coolies, named Zau Ah-sze (趙阿水) and Zee Ah-kung (徐阿根), to deliver some finished cloth to the Nyi Tsoong Ziang (義昌祥) Piece Goods Shop, 45, Ward Road and at the same time to ask that shop if there was any more cloth to be dyed, and if there was any it was to be taken to my house which is within the Settlement Limits. I saw Zee Ah-kung leave the shop shortly afterwards . My master has, on other occasion, stored cloth at my house, but this has been usually done when there was too much stock in the shop.

I left the Dong Sing Company and arrived at my home at 3.30 p.m. August 11, and about 5 p.m. the two coolies came to my house accompanied by the master and having three bales of cloth on the hand trolley. I estimated the weights of the bales as about 200 lbs each. On each bale there was some foreign writing and also a trade-mark "Five Sycee" (五元宝). The coolies placed the three bales in my room. The master and the coolies then left the house . I remained behind to lock up. When I had done so I went back to the Dong Sing Company arriving there at about 5.30 p.m.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

At about 6 p.m. the same day five men one wearing foreign dress, entered the Dong Sing Company and asked for the master. I asked them what did they want with the master and they said they were members of an Anti-Japanese Association the office of which was located in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building. I then asked them their reason for coming and they answered that they had received information that our firm was in possession of Japanese goods, and forthwith conducted a search of the shop I did not see the pickets wearing badges but they produced a piece of cloth with some writing on it, of which the purport I do not know. Ts Ching-loong then admitted to the five men that he was the proprietor (At that time I noticed about 30 coolies out side the shop). The shop master said there were no Japanese goods on the premises. The five men then said that they only wanted to inspect the goods. At about 6.30 p.m. the master instructed me to lead the five men to my house to show them the the bales but pointed out that if the pickets wanted to remove them they must inform the owner. The pickets refused to leave in a body but instead, they sent one of their number along with over ten of the coolies. I showed the men the three bales and the member of the anti-Japanese Association instructed the coolies to remove the bales. I remonstrated with them, pointing out that they had said they only wanted to look at the bales. The picket told me it was none of my business and all Japanese goods had to be confiscated. The coolies carried the bales away to a place near my house but in Chinese territory. I did not follow them but stood and watched.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the .....and interpreted by.....

I then went back to the shop with the member of the Anti-Japanese Association and there found the other four members of the Anti-Japanese Association waiting therein I reported what had happened to the master, and the four men stated that if the shop master was not satisfied they would give him a receipt which they did making it out on plain paper.

Before leaving the shop, which they did at about 7 p.m. they cautioned the Ts Ching-loong that he must not handle Japanese goods, and if he wanted the goods back, he must appeal to the Anti-Japanese Association, North Honan Road, Temple of the Queen of Heaven. I did not see what route was taken by the four men either coming to or leaving the premises.

I did not see if any of the members of the Anti-Japanese Association were wearing badges or armed. One man wore foreign clothes and the others Chinese long gowns.

At 7.30 p.m. the Ts Ah Ziang came to the shop followed by two men who said they had been sent by the Nyi Tsong Ziang Piece Goods Shop. They asked me to show them from where the goods had been seized and I took them to my house. I told them that my house was within the Settlement. The two representatives of the Nyi Tsong Ziang Company then went away. At about 10 p.m. these two men returned and asked me to accompany them to the Yantszepoo Police Station where the matter was reported.

The above statement has been read over to me and is correct.

(Signed) Tsou Tsung Yue.

Witnessed by Interpreter Cheu Yue Niien.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zee Ah-kung (徐阿根)
native of Shaoshing taken by me D.S.I. Montgomery
at Police Headqrs on the 14-8-31 and interpreted by Clerk Kao Yen Keng.

My name is Zee Ah-kung (徐阿根) single, aged 25, native of Shaoshing. I am employed as coolie by the Dong Sing (同興) Company (染坊) 38 Ying Hsiang Kong and reside on the premises.

On August 11 at about 2 p.m. the proprietor of the shop Ts Ching-loong (朱金龍) ordered me to deliver a bale of finished cloth to the Nyi Tsoong Ziang (義昌祥) Piece Goods (洋貨) Shop (義昌祥), 45 Ward Road, and to ask if there was any more cloth which they required dyeing. If there was, it was to be taken to the house of Tsau Tsung-yue, the accountant of the Dong Sing Company.

I left the Dong Sing Company almost immediately and at Lay Road met a friedd Zung (董) whom I asked to help me and together we pulled the trolley. On arrival at the Nyi Tsoong Ziang Piece Goods Company, the cloth was delivered to the Company and I asked if there was any more work. The shop assistant said there were five bales and I said we could take three. The three bales were placed on the trolley. My friend and I started to take them to the house of Tsau Tsung-yue (趙), Ying Hsiang Kong, within the Settlement limits and met Zau Ah-sz (河水), another coolie employed by the Dong Sing Company, at Lay Road, Kao-long-jao, and the three of us took them to Tsau's house. These three bales bear the trade mark stamp " Five Syces" (五元寶) We did not put them inside the house immediately but waited until I went and called the shop-master. When he came and the three bales were placed inside Tsau's house. Tsau was at that time inside the house. When the bales had been properly arranged the four of us, that is myself, Zau Ah-sz, and the shop master and my friend went back to the Dong Sing Company. A few

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of_____

native of_____taken by me_____

at_____on the_____and interpreted by_____

minutes later Tsau followed. At about 6 p.m. that day five men came to the shop followed by about 70 men of the labouring class. The five men entered the shop and asked for Tsau They informed him that they had come from the Anti-Japanese Association, and they had seized three bales of Japanese cloth in his house. They gave Tsau a receipt for the goods and searched Dong Sing Company but did not find anything.
The five men who said that they came from the Anti-Japanese Association were not wearing uniform. I did not see they were armed but I saw all of them wearing badges the inscription on which I do not know. They were only on the premises a short time.

The above statement has been read over to me and is correct.

(Signed) Zee Ah-kung.

Witnessed by Clerk Kau Yen Keng.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zau Ah-sze (趙阿水)
native of Shaoshing taken by me D. S. I. Montgomery
at Headquarters on the 14-8-31 and interpreted by Clerk Liao Tsong Chien.

My name is Zau Ah-sze (趙阿水) aged 28, married, native of Shaoshing. I am employed in the Dong Sing Dyeing Company (同興) 38 Ying Hsiang Kong, O.C.L. I reside at an unnumbered house opposite the Dong Sing Company of which Ts Ching Loong (沈仲龍) is the proprietor. At 2 p.m. on August 11, 1931 I heard the proprietor tell Zee Ah-kung (陳阿根), a coolie employed by the Dong Sing Company to take a bale of finished cloth to the Nyi Tsoong Ziang (義昌祥) Piece Goods Shop, 45 Ward Road, and if they had any more cloth to be dyed to bring it back. I was told to meet Zee Ah-kung and help him in case there was any cloth brought back.

Zee Ah-kung put the bale on a hand trolley and left almost immediately. About one hour later I left the Dong Sing Company and proceeded to Ward and Lay Roads corner where I waited and after a little time I saw Zee Ah-kung and another man pushing the hand trolley, upon which were three bales of cloth, along the road. I went to their assistance and the three of us pulled the hand trolley to the house of Tsau Tsung-yue, (趙仲鈺) the senior assistant of the Dong Sing Company. When we arrived there Zee Ah-kung left us to call Ts Ching Loong. Myself and Zee Ah-kung's friend watched the three bales of cloth. In a little time Zee Ah-kung returned accompanied by Ts Ching Loong The latter saw that the three bales were properly placed in Tsau Tsung-yue's house. Tsau was in the house at the time cooking some food. After having seen the bales placed in proper order Ts Ching Loong, Zee Ah-kung's friend, and myself returned to the Dong Sing Company, and shortly afterwards Tsau Tsung-yue followed us.

Form 40
G. 10,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

At about 6 p.m. the same day five men followed by a number of labourers, came to the Dong Sing Dyeing Company. The five men entered the shop and asked for Mr. Tsau. They told Mr. Tsau that they were members of the Anti-Japanese Association and they had received information that he had received three bales of Japanese cloth. The master told them that it would be better to take the matter up with the owner of the cloth. The five men said that they only wanted to see it, whereupon the master told Tsau to lead them (The Anti-Japanese pickets) to Tsau's house. I do not know how many of the pickets went to Tsau's house but some of them remained in the Dong Sing Company. The picket or pickets who went to Tsau's house were accompanied by about ten of the labourers who were outside the shop. After a little time the pickets and the labourers returned and Tsau told the shop master that the pickets had taken the three bales away. The pickets told Ts Ching Loong, that if he wanted the three bales back he must apply to the Anti-Japanese Association and stated the address. The Anti-Japanese pickets them left the shop. The Anti-Japanese pickets were not wearing uniform but had badges. As far as I know they were unarmed.

The above statement has been read over to me and is correct.

(Signed) Zau Ah-sze.

Witnessed by Clerk Liao Tsong Chien.

S. B. I. 2088/14
Date 30.7.31.

Yu Ya-ching Writes Replies; Woodhead Charges Evasion

Merchant Explains Anti-Japanese Activities; Writer Scores Evasion In Counter-Answer

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, prominent Shanghai merchant and arbiter, and long a member of the International Settlement Municipal Council, has answered the Open Letter on the anti-Japanese boycott addressed to him in the columns of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury last Saturday by Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead, C.B.E.

Mr. Yu also has released an interview with the press in which he makes an effort to clear up many misunderstandings concerning his position as a supporter of the boycott. In the interview with the press Mr. Yu himself prepared the questions which he answers below.

After a study of the statements made in Mr. Yu's letter and interview with the press, as printed below, Mr. Woodhead has written another letter in answer to Mr. Yu. This also appears below:

Mr. Yu Ya-ching's open letter to Mr. Woodhead:

H. G. W. Woodhead, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Sir:

It was only yesterday when I had the opportunity of reading your open letter to me published in The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury of a day before on the subject of the Japanese boycott, and I was surprised to note the several points and inferences contained therein which showed that you had not had sufficient time to study the actual state of affairs that existed behind the present movement before you penned your letter and for this reason the references you made in your letter as regards the movement and my position in relation thereto are misleading and suggest discrepancy with facts.

It would appear to me that your letter was motivated by a desire to solicit the goodwill of the Japanese nationals, and in this connection it might not be amiss for me to say that the Japanese themselves have entertained a clearer view of the whole situation that underlies the present movement than the nationals of any other countries who may speak for them but with whom the movement is not in the least concerned. It is regrettable that your letter might have the effect of arousing international antagonism, and be taken as a pretext by some aggressionists in Japan.

I have many a time read with appreciation the views and studies you made public previously on the several current problems affecting China and the world, but I cannot say that I am in agreement with your recent attitude towards certain of China's international problems in which you are interested. To me impartiality and a desire to face cold facts should guide the gentleman of the press in the pursuit of his noble profession.

Yours faithfully,
YU YA-CHING

Shanghai, July 27, 1931.

Answers Questions

"As a supplement to his speech delivered before the plenary meeting of the members of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on the Japanese boycott, in the press report of which several mistakes and omissions have found to have existed, the following conversation was exchanged between Mr. Yu Ya-ching, China's business leader and shipping magnate, and the press correspondent in an interview yesterday.

Question: Have you ever attended any of the meetings of the Anti-Japanese Association?

Answer: "No, I haven't attended any of the meetings of the Association."

Q: May I have your reason for not attending same?

A: "Because the Association elected me as its Chairman, and in my opinion, as the severance of economic relations with Japan means an extensive work in which businessmen will undoubtedly play an important part, the responsibility of chairmanship should be most adequately born by a member of the present presidium of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce."

Q: As you have not attended any of the meetings of the Anti-Japanese Association, may I know the reason why you attended the meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce held for the same purpose?

"Duty To Attend"

A: "As I am a member of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, I considered it my duty to attend the meeting in which all the members of the Chamber were requested to be present, and to make use of the opportunity to explain to the different trade guilds which might have some misunderstanding as regards the present movement. Since the inception of the boycott movement, the price of Japanese yarn has risen to the extent of Tls. 20 and the Chinese yarn to the extent of Tls. 4. Profiteers have ordered large consignments of Japanese goods to their respective localities and have thus caused Japanese goods in stock in Shanghai to be sold out.

"The measures for the severance of Sino-Japanese economic relations as outlined by the Anti-Japanese Association are so extensive in scope that they cannot be carried out by businessmen alone. What is within the bounds of possibility for the businessmen to undertake is voluntary boycott under the dictate of their conscience, for only a boycott which is voluntarily instituted by merchants can bring about the results desired.

"Use Own Goods"

"In my opinion, we should follow the example of the Japanese in instituting a boycott, for we can easily note that the daily necessities used by the Japanese emigrants in other countries are all of their own country's manufacture. They have formed a habit in using goods of their native produce, and their patriotism is dictated by pure conscience rather than is a mere lip service.

"To go a step further, there should be a certain limit set for the boycott movement. Raw materials which cannot be found in China as well as other countries should not be banned so that factories will not be brought to a standstill and workers allowed to drift away from their jobs. What is to be expected from the present movement is that the workers should assert themselves even more strenuously than ever before in enhancing the productive capacities of their respective workshops, and the capitalists should take advantage of the opportunity to establish factories for the manufacture of native goods and refrain from raising the prices of their finished products.

"Should Co-operate"

All our countrymen should cooperate in such a way that no undue loss will be inflicted on those merchants who have previously dealt in Japanese goods. These dealers should be allowed gradually to change their dealings from imported goods to native products, and their holdings in stock should be disposed of by instalment process so as to avoid any sudden change in social economic stability.

"I am opposed to the method of detention of Japanese goods for I consider such a step as too drastic and uncalled for. No notice to this effect had ever been issued by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce before any such detention took place, so I would suggest that the Chamber request the Anti-Japanese Association to release all the merchandise which have thus been detained to their respective owners.

"Unwise Policy"

"It is an unwise policy of the Chinese Government to effect an increase of the customs duties of the exported goods, but the Government has now become alive to the error thus committed and has begun to reduce tariff rates for all home-made products which are bound for other countries as a means to foster protection of native industries.

"As China is now threatened with another political upheaval in its history with the Shih Yu-shan reseparation in the south and communistic activities in the Central provinces, it is high time that our countrymen, being alive to the difficulties at present confronting the Government, should exercise every vigilance in our actions internally and externally and should not allow ourselves to be carried away by emotionalism and spur of the moment so as to leave some unpleasant traces in the wake."

Q: Is there any other views which you might wish to express?

'Two Opposing Factions"

A: "There are two opposing factions of Japanese politicians, one aggressionists and the other pacifists, so when we come to the question of Japanese government, we should not mix the one with the other. As to the mass of the Japanese people, they are, generally speaking, upholding Sino-Japanese friendship. When I was in Japan, I was present at a mass meeting at Tokyo in which some thirty thousand Japanese participated and they openly declared their opposition toward the aggressive policy of their Government but advocated instead Sino-Japanese solidarity. So when we deal with Japan, we should keep a close watch of the policy pursued by the faction in power.

"As regards the recent Korean incident, we should all back up our diplomatic authorities in their effort to exact a satisfactory settlement from Japan, and we should call their attention not only to such questions as punishment, indemnity and apology but also to the long expected conclusion of an equal and a reciprocal commercial treaty between China and Japan so that Sino-Japanese relations will be properly regulated by a mutually respected agreement.

"Since the expiration of the old Sino-Japanese commercial treaty and the protracted conclusion of a new one, Japan is a non-treaty power to China, and the fact that whether the Japanese Government is willing to enter into equal and reciprocal commercial relations with China in the concluding of the new treaty is a good proof that whether the Japanese Government is dominated by the pacifists or the aggressionists."

Mr. Woodhead's Reply

Yu Ya-ching, Esq.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Your letter and interviews avoid the main issue in the Open Letter I addressed to you. You are far too experienced not to be aware that an anti-Japanese boycott can only be enforced by recourse to lawlessness and violence, and by the usurpation of powers which ought only to be exercised by the legislative and judicial authorities.

When that lawlessness and violence occur (they appear to have begun with the theft of allegedly Japanese goods from their lawful owners) will you take your stand as a Municipal Councillor, on the side of the rule of law, or as Chairman of the Anti-Japanese Association on the side of lawless interference with the persons and property of your fellow-citizens?

I am, etc.
H. G. W. WOODHEAD.

July 28, 1931.

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 4)

F. 201
T.H. 1000-2-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S[illegible] REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2588
Date 29. 7. 31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, July 27, 1931

Shipping Magnate Denies Attending Boycott Meeting

Yu Ya-ching Censures Woodhead In Reply To Open Letter

FAVORS MEASURE AGAINST JAPAN

Sees Suffering Ahead From Lack Of Raw Materials

Replying to the open letter written by Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead, C.B.E., addressed to him and published in The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury on Saturday, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, shipping magnate and member of the Shanghai Municipal Council today denied that he had attended a meeting of the Anti-Japanese and Overseas Chinese Protection Association.

Though declaring himself in favor of the boycott of Japanese products, he continued that he personally does not stand for the complete severance of economic relations between China and Japan. He added that, quite apart from his statement this morning, made to an Evening Post and Mercury representative, he is writing a reply to Mr. Woodhead, in the form of a letter.

Hits Japanese Imerialism

"Mr. Woodhead wrote his open letter without ascertaining whether or not the information he received from fragments of newspaper reports were correct," Mr. Yu said this morning. "His letter not only will mislead the public but also will be detrimental to Sino-British friendship. I am writing a reply to him.

"I have never attended any meeting of the Anti-Japanese and Overseas Chinese Protection Association. Personally I am not for the complete severance of economic relations with Japan although I do stand for boycott of Japanese goods as a protest against Japanese imperialism.

Hardship On Merchants

"The boycott of Japanese goods," Mr. Yu said, "should be handled in such a way that the Chinese merchants will not suffer but reap a harvest from their own products. The affairs of the Anti-Japanese and Overseas Chinese Protection Association, however, are in general handled by the representatives of the labor unions who fail to realize the strain the Chinese merchants must suffer and will suffer from the shortage of raw materials.

"The association is banning the importation of all Japanese goods, finished or raw materials. This, by no means, is the correct and efficient way. The boycott should be handled by merchants or their unions, and the District Chamber of Commerce which will rationally pass on the categories of goods to be banned or allowed to enter China soil.

Raps Boycott Regulations

"I do not know of the existence of regulations for the punishment of merchants who are found guilty of smuggling Japanese goods as cited by Mr. Woodhead in quoting the North-China Daily News," he continued. "If such regulations have been adopted, they have been drafted by the representatives of the labor unions. I would not vote for such measures.

"This is all I can say for the time being. I expect to give a fuller reply to Mr. Woodhead, who is British and widely known for his activities in denouncing the Chinese people. My reply I will deliver to him this afternoon," Mr. Yu concluded.

Noted
A.R. 29/7.

SI,
Please note and pass to Registry File. Woodhead's letter should also be filed.
W.G. 28:7:31

F. 201
T.H. 1000-9-30-

1951
No. S. B. D. 2588
Date 29. 7. 31

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, July 28, 1931

Yu Ya-ching Under Fire Over Statement

Blow To Boycott Drive, Leaders Say In Attack

70

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, local shipping magnate and a leading member of the Chinese community, was the target of an attack in Chinese newspapers this morning, in a letter signed by more than 70 Chinese residents, for his assertions in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott.

The letter declares that Mr. Yu insults Chinese business men by asserting that conscience must guide the activities of the boycott movement. The letter further states that the boycott is not confined to business circles alone but includes all other lines. It is, says the letter, a matter for the existence of the nation.

"We hope that you will give more consideration to your statements before making them public," the letter says. The statement also is made that the words of Mr. Yu have dealt a heavy blow to the boycott movement.

29/7/'31

D-2604

D-2609

D-2610

FROM: NAVAL STAFF OFFICER

TELEPHONE:—CENTRAL 10338
TELEGRAMS:—FUELITE, SHANGHAI

ROYAL NAVAL OFFICES
H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL
SHANGHAI
No. S. B. D. 2604.
Date 22nd July, 1931.
23-7-31

Dear Givens,

Many thanks for your letters of yesterday and today re Vice Admiral Li Shih-cha, which fully cover what is required. I was not aware of certain of the particulars which you have given men so the information is most useful.

Again thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

C.S. Hawks.

T.P.Givens, Esq.
Assistant Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Reg. Please file
23:7:31.

V

S.B.-D.2604

SHANGHAI
C. & S. L. REC
No. S. B. D. 2604.
Date 22 J 31.

July 22 31.

Dear Harris,

Further to my note of July 21, I send you herewith an extract from the Shanghai Times of today, July 22.

Yours sincerely,

* Encl:-1.

23/7

Captain A.L.S.Harris,
Royal Naval Office,
H.B.M.Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2604
Date 22. 7. 31

NEW CHINESE GUNBOAT BUILDING IN JAPAN

NANKING, July 21.—It is learned at the Ministry of the Navy to-day that the official launching of the new gunboat Ninghai, which is now under construction in Japan, will take place on October 10, the National Day. According to present plans, Admiral Chen Shao-kuan is expected to proceed to Japan to officiate at the ceremony. Construction of the warship will be completed at the Japanese shipyard early in May of next year, it is understood.

Rear-Admiral Li Shih-chia, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry, is likely to be appointed captain of the new gunboat.

The vessel, it is learned, is 360 feet in length, 39 feet in width with a draught of 13 feet and displacement of 3,000 tons. Equipped with seven guns, and having a speed of 25 knots an hour and a total crew of 500, the new fighting craft will be one of the finest in the Chinese navy.—Kuo Min.

Obs, Information
D.S.I.
22/7/31

S.B.-D.2604

July 21 31.

Dear Harris,

I forward herewith for your information a copy of a detective report* which has been made in response to a request received by telephone from your office for information regarding Vice Admiral Li Shih-chun.

Yours sincerely,

* Encl:- 1.
22/7

Captain A.L.S. Harris,

Royal Naval Office,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI [illegible]
C. & S. [illegible] Station,
No. S. B. D. 2604
Date July 21, 1931.
21-7-31

Subject (in full) Vice-Admiral Li Shih-cha (李世甲)

Made by D.S.I. Montgomery *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the attached cutting from the North China Daily News dated July 21, 1931, enquirées elicit the information that the above mentioned Chinese Vice-Admiral occupies an administrative post as director of general affairs for the Ministry of the Navy. He is to all intents and purposes non-combatant and his duties are limited to business affairs in connection with the purchase of materials and matters pertaining thereto. It is understood that he left to-day per s.s. "Shanghai Maru" for Japan where he will inspect the new Chinese cruiser "Ning-hai" which is due to be launched on October 10, 1931.

The information at our disposal is that Vice-Admiral Li Shih-cha is a native of Fokien aged about 43. He was educated at the Foochow Naval College and has held various positions under the Ministry of Navy. At one time he was Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of Navy. His residence is at Nanking.

J. Montgomery
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

H. C. D. News. 21-7-31

VICE-Admiral Li Shih-cha, director of the department of general affairs for the Ministry of Navy, is leaving for Japan to-day in connection with the construction of the new cruiser Ning-hai.

SI,
Please let me know who is Vice Admiral Li Shih-cha, the position he holds, etc.

D. S. J. Montgomery
Report Section
H.C. 21/7.

21:7:31.

S.B.-D.2609

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2609
Date 24. 8. 31.

August 24 31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2813 dated August 20, 1931, concerning D.W. Nevins and J.B. Armee, I have the honour to state that no further information has come to hand concerning these persons which might give rise to suspicion as to the actual purpose of their journey to Netherlands India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

Form No. 2
C. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.4 *Station,*

Date August 22, 1931

Subject (in full) W. W. Nevins and J. B. Armee.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to Mr Van den Berg's letter dated August 20, 1931 re W. W. Nevins and J. B. Armee, nothing further has come to my knowledge which would give rise to suspicion regarding the actual purpose of their journey to the Netherlands India.

W Duncan.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yad, Please reply in above sense.
JPJ
22: 8: '31.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2813

SHANGHAI, 20th August 1931.

C. & S. B. RECEIVED
No. S. B. D. 2609.
date 21 - 8 - 31.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of 31 July 1931, No.2560 concerning D.W.Nevins and J.B.Armée, I have the honour to inform you that the latter arrived at Shanghai by the "Chinese Prince" on 19 August and intends to leave by the same steamer on or about the 20th of this month.

I would be much obliged to know whether any information has come to hand concerning these persons which might give rise to suspicion as to the actual purpose of their journey to Netherlands India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

S4/ For attention please
21:8:31.

Form No. 2
C. 21,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI [illegible] File No.
C. & S. D. REG.
Special Branch. D 7609
Station
Date 5-8-31.

Date August 3, 1931

Subject (in full) Johannes Bernardus Armee

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter dated July 31 from Mr. Van den Berg, re Johannes Bernardus Armée, enquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

W Duncan.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir

Mr Van den Berg informed of above and also contents of attached report re Nevins.

W Duncan
D S I
5-8-31.

File opd.
5:8:31.

Special Branch S. 4 /////

August 3, 31

Johannes Bernardus Armee

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter dated July 31 from Mr. Van den Berg, re Johannes Bernardus Armee, enquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2560.

SHANGHAI, 31st July 1931.

SHA... C. & ...
No. S. B. D. 2609.
Date 31 - 7 - 31

Sir,

Referring to my letter of 23 July 1931, No.2471 concerning David William NEVINS, who stated to have been staying in the Navy Y.M.C.A. since May of this year, I have the honour to inform you that I received a communication from the Netherlands' Consul General at New York, warning me against a certain Johannes Bernardus ARMÉE, an American citizen, holder of American passport No.648535, born, according to his statement, at Amsterdam on 18 December 1897. Armée said that he was employed at Behn Meijer, Ford Department, at Madioen (Java), but could not produce any document confirming this, neither was he prepared to pay the costs for a telegram asking for confirmation. He appeared not to have sufficient money either and a visé for admission into Netherlands India was consequently refused.

It may be pure coincidence, but the fact struck me that ARMÉE also intended to travel by the s.s. "Chinese Prince" (which left New York on or about the 12th of July) to Java, so that the possibility exists that the two have some connection with each other, and in case you deem it worthwhile to make further investigations, I would be much obliged to be informed of the result thereof. Before I learned about Armée I had already issued a visé to Nevins, whose passport was furthermore endorsed by the French and the British Consulates General of this place.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2609
Date 30.7.31

File No. .....

Special Branch S.4 Station,

Date July 30, 1931

REPORT

Subject (in full) David William Nevins

Made by D. S. I. Duncan. Forwarded by

Sir,

Discreet enquiries have been made regarding David William Nevins but nothing of importance could be learned. He arrived here from U.S.A. about three months ago and has resided at the Navy Y.M.C.A. since. He leads a quiet life and is not known at the local U.S. Consulate or Court.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

W Duncan.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S4, Please show this report to the Netherlands Consulate confidentially.

30:7:'31.

Special Branch S.4 ////

July 30, 31

David William Nevins

Sir,

Discreet enquiries have been made regarding David William Nevins but nothing of importance could be learned. He arrived here from U.S.A. about three months ago and has resided at the Navy Y.M.C.A. since. He leads a quiet life and is not known at the local U.S. Consulate or Court.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1471

SHANGHAI, 23 July 1931

SHANGHAI
C. & S. B.
No. S. B. D. 2609
23-7-31

Sir,

I should be greatly obliged to you for kindly giving me some information, if possible, concerning the following person: David William NEVINS*, a broker, born at New York City, 22 June 1882, holder of a passport No.9989, issued on 19 January 1931 by the Department of State at Washington, who intends to proceed to Java on a pleasure trip in the beginning of August by the "Chinese Prince", leaving that steamer at Soerabaia and joining it again at Batavia.

* No record in C. & S. B. Reg. (Room 325). 23/7

I would not have troubled you in the matter, were it not for the fact that Mr.Nevins has been staying since May of this year in the Navy Y.M.C.A., a place where as a rule American "tourists" do not reside.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

23:7:'31.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

S/M.
Please make discreet enquiries in co-operation with U. S. Consul and Consular officials and report please.
23:7:'31.

zoz-c

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2610

Section 2, Special Branch Edition 7 - 36

REPORT

Date July 27, 1936

Subject (in full) Douglas A. Rushton, change of address.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman *Forwarded by* D B Ross C.S.I.

D. A. Rushton is at present residing at 91 Route de Say Zoong, a boarding-house, where he occupies Room No. 11. He moved to the above address about one month ago and is without regular employment.

D Henchman

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Re 4 Dc Crim

DR.

FILE

DR

Concerned informed

29/7/36

P.A. to D.C. (CRIME)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 22: 7 1936

To O/C Up. Branch

Inspr. is wanted
plead as to the
present whereabouts
of Douglas Alfred
Rushton formerly
of the "Rapid"
Dry Cleaning Coy.
102 Edinburgh Rd.

W. MacDermott
P.A. to D.C. (CRIME)

D.S. Henshaw

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 2610
17-11-35.

Mr. D. A. Rushton will play one of the principal parts in the Christmas A.D.C. show.

Form No. 2
G. 25[illegible]-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Boarding House Section Station,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & I. Br. REGISTRY
No. D 2610
Date 24/4/33

Date April 21, 1933.

Subject (in full) RUSHTON D. A.

Made by D.S. Massiukoff Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

RUSHTON D.A., British, Ser. No.228 of known and/or suspected criminals residing in Shanghai, who was charged with False Pretences on the 13-9-31, at present is residing at No.24 Wongkashaw Garden.

V. Massiukoff
D.S.

H.J.S.21
4

Information Sheet No. 1135

22 APR. 1933

Q.a.C.

D.C.(Crime)

S2.
Please note and return.
22/4.

24/4/33

F. 201
G.P.H. 1000-6-31.

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

FILE No. L.2610 (Part)

SUBJECT:

L.C. Registration Charges on Leather 1931

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
Secretary Registrar	
Central No 16	9/31

Form No. 2
G. 21,500 1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2610 File No.
Date 30. 7. 31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.4 Station,

REPORT

Date July 30, 1931

Subject (in full) D. A. Rushton alias D. A. Berkeley - Rushton

Made by D. S. I. Duncan. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

Enquiries show that D. A. Rushton alias D. A. Berkeley - Rushton arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on April 7, 1931. He first resided at No. 17 Yuen Ming Yuen Road where he registered himself as a British subject and being in Civil Service. On May 6 he removed to No. 32 Jinkee Road and a few days later to No. 142 Szechuen Road. In each case he left without paying for his board and lodgings. He now resides at No. 311 Route Tenant de la Tour but has made arrangements to move to No. 3-4 Weihaiwei Road in a few days.

Rushton has contracted numerous debts at different places around town and will in all likelihood be brought into court as he has so far made no effort to pay up. In one instance he obtained credit by making a statement to the effect that he held a position with the Asia Realty Co., So far I have been unable to ascertain if he has ever used Brig-Gen Macnaghten's name to enable him to raise money although the attached letter addressed to Mrs. Botsford indicates that he is quite capable of doing so.

Copy sent to Mr. Macnaghten 31/7/31

Rushton and Ogilvie who is mentioned in the letter, arrived together from Hongkong.

Rushton is reported to come of a good family and his parents are said to reside in Singapore. He now styles himself - D. A. Berkeley - Rushton, manufacturers representative.

Anything further of interest learned regarding this person will be duly reported.

W H Duncan

D. S. I.

File

31.7.31

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police
Asst. Director of Information

J. H. Gwinn O. i/c Sp. Br.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 27: 7: 1931.

To S4,

Please continue inquiries and report in due course.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 25: 7: 1931.

To Reg,

Please let me the file referring to this matter.

Sir

No report has yet been forwarded. Please see D.S.I. Everett's chit attached

27/7

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 25. 7. 1931

To O. i/c S.B.

This is the man about whom I asked you to have enquiries made.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. E. REGISTR
S. B. D 2610.
1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
39 - 7 - 31

P.T.O.

Dear Mr Bishop

I was very surprised to receive your chit yesterday - and even more so, at the contents contained therein.

In the first place it may please you to know that I have made the necessary arrangements with Arthur Johnson my Cousin, to settle that dud cheque of Ogilvies - in respect of the China Fruiterer. So I am positive you may rest assured about that. I'm sorry Ogilvie let me down.

Also, I have'nt seen Art for days - but I understand from fellows that he has been very busy lately.

Now, Lady Betty, I wish you could have conveyed something to me before seizing my Dinner Clothes. What is the exact reason? - Won't you kindly please tell me? Because if you will only meet me on Common ground - and we talk this matter out, it would be for you better. Furthermore, in spite of the fact that you may think I've been slack — tonight I have to dine with General McNaughton (No 1 of the B.A.T.) and Bungey of the same Coy. Now won't you please help me out for tonight? And You can have it back tomorrow if You like - and we can talk the matter over. Yours sincerely

PS

By the way I shall be passing No 1 Yuen nine Yuen Road later on, so if you will [illegible] my [illegible] I will call for it.

Lots Betty and means a hell [illegible]

SHANGHAI
C. & S. I. REG.
No. S. B. D. 2610.
issue 24-7-31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 23.7.1931

To O/C S.B.

Have you any record of one. G.A. Rushton* who is said to have come here from Hongkong & is reported to be using Sen. Imamaghkin name to raise money?

Rushton

S.4/7 For attention please

Sir,
No record in C.&S.B. Reg. (Room 325).

24/7.

No record in Crime Reg. Cards 24/7.

W. S. BUNGEY.
6 SOOCHOW ROAD
TEL. 65486 EXT. 30

D. A. Ruskin

Bon Voyage

Came from Hong Kong
for murder of Govt
Guard on S.E. Line,

left 32 Jinkee Rd
Mrs. Craig
Broadway Mansions

Any money last Thursday.

Also went to Mrs Danforth's.
Broadway Mansions. Szechuen Rd - 2nd Jinkee Rd

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, July 27, 1931

To D.S.D. Cole,

At your request I forward herewith file R.B. D. 2610.

D.S.D. Duncan is conducting the enquiries in this case which I understand are as yet incomplete.

R.B.E.
S.I.

W. S. BUNGEY
9 BOOKHAM ROAD
TEL. OXSHOTT 30

Mrs Bottomley

Advises having a child
which he states he was
having dummies with 7m o
7 x Requests he does
Said book which he
had given as a present-
against debt

Also in debt to Mayo
Club

D - 2656

D - 2657

o. 3
11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
D 2656

S.2. Special Branch Station.

REPORT

Date May 30 1933.

Subject (in full) V.M. Pasynkoff, Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshanky Forwarded by

Veniamin Moiseevitch Pasynkoff, employee of the Harbin Brach of the Centrosojus, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Dairen. He is a Russian, born in 1896 at Vitebsk, West Russia. Holds a service passport No.8803 issued on the 20-8-32 at Moskow. He states that he will remain in Shanghai for about 6 days.

His address in Shanghai has not yet been located.

"

g. Tcheremshansky.
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

S.B.-D.2656

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REG.
No. S. B. D. 2656
Date 6. 8. 31.

August 6 31.

My dear Steptoe,

I have to report for your information that the undermentioned Soviet citizen left Shanghai for Dairen on August 1, 1931, by the s.s. "Hoten Maru" :-

V.M. Pasynkoff. Reported to be an employee of the Soviet Trade Mission in Harbin. He is 35 years of age and a native of Vitebsk, Western Russia. Holds passport No. 198225 issued at Moscow on September 21, 1930. While in Shanghai he resided at the Astor House.

Yours sincerely,

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Mr. R. Sarly,
French Police Headquarters.

Form No. 3
G. 7500-7-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]
C. & S. [illegible] Station,
S. B. D. 2656.
Date 6 - 8 - 31

REPORT

Subject (in full) Departure of V.M. Pasynkoff, Soviet Agent

Made by S. S. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* [signature]

The undermentioned Soviet citizen left Shanghai for Dairen on August 1, 1931 by the s.s. Hoten Maru.

V.M. Pasynkoff — Reported to be an employee of the Soviet Trade Mission in Harbin.

He is 35 years of age and a native of Vitebsk, Western Russia. Holds passport No. 198225 issued at Moscow on September 21, 1931.

While in Shanghai he resided at the Astor House.

G. Prokofiev
D. S.

Form No. 2
G. 21,592-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
Special Branch No. S 1 Station,
No. S. B. D. 2657
Date 6 - 8 - 31 1931

REPORT

Subject (in full) Conflict between Chinese Soldiers and Japanese Marines.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C. D. I. Robertson.

With reference to the above subject on which articles have appeared in the Intelligence Report of August 3 and August 5 and on which reports made by D.S.I. Widdowson and J.D.S. Umemoto are attached showing the result of investigations made by these two officers and in order to elucidate matters, I have to point out the various sources of information through which the Intelligence on the case was obtained.

The information contained in the Intelligence Reports of August 3 was furnished by an Agent of S. 1 who in turn received it from a policeman of the Public Safety Bureau stationed at Jessfield Village. This information was also verified by the Public Safety Bureau through Supt. Tan Shao-liang. The information contained in the Intelligence Report of August 5 was furnished as the result of further inquiries made by the Agent of S. 1 and also from information contained in J.D.S. Umemoto's report of August 4. D.S.I. Widdowson's report dated August 3 is based on information received from the Special Branch and from Lieutenant Sakaguchi, i/c Japanese Marines stationed at the Toyoda Mill, Jessfield Road and the information contained in the report furnished by J.D.S. Umemoto is the result of an interview with Major Tomosada, Staff Officer of the Japanese Landing Forces.

Therefore the details of the affairs as recorded in the Intelligence Reports may be said to be a fairly accurate account of what actually happened.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Jessfield 7.8.31.

D.B. (Crime) Information and form of return good
7/8 6:8:31

Extract from the Intelligence Report of August 3, 1931.

Conflict between Chinese and Japanese soldiers

At 10 a.m. August 1, eight soldiers of the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 27th Regiment, 13th Brigade, 5th Division, stationed at the San King Miao, Jessfield, on patrol duty on Jessfield Road, arrived in front of the Toyoda Mill, 200 Jessfield Road, and were prevented from proceeding further by three Japanese marines stationed at the mill premises. Followed by the three Japanese marines the soldiers withdrew to Chung San Road, where they attempted to disarm the marines who promptly loaded their firearms and prepared to defend themselves. On seeing this, the Chinese soldiers desisted whereupon the marines withdrew to return to the scene some few minutes later with reinforcements who, it is reported, were equipped with a machine gun. On the approach of the marines the soldiers retreated quickly and sought refuge in the San Kying Cotton Mill, Jessfield, whereupon the marines returned to the Toyoda Mill.

Extract from the Intelligence Report of August 5, 1931.

With reference to the occurence between Chinese soldiers and Japanese marines vide Intelligence Report of August 3, it has now been verified that one of the Japanese marines received a small bayonet wound in the left arm at the hands of one of the Chinese soldiers. It also appears that at 10 a.m. August 1, an officer attached to the 5th Division called on the officer in command of the marines stationed at the Toyoda Mill and apologised for the incident. His visit was followed by an officer attached to the Public Safety Bureau who discussed the matter with the Japanese Authorities.

In view of the apology tendered by the Chinese Authorities the commander of the Japanese Landing Forces has decided not to regard the matter seriously.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 4, 1931.

Subject (in full) Conflict between Chinese and Japanese Soldiers.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by*

Acting upon your instructions, I called on Major Tomosada, the Staff Officer, at the Headquarters of the Japanese Landing Force, and received from him the following information regarding the conflict between Chinese soldiers and Japanese marines on August 1, 1931.

At 8.30 a.m. August 1, 1931 a sentinel at the watch-tower of the Toyoda Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road, reported to the Officer in command of Japanese marines stationed there that a number of about 10 Chinese soldiers, marching along the railway, had entered into Jessfield Road and were proceeding towards the Mill. Three marines were ordered to prevent them from proceeding further. When the soldiers were told not to march along the Municipal road, they quickly withdrew, being followed by one of the marines. Upon arriving at the junction of Jessfield Road and the Railway, they fixed bayonets and threatened to attack him. After a while one of them attempted to disarm him who was at this time standing at attention and inflicted on his arm a stab wound of 5m.m. wide and 3m.m. deep. In the meantime four marines under a section commander rushed to the scene, whereupon the soldiers dispersed.

Major Tomosada further stated that at 10 a.m. August 1, 31 an officer of the 5th Division called on the Officer in Command at the Mill and offered an apology for the incident, and that later an officer of the Public Safety Bureau came to the Mill and returned after some discussions over the incident.

In view of the fact that an apology was offered by the Chinese, the Commander of the Japanese Landing Force does not desire to regard the matter seriously.

J.D.S. M. Umemoto.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

Exhibit "B"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station Reference No. 25.
REPORT

File No.

Bubbling Well *Station,*

Date August 3rd, 1931.

Subject (in full) Trouble between Japanese Marines and Chinese Military.

Made by D. S. I. Widdowson. *Forwarded by* H. Stubbings Insp

Sir,

Acting on receipt of information from C.D.I. Robertson, on the 3/8/31, enquiries were made regarding a reported collison between Japanese Marines and Chinese Soldiers, on Jessfield Road. Lieut. Sakaguchi, i/c of the Japanese Marines Stationed at the Toyoda Mill, Jessfield Road, states that a full report has been submitted to the Japanese Consular Authorities, and he was unable to supply more than the following brief details.

At about 8.40 a.m. the 2/8/31, a detachment of about 10 Chinese Soldiers crossed the Jessfield Railway Bridge(over the Soochow Creek) from the North, to the South side. They then marched West, along Jessfield Road, over Chung San Road, to the entrance of the Toyoda Mill, which is about 50 yds. West of Chung San Road. There they were stopped by 3 Japanese Marine Guards, on duty at the Mill, who advised them to retrace their steps. They retreated to Chung San Road, followed by the Japanese Marines. Arrived there the Chinese loaded, and levelled their rifles at the Japanese, and one Japanese received a bayonet thrust through the left arm, and is now detained in Hospital.

The Chinese then retreated South along Chung San Road, towards Ziccawei. Lieut. Sakaguchi would give no reason for their retirement, or any explanation of any action taken by his men other than the above, referring us to the Japanese Naval Headquarters.

Subsequently, we are informed, a guard of Chinese troops fully armed, were placed on guard at the junction of Jessfield Road and the Railway Bridge, and for several hours from midnight 2/3-8-31, all Westbound traffic was halted. So

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station Reference No.25 (2). Bubbling Well Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

that the Toyoda Mill was virtually cut off from road communication with the Settlement.

No reports of this were received at Bubbling Well Station, and the reason for such an action appears obseure, as no action followed the alleged picketting. There was no military picket in evidence when we visited the Mill at 11 a.m. the 3/8/31.

A.H. Liddowson.
D. S. I.

4

4/8

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1.31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Rubbling Well *Station,*

Station Reference No. 25.
REPORT

Date August 3rd, 19 3

Subject (in full) Trouble between Japanese Marines and Chinese Military.

Made by D. S. I. Widdowson *Forwarded by* H. Rubbing Insp

Sir,

Acting on receipt of information from S.S.I. Robertson, on the 3/8/31, enquiries were made regarding a reported collison between Japanese Marines and Chinese Soldiers, on Jessfield Road. Lieut. Nakaguchi, i/c of the Japanese Marines Stationed at the Toyoda Mill, Jessfield Road, states that a full report has been submitted to the Japanese Consular Authorities, and he was unable to supply more than the following brief details.

At about 8.40 a.m. the 2/8/31, a detachment of about 10 Chinese Soldiers crossed the Jessfield Railway Bridge(over the Soochow Creek) from the North, to the South side. They then marched West, along Jessfield Road, over Chung San Road, to the entrance of the Toyoda Mill, which is about 50 yds. West of Chung San Road. There they were stopped by 3 Japanese Marine Guards, on duty at the Mill, two advised them to retrace their steps. They retreated to Chung San Road, followed by the Japanese Marines. Arrived there the Chinese loaded, and levelled their rifles at the Japanese, and one Japanese received a bayonet thrust through the left arm, and is now detained in Hospital.

The Chinese then retreated South along Chung San Road, towards Ziccawei. Lieut. Nakaguchi would give no reason for their retirement, or any explanation of any action taken by his men other than the above, referring us to the Japanese Naval Headquarters.

Subsequently, we are informed, a guard of Chinese troops fully armed. were placed on guard at the junction of Jessfield Road and the Railway Bridge, and for several hours from midnight 2/3-8-31, all Westbound traffic was halted. So

2.C. (C.I.) Information

Form No. 2
G. 21,600-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station Reference No.25 (2). Bubbling Well Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

that the Toyoda Mill was virtually cut off from road communication with the Settlement.

No reports of this were received at Bubbling Well Station, and the reason for such an action appears obscure, as no action followed the alleged picketting. There was no military picket in evidence when we visited the Mill at 11 a.m. the 3/3/31.

A.H. Meadows.

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. I. SECTION
No. S. B. D. 2657
Date 12. 8. 31.

August 7, 1931. Afternoon Translation.

(Continuation)

Extract for report on the incident H.R.

CHINESE SOLDIER STABS JAPANESE MARINE ON DUTY IN WESTERN DISTRICT

The Shanghai Nippo (6-8-31) publishes the following report:-

At 8 a.m. August 1, a Japanese marine corporal, named S. Uematsu, on duty patrolling the Western District near the Toyoda Cotton Mill, observed 10 Chinese soldiers entering the district under his care. He succeeded in chasing them out of his district towards Brennan Road when another Chinese soldier, who had followed them, suddenly emerged from a Chinese crowd and stabbed the Japanese marine from behind in his arm with his bayonet causing serious injury. At this moment, a Japanese Special Sub-lieutenant, named Sakaguchi, accompanied by 4 marines, who were patrolling that locality, rushed to assist the stabbed Marine whereupon the Chinese soldier ran away together with the other ten. The incident attracted a great crowd of Chinese as it occurred near to Chinese territory.

Considering this incident as very serious the Japanese marine authorities on August 2, lodged a strong protest with the Public Safety Bureau against the soldiers. The matter was settled by the Public Safety Bureau tendering an apology to the Japanese marine authorities. The Chinese authorities further explained that they requested the Chinese military officials to detail soldiers to the place in question for the purpose of suppressing communists activities and to assist the police as it was the International Red Day, August 1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2652
Date 7 8 31

Conflict between Chinese and Japanese soldiers

At 10 a.m. August 1, eight soldiers of the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, 37th Regiment, 12th Brigade, 5th Division, stationed at the Sam King Kiao, Jessfield, on patrol duty on Jessfield Road, arrived in front of the Ngeoh mill, 200 Jessfield Road, and were prevented from proceeding further by three Japanese marines stationed at the mill premises. Followed by the three Japanese marines the

Extract for report to be forwarded by B/ Commr. 3.8.31.

August 8, 31.

Miscellaneous (3)

soldiers withdrew to Chung San Road, where they attempted to disarm the marines who promptly loaded their firearms and prepared to defend themselves. On seeing this, the Chinese soldiers desisted whereupon the marines withdrew to return to the scene some few minutes later with reinforcements who, it is reported, were equipped with a machine gun. On the approach of the marines the soldiers retreated quickly and sought refuge in the Sun Kying Cotton Mill, Jessfield, whereupon the marines returned to the Bayeda Mill.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D-2665

Form No. 2
G. 21,5[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL [illegible] File No. D 6665
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch, [illegible] Station,

Date 25th Sept 31, 1931.

Subject (in full) "Red Literature"

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. J.W. Prince.

Sir,

Copies of books mentioned under category "A" in the attached have been obtained and perused by members of our staff who report that although the titles and authors' names might indicate that the contents are communistic, there is nothing in any of them favourable to Communism, or of such nature as would induce readers to look upon communism in a favourable light. The books deal chiefly with biographies of well known Bolsheviks such as Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, etc. with reference to erudition, genius, and character; their position in respect of Soviet administration during the time they were in power, and their general policies in respect of Soviet principles.

Other books deal chiefly with the difference in organization between U.S.S.R. and S.S.S.R. with regard to the ruling institutions of U.S.S.R., and outline of the national organizations of the United Soviet Republic giving details of the duties of the various officials under the Government, and general administration under local committees and authorities throughout the country.

One of the books mentioned under Category "A" entitled "Pupillary Karl Marx" we have not been able to obtain as the shop where it was published has been closed, and we have not been able to procure a copy of it in any of the bookstores in the Settlement.

Officer-in-Charge
To See as return,
H.K. 2/9

J.W. Prince
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
25.9.'31.

File No.S.B.-D.2665

Special Branch,

September 3,1931.

C.D.I . Prince

Mr. Givens has expressed the view that in cases where a shop is suspected of selling communistic literature, copies of it should be purchased and extracts translated, care being used to preserve the receipt of purchase. If on submission of the parts translated the Officer i/c is of opinion that the contents of the book constitute an offence against the Internal Security of the State he will submit them to the M.A. for further advice and instructions.

Will you please therefore arrange to purchase from time incidentals copies of the literature contained in the list at Flag "A" which you consider to be most "Red" and deal with it in the manner above described.

Henry Robertson

C.D.I.

for O. i/c Sp. Br.

Form No. 21
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch S.5. ~~Station~~
S. B. D. 2665.
Date August 29, 1931.
31-8-31.

Subject (in full) Red Literature.

Made ~~by~~ and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. J.W. Prince.

Sir,

The article entitled "The Flood of Red Literature", which appeared in the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury on August 8, 1931, under the nom de plume "Chi Cha Feng", in which the writer alleged that the Chinese Bookstores in Shanghai were flooded with "Red Literature", was subscribed by a Chinese student who did not divulge his correct name when he submitted the article for publication, and consequently the paper refused to publish any further articles by him. The publication of this article brought forth a letter by one "Chang Ming Fu", which was published in the above paper on August 12, 1931, and in which the writer contradicts Chi Cha Feng's statements, and censures the writer, and the editor of the newspaper for having published it. Please see attached letter by Chang Ming Fu.

The editor of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury evidently knows who "Chi Cha Feng" really is as he informed us that he is a student who is attached to one of the local offices under the Nanking Government, and that he contributed to the "China Critic", though a search through our files of this paper failed to show any articles under the nom de plume "Chi Cha Feng". He further informed us that on receipt of the letter by "Chang Ming Fu", he refused to publish any further articles by "Chi Cha Feng", and when pressed for the latter's correct name he refused to divulge it. The statement regarding "Chi Cha Feng" being attached to one of the local offices of the Nanking Government is scarcely reconcileable with the fact that the Chinese Authorities are ever on the alert for Communistic and reactionary literature, whether published in the Settlement or elsewhere, and they would be among the first to take action

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

against any publisher of a book which had not passed their censorship. Furthermore, the proprietors of Chinese Bookstores know better than to openly expose for sale any publication which has not passed censorship at the Bureau of Education.

An inspection if Chinese bookstores, in Foochow Road and vicinity, made by members of our staff, show that books on socialism and Communism, by Russian and German authors, as recorded on the attached list, are on sale there.

'A'

The authors mentioned by "Chi Cha Feng", in his letter attached, are well known Soviet writers, but none of their works were found in any of the shops visited by our staff.

C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

C.D.I. Ptnd,
Reference "A", do these books favour communism or not?

A.R. 31/8

Sig.

30: 8: '31

Perusal of the books mentioned is necessary before we can definitely state their nature regarding Communism, and to be able to do this we must obtain copies which will cost altogether about $14..

A.R. 31/8.

C.D.I. 31/8/31

LIST OF BOOKS CONCERNING COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM, ETC., FOUND ON SALE IN VARIOUS BOOKSTORES IN SHANGHAI.

TITLE OF BOOKS	AUTHOR	TRANSLATOR	PUBLISHER	PRICE
"Lenin & Gandhi" 列甯與甘地	Fulapumiller 孚勒普密勒	Wu Kwong Jih 伍光建	Hwo Tung Bookstore 華通书局	$1.20
"Problems of Agriculture" 農業問題	K. Kautsky 高訾苟	Tsang Tse Jih 章子建	Zung Chow Bookstore 神州书局	$0.60

The above books are found on sale in the "Kyi Min" (啓明) Bookstore, 565 Foochow Road.

"Principle of Karl Marx & Social History" 馬克史主义與社会史觀	William 威廉	Lieu Lu Ying Lon Sin Zah 劉靈隱,郎醒石	Min Tsu Bookstore 民智	$1.20
"Stalin & Trotsky" 史達林與杜洛斯基	Esman 意斯门	Han Tsoong 漢鐘	"	$0.40

The above books are found on sale in the "Min Tsu" Bookstore (民 智), 90, 91 Honan Road.

"Materialism & Experientialism" 唯物论與经驗批判论	Lenin 列甯	Dih Tseu Tsu Ti Sun 笛秋,朱鉄笙	Min Dze 明日书店	$2.20
"My Life" 我之生活 (杜洛炸基自傳)	Trotsky 杜洛炸基	Zah Yua 石越	Sin Sun Min 新生命书局	$1.00
"Socialism, Communism, & Anarchism" 社会主义,共产主义,无政府主义	Diehl 迭尔	Yu Ziang Sun 余祥森	"	$2.80
"Imperialism & Civilization" 帝國主义與文化	Leoneard Woolf 馬尔佛	Lee Tse Err 李之鷄	"	$0.30
"Political Syatem of Soviet Russia 苏俄的政制.爱	Budanoff 波達諾夫	Sar Mun Voo 羅亚武	"	$0.90

The above books are found on sale in the "Sin Sun Min" (新生命) Bookstore, Vong Ping Ka, Shantung Road.

"Underground Russia" 地底下的俄羅斯	Stepniak 司特普尼克	Lee Fee Keu 李芾甘	Kyi Tsu Bookstore 啓智书局	$0.80

The above book is found on sale in the "Ching Ying" (卿雲圖書之司) Bookstore, 117 Foochow Road.

"Tour of New Russia" 新俄遊記	U. Akita 秋田雨雀	Vung So Ku 文素訏	Min Yue Bookstore 明月书店	$1.40
"Pupillary Karl Marx" 小學生的馬克思	Karl Marx 馬克思		Lie Hou Bookstore 联合书店	$0.70

The above books are found on sale in the "Yie Da" (現代書店) Bookstore, 92 Foochow Road.

2174

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, August 12, 1931

Cha Chi-feng Scored By Countryman

To The Editor:

I suppose you pay Mr. Cha Chi-feng, or whoever he is, some money for writing for you, maybe five dollars each time. But I don't know why you pay him for writing lies, half truths, or just plain ignorant things. Maybe he thinks you foreigners are so ignorant that he can pawn off ignorant things on you about Chinese. When he wrote about "Flood of Red Literature in Shanghai," he has stolen ideas and even exact words from an essay by Dr. Lin Yu-tang in the "China Critic" a few months ago.

Maybe Mr. Cha thinks your readers did not read that. So he now pawns it off as his own. Then he is half-backed. He says the League of Freedom and the League of Left Writers are the same. They are not. He says League of Left Writers sent an appeal to the American working class in an American magazine "The Masses".

There is no "The Masses" in America, and the appeal of Left Writers was international to all writers and thinkers throughout the world. Mr. Cha says there are hundreds of Communistic books on Foochow Road, translated by the 30 members of League of Left Writers, and that these also publish a number of mosquito papers and some magazines in Shanghai.

Think of it—30 writers can translate hundreds of books, publish many mosquito papers and magazines in Shanghai! Mr. Cha and his crowd, even with the help of detectives and policemen he calls to his help, can not do much work.

Maybe they spent too much time in dance halls and sing-song houses each night. He says if police could search trunks of students they would find them filled with new Communistic literature. But if policemen could search trunks of Mr. Cha and his friends, what would they find? Maybe some dirty sex pictures of 24 positions, maybe literature on How to Get Rich Quick by writing for The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Mr. Cha knows nothing about new Chinese literature. He copies what other men write and makes some money by writing for foreign imperialist papers. He knows nothing, even to write for you.

Mr. Cha could be asked questions—we say, tell us why Chinese young men and women still read new social literature of Soviet

become accustomed during the examples occurred in 1925, Shanghai, when various North which admitted their ignorance protest against the actions of

occurred in February, 1927, king "at considerable labour sent a cablegram to the protesting against the use of urging a policy of conciliation

above is quoted adds: "In but that we had to depend on the lives. We have favoured the to China, but today a foreign

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI C. & S. I. REC. No. S. B. D. 2665. Date 10-8-31

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, August 8, 1931

The Flood Of Red Literature

By CHI CHA-FENG

THIRTY divisions of Government troops are engaged in the suppression of Red Army in Central China. However not a single policeman pays any attention to this matter near at hand in Shanghai.

Probably it is true as reported, that all Party members and Governmental officials know the fact, but it is true to a greater extent than they have the courage to admit to themselves; there is an overwhelming tide of "Red" literature published and sold in Shanghai.

Anybody who visits the book shops on Foochow Road will see that practically all books in stock of these book shops have something to do with Soviet Russia, Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin and a number of others with their names ending with a lev or an ov.

The works of Russian authors translated into Chinese in the last two years which one can find in these bookshops serve as a collection of Soviet Literature which would put many a library in Europe or America to shame.

Among the many authors of these books, one find these names: Liebedinsky, Fedeev, Kollontay, Yakovlev, Pilniak, Ahnyov, Iva, Luuts, Demidov, Ivanov, Shaginian, Sosnovsky, Fedin, Vessely, Volkov, Sobole, Lidin, Figner, NVNV, Babel, Arosev, Gladkov, Neverov, Formanov, and a number of others.

All these books are translated into Chinese. A number of them have two or three simultaneous translations. Gladkov's *Cement* has three translations. Ognyov's *Diary of a Communist Schoolboy* has three translations, Kollontay's *Red-Love* has two. All these show the feverish demand for things Russian.

The popularity of "Red Literature" tells one thing. That is the conquering of Young China by Russia. If one takes the trouble to search the trunks of school and college students, large numbers of these books would be found. The interest of young Chinese on matters Communistic is a sign of great significance. The destiny of China in the next thirty years hangs upon them!

Already there is the "Liberty League" or rather "Left Writers' League" as another report puts it, in Shanghai. This League has about thirty writers as its members with the famous writer Lu-hsin as their leader. They even appealed to the masses of America for support in an open letter to the American workers as published in the American magazine *The Masses*.

Writers of this League are busily engaged themselves in the translation of Russian books and the publication of a number of Chinese magazines. It is understood that a number of "mosquito papers" have their origin from the pens of these people.

The general Communistic movement in China can not be fully understood without paying attention to this fact. In the early part of 1920, the beginning of Communistic teachings in this country, we had the famous writers, such as Chen Tu-hsu and Li Tai-chao, both of whom were professors of the former Peking University.

It was through the writings of these people that large numbers of young Chinese turned their attention to the Communistic teachings and brought about the organization of Red Army and Soviet Governments in Central China. The suppression of Red Army will not solve the entire problem. These young faithful visitors of Foochow Road bookshops will become a real problem in the coming future.

A definite policy on the part of the National Government is necessary to cope with the situation. It is the duty of the authorities to see what kind of citizens they want to turn out in the next generation.

6. D. I. Price,
For investigation and report please.
10: 8. 31.

D - 2702
D - 2708
D - 2709
D - 2710

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2702
Date 24 / 5 / 34

May 24 34.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No.1577 of May 23 and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JR

for Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

SJ

Note and pass to file.

JR

Reg. Passed to you.

JR 24/V.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1577.

SHANGHAI, 23 May 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2702
Date 24/1/34

Sir,

Further to my letter of 10 March 1932 No.725 (your number D.2702/1932) I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of a communication from Hongkong to the effect that Ludwig Adler, at the time suspected to be an agent of the Komintern, appears to employ tactics in commercial matters which almost amount to swindling.

In 1933 he received a consignement of goods from the "N.V.Electrotechn. Mechan.Industrie" at Utrecht (Holland) for an amount of £ 151.17.3, which soon after arrival was auctioned by his orders, without the proceeds being ever remitted to his principal.

He has left Hongkong for Europe, travelling probably via Siberia.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

Rec'd Transl'd file

T.Robertson,Esquire,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C & S. B. REGIST
No. D 2702
Date 18/5/32

Extract of Straits Settlements Police Political Intelligence Journal dated Singapore, 31st March, 1932.

Ludwig Adler

Is now at 18 Lyeemoon Buildings, Chatham Road, Hongkong. He is reported to be doing moderate business and contemplates making a business trip to the Straits and Java shortly.

Reg. / attach to file.

[illegible] MUNICIPAL POLICE
G. S. D. REGISTRY
No. D. 2702.
11. 3. 32.

March 11, 32.

Dear Bos,

I have received your letter NO.725 of March 10, 193., and wish to thank you for the information regarding Ludwig Adler, which will form an interesting addition to our records.

Yours sincerely,

JPG

H. Bos Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General
Shanghai.

S2, Please note and return to Registry File. JPG 11:3:32.
Reg. Passed to you. DBR. 11/3

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 725.

SHANGHAI, 10th March 1932.

Sir,

Further to my letter No.567 of February 27th last, I have the honour to forward herewith some additional information regarding Ludwig Adler, emanating from the Police at Vienna.

Ludwig Adler engaged in business in Shanghai from 1908 until 1911. He has since resided in London, Vienna, the Netherlands and again in Vienna, from where he left for China, returning to Vienna in 1926, where he founded a trade-paper called "The Eastern Markets".

At present he is salesman for various firms to the United States and the Far East.

At Chemnitz (Germany) an action was instituted against him because of fraud, which action seems to be still pending.

The Vienna Police know nothing regarding his suspected communist affiliations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T.P.Givens, Esquire,

Officer in charge of Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

S.S.-D.2702

S. S. RECORD
D. D. 2702.
1 F 32.

February 29, 32.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.567 of February 27 and to thank you for the information contained in it regarding Ludwig Adler.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 567.

REGISTR
B.D. 2702.
29. 2. 32.

SHANGHAI, 27 February 1932.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Van den Berg's letter No.3585 of October 22nd addressed to Mr. Aiers I have the honour to forward herewith further particulars regarding Ludwig Adler emanating from the authorities in the Netherlands.

Ludwig Adler was born at Mihalyur, province of Nyistia (Hungary) on August 25th 1875. He is supposed to be a dealer in foodstuffs. He was registered at Amsterdam, coming from Vienna on October 20th 1915, together with his wife Melanie Brüll, born at Vienna 5-12-1888 and their daughter Eleonore, born at Westcliff (England) 6-11-1912.

On June 1919 Mrs.Adler and her daughter were again registered after an absence of nine months, coming from Vienna.

Adler, at that time, was in possession of passport No.33838, issued by the Austrian Consulate at Amsterdam on December 13th 1918 and visaed for the return voyage on May 26th 1919.

On June 11th 1921 the whole family returned to Vienna and their names were struck off the register. They have not been registered in the Netherlands since.

Adler's new nationality is Czecho-Slowakian.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T.P.Givens, Esquire,
Officer in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

SPECIAL BRANCH
R. S. S. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2702
30. 12. 31.

81. Adler, Ludwig.

This man was born at Gratimichel, Austria, and is of Austrian or Czecho-Slovakian nationality. He is a commercial traveller about fifty years of age. He is reported to be in the Far East on a communist propaganda mission. While in Singapore he gave no cause for suspicion. He left here for Hongkong on 24.9.31 and his further itinerary is not yet definitely known.

Reg. ✓ amah to file.
JBP 30/12

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 18th Nov. 1931.

To S.B.

The Communist who disappeared from France and about whom I told you to make enquiries from Mr Lary is obviously another man.

Noted
original report detached
DBK 18/11

D. 2702.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Nov. 18 1931.

To O/c. S.B.

The information contained in the attached re: L. Adler, has been in our possession since Oct. 23. 1931, vide file No. D. 2702.

O/c (S.B.)
Sir,
File attached.
18/11.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2702.
Date 18. 11. 31.

Translation of extract from French Police Daily Intelligence Report dated November 17, 1931.

ACTIVITY OF AGENTS OF THE COMINTERN AND OF THE U.S.S.R.

Para.1. L. Adler in Hongkong

Supplementary to the information given in our report of October 27, 1931, page 1, para.1, we are informed that one named Ludwig Adler, suspected to be an agent of the Third International, arrived in Singapore from France on August 18, 1931. He left that town for Hongkong on September 19 arriving there on September 14. He resides at No.292 Prince Edward Road, with his friend a certain Mr. Komor, a businessman .

L. Adler travels in the capacity of a representative of various commercial firms, and neither at Singapore nor at Hongkong has he been the subject of an unfavourable comment on the part of the British Police.

L.Adler is in possession of Czechoslovakian passport No. 7/378 issued in Shanghai on March 6, 1929.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.3585.

SHANGHAI, 22nd October 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2702.
Date 23. 10. 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that according to information received Ludwig Adler, left Singapore on the 19th of September by the s.s. "Kashmir" for Hongkong.

He seems to have abandoned his plans for a trip to Netherlands India "for business reasons".

He arrived in Hongkong on 24 September 1931 and stayed at the Peninsula Hotel until the 26th of that month.

He registered at Police Headquarters in Hongkong of his own accord on the 2nd of October, stating in conversation that he was an old "China hand", who had been visiting the Far East as a commercial traveller for the past 28 years.

He appears to represent the following concerns:

1. Messrs. T.A.Cockin,Ltd., Manufacturers of Asbestos goods of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England.
2. Messrs. Craye & Fils, Tapestry and furniture covering manufacturers, of Roubaix, North France.

He also represents several small Czecho-Slovakian concerns.
It appears to be his intention to make Hongkong his business headquarters in the near future and to rent an office there.

At the present time he is staying at 292 Prince Edward Road, the residence of Mr.Komor of Messrs. Komor & Komor, who he says, is a very old friend of his.

His presence in Hongkong so far has given no rise to suspicion.

He is short and shout build, clean shaven, has a small nose and a healthy complexion. He speaks almost faultless English.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

23.10.31.

CONFIDENTIEL

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2308.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
& S. B. REGIS...
S. B. D. 2702.
3 - 10 - 31.

SHANGHAI, 1st October 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm herewith my conversation over the telephone this morning with Mr.H.Robertson of the Special Branch to the effect that Ludwig Adler, suspected of communist activities, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 19th of September by the s.s. "Kashmir".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

D.S. Makarov
DBR. 3/10.

$2, For attention
D.R.J.
3:10:'31.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

21st September 1951.

PERSONAL.

Dear Mr Robertson,

With reference to No.S.B-D2702 of 26.6.51 from Mr.Givens to Mr. Steptoe, the following message was received this morning from Singapore:- "Ludvig ADLER leaving for Hongkong by s.s.Kashmir 20th September. Hongkong not informed. He has given no cause for suspicion here".

If you think Hongkong should be advised about Adler's movements you will no doubt take the necessary steps.

I shall very much appreciate if in due course you would confirm or refute the French report that this man is a Communist agent.

Yours sincerely,

H.Robertson, Esq.,
(Special Branch)
C.I.D.

Special Branch,

August 31,1931.

S. 2.

Re Addler

Information is received that Addler is travelling on Czecho-Slovakian Passport No. 7/378/1929 issued at Shanghai on March 6, 1929 and vised by the police in Paris on October 4, 1930. The Singapore Police have telegraphed to say that they have no ground for suspicion against him but that he intends going to Java. Please see the Netherlands Consular Authorities and ask them if it is possible to keep a watch on his movements while in Java and to let us know immediately he leaves that port.

Henry Robertson

C.D.I.

D.S. Makarsh,

attach & file.

JBR

31/8.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

S. B. D. 2702.

Special Branch, 28 - 8 - 31

August 28,1931.

S. 2.

Adler has reached Singapore. S. will endeavour to keep us posted about his further movements. However S. 2 should keep a watch in co-operation with the Chinese Passport Authorities and French Police for his arrival. When Adler arrives, S.2 should keep a watch on his movements, but should refrain from doing anything likely to lead him to suspect that he is under surveillance.

O.i/c Sp.Br.

D S. Makaroff.

In attention please -

SHANGHAI
C. & S.
No. S. B. D. 2702.
Date 26 - 8 - 31.

August 26 31.

My dear Steptoe,

The following radio has been received by the French Consular Authorities from Indo-China :-

"Ludvig ADLER, born at Gratemichal, Checo-Slovakia, "on August 25th, 1875, resides usually in Vienna, "Austria. Reported to be an important agent of "the III International in China as well as in "French and British colonies of the Pacific. "Supposed to have resided in Shanghai in 1920- "1922 and in 1927. Passed through Indo-China in "1928. End 1928 - 1929 Moscow. "Reported to have left Juan-les-Pins (France) on "the 26th July 1931 for Genua, from where he "intends to proceed to Singapore. "Description : Age about fifty, tall, hair light "brown, rather thin, heavily built, clean shaven, "small nose, 'American type'".

Yours sincerely,

JPS

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

DIRECTION DES SERVICES DE POLICE

SECTION POLITIQUE

N° 9/S.P.

Changhai, le August 25, 193 I

Mr. GIVENS,
Assistant Commissioner in charge of special branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. GIVENS,

You will find, herewith enclosed, translation of a radio, received by our Consulate Authorities, from Indo-China.

Yours faithfully,

T R A N S L A T I O N

Ludvig ADLER, born at Gratemichal, Checo-Slovakia, on August 25th I875. Resides usually in Vienna, Austria. . Reported to be an important agent of the III International in China as well as in French and British colonies of the Pacific. Supposed to have resided in Shanghai in I920 - I922 and in I927. Passed through Indo-China in I928. End I928 - I929 - Moscow.

Reported to have left Juan-les-Pins (France) on the 26th July I93I for Genua, from where he intends to proceed to Singapore.

Description

Age about fifty; tall; hair light brown, rather thin; heavely built;clean shaven; small noze; "American type".

2708
2 5 40

tained in an editorial published by the *North-China Daily News* on April 19. Wrote the paper: "The war aims of the Allies have been quite plainly stated. They include such action as shall for all time prevent the Reich from becoming the menace to Europe (read British and French Empires) which it is at present, and to protect the smaller nations from the aggression of which the Germans have been so manifestly guilty. If that eventuality entails the subdivision of Germany into its component states and the maintenance of an unceasing vigilance over their domestic affairs, who for one moment will blame the Allies? . . it would be foolish to follow the processes adopted at the conclusion of the last war. The Allies then failed to learn their lessons and are being obliged to relearn them after all these years. To make the same mistakes as those which were made twenty-two years ago would be the height of foolishness and it is to be hoped that when peace comes to be negotiated the realistic outlook of the French will hold the day against that sickly sentiment which seeks to moderate the blow of defeat to a fallen enemy."

Thus the world is presented with the alternatives of the Balkanization of Europe if the Allies win, or the Hitlerization of Europe if Germany's arms should prevail. Neither offers prospects of real peace and economic well-being, as anyone can see who gives the matter a little thought. But perhaps, as the war proceeds, a more attractive alternative will begin to emerge.

Keep the Dime-Eating Tigers Out of the Foreign Settlement!

AMERICANS call them "One-arm Bandits." The Chinese have a more picturesque name—"Dime-eating Tigers." We are referring to slot-machines, a 50-year-old gambling device which has become as familiar in Shanghai as it is in certain parts of the United States, where it stands for a $50,000,000 industry. However, it is rapidly being unlawed in most states of the U.S.A.

When ratepayers of the International Settlement gathered at the Race Course last week for their annual meeting, a Russian lawyer, N. M. Shoolingin, brought forward a proposal that the Shanghai Municipal Council consider the licensing of slot-machines. One thousand machines, licensed at a fee of $100 each per month, would yield the Council a revenue of $1,200,000 annually and help to balance the budget, he pointed out.

Slot machines are prohibited in the International Settlement and in places where they have appeared they have been seized by the police. The authorities of the neighboring French Concession enforce no such taboo and derive a handsome revenue from licensing the dime-eating tigers. No one has been able to compute the amount which goes into these machines each month and each year, but it must be enormous. The dime-eaters are to be found in bars and cabarets all over the Concession. Hundreds, if not several thousands, are in operation, and the "take" depends upon the location. In well-patronized bars, cabarets and clubs they represent an enormous business. In one cabaret in Frenchtown, five slot machines pay the entire rent of the establishment, and the "suckers" in this case are mostly taxi-dancers and their patrons.

There are several places in the International Settlement where slot-machines are operated—many of them without a formal violation of the S. M. C. edict against gambling devices. One place is a popular club operated by one of the foreign defense forces, but in this case the men made such a good deal with "Jackpot" Riley, owner and operator of most of the machines in Frenchtown, that most of the profits go toward the upkeep of the club instead of Riley. Riley is an unrecognized American* who came to the Far East with one of the U.S. Services and remained here following the expiration of his term of enlistment. With profits he has amassed as an operator of the slot-machine racket, he has invested in other lines of business, chiefly the restaurant and cabaret world. Among his enterprises is a Russian restaurant, known as "D.D.s" on Avenue Joffre, for which he is said to have paid U.S.$10,000. Needless to say, D.D's is well stocked with slot-machines, the clatter of which is far from conducive to a restful atmosphere for diners.

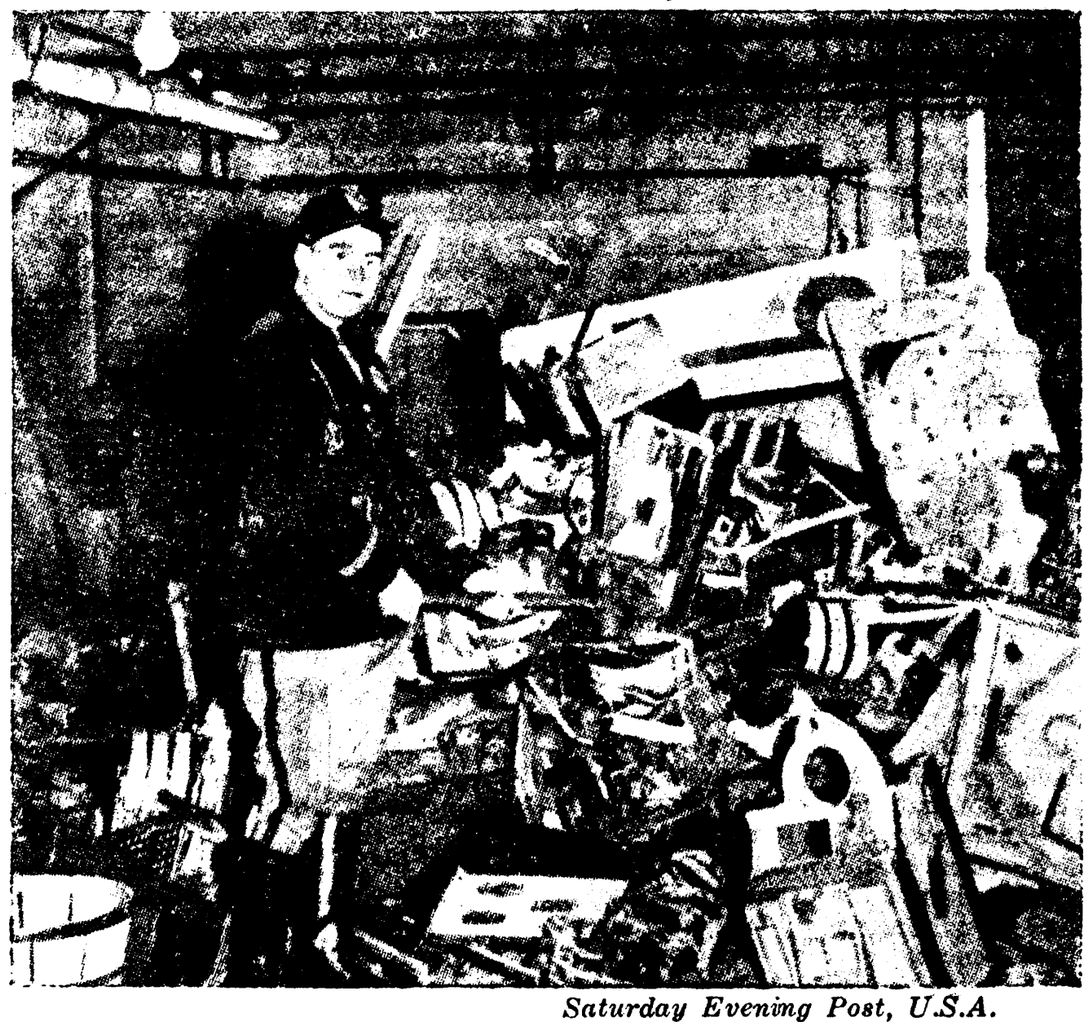
Another Riley enterprise, a recent acquisition, is Farren's, a night club, restaurant and gambling resort, located in Ta-tao and Japanese-controlled territory, off Great Western Road, in the vicinity of the Columbia Country Club. An article in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Monday, April 22, alleged that Carlos Garcia, well-known operator of gambling houses in western U. S. A. had sent an agent here to purchase the Farren institution, but that Jack Riley forestalled him by making the purchase a few days prior to the arrival of Garcia's agent.

Aside from the servicemen's club numerous other clubs and so-called "clubs" and bars in the International Settlement operate Riley's slot-machines on a commission basis.

Riley, in the past few years, has accumulated a large fortune from his slot-machine business. A close acquaintance of his recently estimated his monthly net income from the dime-eating tigers at something like $12,000 ,or $150,000 a year. In fact Riley, thanks to exceptional circumstances, was able to almost "corner" the local slot-machine market and set up a virtual monopoly. The Chinese Government, some years ago, prohibited the importation of gambling equipment of all kinds. Riley had already imported a number of machines and bought up a number already here—including some which he purchased from the Frenchtown police who had seized them from bars and cafes which had been operating them without a license. He placed these machines in cafes and bars all over the Concession, giving the owners of these establishments a rake-off for the privilege. He of course gets the full "take" of machines placed in his own premises.

Chinese authority was expelled from this area after the Japanese invasion of 1937. Now it is reported that slot-machines are again being imported here, in defiance of Customs regulations which

Slot-Machine Graveyard



Saturday Evening Post, U.S.A.

This picture indicates the culmination of a campaign in the state of Indiana, U. S. A. for the elimination of the slot-machine racket. It shows a state trooper in the act of smashing up several thousands of dollars worth of "one-arm bandits," or, as the Chinese call them, "dime-eating tigers."

*In some quarters Riley is said to be a Canadian, but opinion among his friends is that he is (or was) an American citizen.

2708
28 4 40

Scotch Pianos:

A Pertinent Question

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—MR. WEBBER's letter of today appears to add weight to my original contention, viz., that it seems a pity that money should be forced out of the Settlement and that the S.M.C. are not astute enough to realize this and remedy matters.

According to this letter the Council run a club, subsidize it, ban Scotch Pianos and the place goes broke. They give the place away to members who, released from ridiculous restrictions and with an eye on the main chance, apparently introduce two or three of these contrivances and, heigh presto, the club, minus subsidy, carries on!!

Another point which might be tackled at this juncture in fairness to bars which are striving to keep going in spite of heavy license fees: "When is a Club not a Club, or is it?"

JACK POT.

Shanghai, Mar. 14.

FILE

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAR 14 [illegible]

"Scotch Pianos": Club's Defence

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to letter signed ACTION WANTED, which appeared in your edition dated March 13, it would appear that this letter was written by some disgruntled or late member of the club.

Should this same person care to turn up the laws relative to British clubs, he will find that there is nothing forbidding the use of these machines in a private club. His reference to the "Municipal Service Club," "which was turned over, free of charge, a few years ago to the members," is incorrect. On August 31, 1937, the Municipal Service Club was insolvent and to all intents and purposes bankrupt in spite of the assistance given by the Municipal Council, which included more than half the rent, rates and water. As the Council decided to render no further assistance to the club, at the Annual General Meeting held in the Club Rooms on August 31, 1937, it was unanimously decided that the club be taken over by the members, the majority of whom were outside or non-voting members, and an effort made to run the club. I would suggest that ACTION WANTED should apply to the club for membership or re-membership and, if accepted, he would learn how a club should be run and what difficulties have to be overcome in these difficult times. As these slot machines are operated in most bars and amusement places in this city, why pick on us? There is something in the good book which says something about "picking out the mote in your own eye" etc.

H. E. Warren,
Hon. Sec., Central Club.

Shanghai, Mar. 13.

02578

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

MAR 13 1940

Scotch Pianos:

Why Not Tax Them

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In answer to JACK POT'S letter a few days ago, does he know that the S.M.C. Police have a bye-law that makes it illegal to have slot machines in use in the Settlement!

Still you will find the Scotch Pianos in use in many bars and Clubs, even the former S.M.C. Service Club, name now changed, which was given over free of charge a few years ago to the Members. This Club boasts of having at least three of these machines in use today, of course with a notice stating "For Members use only," which includes many S.M.C. employees including Police.

If these machines are illegal, how come, and why no action, why not tax them the same as the F.M.C. under the name of Fruit Selling Machines?

ACTION WANTED.

Shanghai, Mar. 11.

SECRET
MILITARY
27[illegible]
40

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JAN 11 1940

WANTED. One slot-machine, must be in good condition and nearly new. Price US$100. Old machines not wanted. Address Box 267, NCDN. -253

→ Mr. Coleman, 26 Hamilton House

TWO slot-machines, best quality, for sale. Address Box 266, NCDN. -250

→ Mr. Brun, Room 36, 9 French Bund.

FILE

D.S. Pik

INDEXED BY
(S.D.) REGISTRY
DATE 1/11/40

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

MAR 13 1940

Municipal Lottery:
Letter in Opposition

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—You have surprised me beyond measure in that in a leading article you have advocated a municipal lottery. I am sorry indeed that a paper of the standing of the "North-China Daily News" could in any manner advocate any practice that is generally known to be destructive of good morals.

A lottery is gambling. Gambling is a crime. Were the Municipality to establish a lottery, it would not only participate in crime, but would be giving instruction in crime—would encourage crime.

Upon what ground can a distinction be drawn between the gambling dens of the Western and other parts of Shanghai and a gambling den municipally conducted? One could have more respect for the uneducated sponsors of those vile places that the police have been trying faithfully and rightfully to drive out of our city, than for the city should it so far lower itself as to establish a lottery. Should it be said that great nations have conducted lotteries, it can only be said that in so doing no nation has shown itself great; and the object of one's respect would not be altered because the gambler had larger proportions. At one time one state of the United States of America conducted a lottery. It became a curse to the entire nation, until finally, by Federal Statute, it was outlawed from use of the mails.

Those who buy lottery tickets, in the main, are the poor—the clerks, the stenographers, the men and women with small incomes, who gamble their little all on the hope of winning a fortune at a stroke. The expenses of the government of right should in the main be borne by the rich. But through the lottery as an instrument of government it would fall on the poor. Of these poor, only a few, a very, very few, get something back. The large majority lose all. And when the poor clerk has lost all of his own money, he labours under the great temptation to steal from, to embezzle the money of his employer.

Good government values the morals of the people at higher worth than money, and good government cannot teach the people crime.

CHAS. W. RANKIN.

Shanghai, Mar. 10.

...T & MERCURY

MAR 12 1940

Salvation Army Shelter Inmates Complain Of General Conditions

Brigadier Morris Explains Chaoufoong Road Work Not Yet Completed; Problem Guests Steal Blankets, Sheets, Knives, Forks

Complaints from inmates of the Salvation Army Shelter at Chaoufoong Road reaching the Shanghai Evening Post show that there is great need of improvement in these new quarters, and that, on the other hand, some effort is being made to carry them out.

Some of the complaints appear based on the fact that the place was taken over before it was fully ready, and that it is still rather in a state of transition, officials of the Army stated today.

Rough Lot

Visitors to the Shelter, as well as Brigadier Morris, in command of the Salvation Army in Shanghai, admitted that the place was not fully satisfactory as yet, but said that it was still a marked improvement on the Amoy Road premises, which were vacated recently.

Brigadier Morris pointed out that there were many rough customers admitted to the Shelter, men of crude and filthy habits. The Army did what it could to look after them, taking the view that they were human beings and needed food and shelter, but they needed a lot of looking after.

Better Types

At present in Chaoufoong Road American and British inmates were accommodated in one of the two dormitories, and men of other nationalities in the second. The policy of the Army in regard to dormitories was that the more men slept in one room the better, hence the plan of a big sleeping room instead of small ones.

The Salvation Army took any man in to the Shelter, who applied, said Brigadier Morris. The better types of people were housed at the Yang Terrace Hostel, and were only asked to leave that if their habits were not good.

Food Complaints

During the transition period no charge has been made for food at Chaoufoong Road, said Brigadier Morris, who also pointed out that it did not deny food to men without a cent, when asked regarding complaints on food. When the place was running properly, the former system would be reinaugurated.

Tiffins were only being served to the older inmates at present. "Why should we encourage stronger or younger men to hang around the place all day, doing nothing?" said Brigadier Morris. "That's not the idea of the Shelter." Inmates, except the weaker, have to leave the place between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Double Aid

Men put on the Chaoufoong Road list have been taken off the Headquarters roster, said the Brigadier. He had found that some men obtaining relief at the shelter were also going up to Headquarters and getting a handout there.

Brigadier Morris also revealed that he was now using Chinese bed coverlets at the shelter instead of blankets. Out of 100 bought last year, no less than 70 have been stolen by conscienceless inmates (not that all of them would do such a thing, he added).

Windows Closed

He has had to close all Shelter windows opening on to the main road because he has found that some of the inmates have been throwing blankets out to accomplices on the road. Sheets have been stolen, wrapped around the body of an inmate under his shirt. Knives and forks disappear rapidly.

Work on fixing up the building (in which the PWD has helped greatly) should bring it into good shape in another fortnight, the Brigadier said. This work included a bath house. At present inmates who asked for baths were given money to pay for them elsewhere.

MAR 14 1940

The Smoke Nuisance:

Another Bus Complaint

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I frequently use the China General omnibuses and consider I get very good value in service for the fare paid. I also use rickshaws and often have to suffer for being alongside or behind a bus which is emitting foul gas. After all these years has not the time arrived for this nuisance to be abated?

Written protests which call forth polite expressions of regret at the ability to effect an improvement or promises to remedy the defect, which promises are not implemented, are of no use. Strong action against those responsible and salutary punishment if the defect is shown to be open to remedy are the only means of bringing about a better state of things and I appeal to the S.M.C. to take the necessary steps and do it quickly.

P. W. Massey.

Shanghai, Mar. 13.

SHANGHAI
No. 5
2700
29 3 40

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MAR 1 3 1940

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SLOT-machines, four old, two new, in excellent condition, for sale. Apply Box 2481, NCDN. -4660

FILED

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ... 193.....

To .....

Box 2068

Rolf ZEICHTER,
c/o M. FREUND,
P.O. Box 216.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2708
Date 14/3/40

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 7 1940

Wanted to Purchase

TWO slot machines with licence wanted for first-class bar-restaurant, Concession. Detailed offers to Box 2068, NCDN.
-3882

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, ... 193.....

To .....

Box [illegible]

[illegible] Sling Co

Room 3[illegible]9

[illegible]en Road

C.S. Pik

[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B
No. S. B. D. 2708
Date 14/3/40

CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MAR 1 2 1940

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SLOT machines in good condition for sale. Please reply Box 2262, NCDN.

-4237

24497
2708
15-9-39

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 3 1939

WANTED slot-machines in good condition. Full particulars to Box 1839, NCDN. -3223

FILE

D.P.S Foluk
(3/9

19288
2/48
12/7/39

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JUL 3 1939

SLOT-machine for sale. 704 Rue Bourgeat, 10-2 p.m. -422

Lake Sc Cruise
P.R.
P.A. to C.C. (Sp. Br.)
12/7
19/7

SHANGHAI [illegible] POLICE
[illegible] DIRECTORY
No. S [illegible] 2708
24/12/38

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :- 23-12-38 (PM)

POLICE AND SLOT-MACHINES

In local hotels, restaurants, cabarets, etc., may be found a gambling apparatus called a "Slot Machine". Despite repeated orders issued by the S.M.P. prohibiting the use of these machines, the owners of these public places in view of the large profits that can be made, are paying no heed to these orders.

FILE

The "Shanghai Cabaret" (上海舞廳), No. 10, Lane 440, corner of Canton and Fukien Roads, had been warned by the Police authorities to remove the "Slot Machine", but the owner Tong Ming-teh (湯銘德) ignored the order. The other day Sub-Inspector Loh Ta-kung and Chief Inspector Chamberlain of Louza Police Station seized the machine in the "Shanghai Cabaret" and removed it to the police station.

Yesterday Tong Ming-teh was charged before the Shanghai First Special District Court with offences under Article 268 of the Chinese Criminal Code and Article 45 of the Law of Penalties for Breaches of Police Regulations. The Court sentenced Tong to two months imprisonment with the option of paying $3 for every day of the sentence with suspension for three years. The "Slot Machine" was ordered to be confiscated.

2708
11 11 38

Sin Wan Pao Evening Edition published the following article on November 6 :-

THE SLOT MACHINE

In Shanghai, it is easier to make money dishonestly than honestly. What is strage is that the defrauded people think they are clever, as for instance those playing the slot machines.

Slot machines can be seen in cabarets, restaurants and amusement establishments in the French Concession. Nearly 1,000 licences have been issued for these machines by the French Municipal Council, which collects a licence fee of $250 per machine per annum. Recently these slot machines have appeared on streets and on the counters of cigarette and exchange shops. The operator of a slot machine can make a profit of $200 to $300 a month.

Sometime ago it was said that slot machines would be permitted in the International Settlement, but this report was denied by the Shanghai Municipal Council which stated that it had confiscated about 50 machines already and would not issue any licences for such machines. Only in this way can the harm done by the slot machines to the public be lessened.

MUNICIPAL
REGISTRY
B. D. 2708
8 7 36

Police Make New Raids For Slot Machines

Operators Of Mechanical Robbers Face Prosecution

Some people engaged in the bar and restaurant business evidently didn't believe the police when the latter conducted a wholesale roundup of slot machines operating in the International Settlement several months ago. Either that, or they thought the police had forgotten.

The police had not forgotten and more than that, they meant exactly what they said. During the past few days they have rounded up five more slot machines in several places in the Central District. These machines, it was revealed, had been in operation for a few weeks and their operators had ignored warnings issued to have them removed.

At the present time, the police have the machines in custody and will probably use them as evidence against the owners in court at some future date.

The cleanup campaign against slot machines in the Settlement started last year when police issued warnings to all bars and restaurants where the mechanical robbers were in operation to have them removed. The majority responded to the warning but several did not with the result that they found themselves in court.

Convictions were handed down against practically all persons prosecuted by the police and fines were meted out with warnings that the machines would be confiscated if they were put back into operation.

With several months gone by, a few machines began to reappear a few weeks ago. Police were informed of this breach of regulations and immediately checked up on the reports. They found some of them true and issued warnings to have the machines removed. A few were removed. Five didn't and the machines were seized.

S. M. C. No. S. B. D. 2708
Date 18 7 36

Slot Machine Magnate Is Fined $100

5 Mechanical Robbers Confiscated By Swiss Court

WIDLER DOES NOT CONTEST ACTION

Machines Operated Despite S.M.C. Ban

Mr. Filly Widler, slot-machine magnate in the International Settlement, was fined $100 and five slot machines were confiscated by Mr. E. Lardy, Swiss Consul-General, in the Swiss Consular Court yesterday.

Widler appeared in court in answer to a police summons charging him with operating slot machines for gambling purposes in his shop on Central Road known as the Machine Exchange.

Police were informed during the latter part of May that Widler had machines in operation despite municipal regulations banning the "mechanical robbers" from the Settlement.

Investigation of the report was made, and according to Detective Inspector Telfer, of the Central Station, it was found to be true. On June 11, Inspector Telfer continued in outlining the case, the police, acting on a search warrant, raided Widler's establishment and seized the machines.

When asked if he had anything to say about the case, Widler declared that he would not contest the action of the police, thereby saving something in court costs. He was fined $100 and Mr. Lardy ordered the five machines confiscated in the name of the state.

Inspector Telfer asked Mr. Lardy what was meant by confiscation of the machines "in the name of the state." He continued that it was his impression that when gambling machines were seized, they were destroyed after conviction had been handed down by the court.

Mr. Lardy explained that under Swiss law, property ordered confiscated by the court was sold and the money received was used for charitable purposes or for other funds. He stated that in the case of the slot machines, the court might dispose of them in areas where they were permitted.

There was some further discussion on the matter with the result that Mr. Lardy finally agreed to refer the matter to the Commissioner of Police.

M. D. 2708

New Nickle Subsidiary Coins Just Fit Local Slot Machines

Mechanical Gambling Device Owners In French Concession Take New Heart With Pleasing Recent Discovery

The new coins being minted by the National Government and now in circulation will not affect the slot machine business or "racket." On the contrary, the new coins should improve things for the owners of the mechanical gambling machines.

Considerable fear was thrown into the minds of slot machine operators in Shanghai when the new coins put in their appearance. A rumor got around that the new 20-cent pieces wouldn't fit the slots in the machines and for a time, the situation looked dark, indeed.

A CHINA PRESS reporter went out and investigated yesterday morning and on testing five different machines, all of which took the old 20-cent piece, found that the new coin fitted perfectly, in fact they fitted much better than the old coins.

The story was a bit different with the table games, which operate on the slot system, to be found around the city. The new 20-cent coins cannot be used in operating these games, or at least they can't be used in most of them. There may be a few exceptions to the rule but if so, THE CHINA PRESS investigator didn't find any and he tried three different kinds of table games.

Jack Pot Machines Okeh

The jackpot machines, however, are okeh. There are three types of these machines in Shanghai, one built to take the U.S. dollar, the second for the U.S. 25-cent piece and the third for U.S. nickel coin. The dollar machines are relatively few and since the nationalization of silver, they were practically pushed out of business.

The machines using the American quarter or 25-cent have always been more numerous and far more popular with the gambling element. They were found to take the local 20-cent piece and for years such machines have been found in all parts of the city; that is they were found in all parts of the city until a few months ago when all slot-machines except table games were banned from the International Settlement. There are still plenty of them in the French Concession.

These are the machines which all the worry and bother was over when the new 20-cent piece made its appearance. Operators saw themselves having to go to all the trouble of having brass slugs made in order to operate their machines, and this method is never exactly satisfactory, they explain. The use of the actual coin is always more profitable than the slug for when a person has the actual coin, he is far more apt to play a machine than he would be if he had to purchase slugs. Although more awkward to handle, cold cash always looks better in the middle of a poker table than a pile of chips, and silver always looks better in a slot machine jackpot than brass.

Worry Needless

All this worry about having to buy slugs was needless. The new coin is apparently the exact size of an American quarter whereas the old 20-cent piece was slightly thinner. This thinness in the old coin was not so good for the machine operators for the simple reason that when a machine did pay out, it was inclined to give the player bigger dividends than those prescribed.

For instance, on some machines, when a dividend of four coins was won, the old 20-cent piece would cause five coins to be dropped out. If eight coins was to be the dividend, it was not unusual for 10 to drop out. Of course, the operator usually got it all back anyway and he really had no kick coming. Still, he kicked. The new coin, however, should give no reason for complaint, for with it the machine drops out the prescribed dividend, neither more nor less.

Regarding the third type of machine, there are quite a few in Shanghai. They have, in the past, been operated on the slug system, each slug being worth 20 cents. The new 10-cent coin, however, which is approximately the size of an American nickel, fits this type of machine exactly and pays out the prescribed dividend, if and when one is prescribed.

Yes, slot machine operators should be able to rest easy from now on; that is unless the French police decide to close down on them.

11345

Court Exacts Big Fine For Slot Machine

Police Campaign Against Gambling Devices Gets EmphaticLegalSupport

Restaurant Owner Is Ordered To Pay $200

The First Special District Court yesterday morning gave strong support to the campaign of the police to ban the slot machine from the International Settlement by imposing a fine of $200 upon one offender, or giving him the alternative of spending 100 days at hard labor.

The offender was a restaurant owners named Tang Wei-ju, of 165 Honan Road. He was summoned to appear before the court after a visit from the police more than a week ago. A slot machine was found on the premises, operating in direct contravention to police orders. The authorities seized the machine and brought it into court as evidence against the accused.

Police charged that the slot machine was nothing more than a gambling device and that Tang had left it in operation in his place after he had been told to take it out. The accused denied that it was a gambling machine, but that it was a merchandise vendor.

If the restaurant proprietor had any idea that the court would let him off with a small fine of two or three dollars, as has been the case in the past, he was rudely disappointed. The court sided with the police in their efforts to get the slot machine out of the Settlement and handed down punishment accordingly. The man was warned that things would go even harder with him, if he repeated the offense.

This marks the second time in little more than a month that an offender against police instructions to remove slot machines from public places has been brought before the First Special District Court. The first offender, who also used the defense that the machine was a merchandise vendor and hence could not be classified as a gambling device, was lef off with a warning and a fine of $2.

Present serious campaign of the police against the slot machine started about two months ago when all machines in public places in the Settlement were checked by the authorities, and orders were issued to their owners or operators to remove them before a certain date. The majority complied with the order and as a result, slot machines are rare in the Settlement and a drug on the market in every other section in the city. It was estimated that before the campaign, these machines, of which there were more than 1,000 in the three municipalities, took in an annual harvest of more than $2,500,000.

Reg. Please attach to file on slot machines. J.P.S.

IMPERIAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2708
Date 10 / 7 / 35

SLOT MACHINES AND SLUGS OVERBOARD

New York Police Renew Their Anti-Gambling Activity

Far from the haunts of racketeers and counterfeit coin passers, 4,000 firearms of various types and sizes, two tons of slugs ($32,650 worth to subway turnstile cheaters) and 450 slot machines were carried 45 miles up Long Island Sound, New York, recently, and dumped in 150 feet of water at a point two and a half miles off Eaton Neck.

The slot machines and the weapons, which included about 200 knives, blackjacks, brass knuckles and sabres, had been seized in police raids, most of them during the past year. The slugs, turned over to the Police Department by the Board of Transportation, represented the intake of spurious coins by the Independent Subway System since it opened on Sept. 10, 1932. The slugs had been dropped into the turnstiles at the rate of 1,757 daily over this period.

Mayor LaGuardia, Police Commissioner Valentine and the District Attorney of three counties were present at Pier A at the Battery when the contraband was loaded upon two city-owned tugs. The Mayor, chipper in manner and wearing a dark blue suit and a Panama hat, made a brief speech in which he issued a warning to "tin horn gangsters and racketeers" that no quarter would be shown them.

Promises Rough Treatment

Waving a pistol in his hand as he stood beside two cases of revolvers and a load of slot machines, the Mayor said:

"Here you see a splendid exhibition of police energy. The Police Department, with the co-operation of the five District Attorneys has been able to put the fear of the Lord into the gangsters. Let this be a notice to them that they will be treated just as roughly as we are going to treat these implements."

Then the Mayor took a sledge-hammer and swung it lustily five times over a slot machine, before turning the heavy tool over to the Commissioner to complete the task.

Mr. LaGuardia also stated that he had instructed Licence Commissioner Paul Moss to cease issuing licences for the pin, or bagatelle, game, which caused the conviction in the Bronx of a stationery-store proprietor for maintaining a gambling room. His order to the commissioner, the Mayor added, would hold unless the Court of Appeals rules the decision invalid or the city is served with a mandamus order.

Wants Laws Tightened

In a talk with newspaper and newsreel men the Mayor called for Congressional action to tighten laws to prohibit the transportation of firearms from one State to another. All the guns on the boats, Mr. LaGuardia said he was told, were brought here from other States.

"Most of the punks who owned these guns are up the river now. Let's keep up the good work and make New York a better place to live in," the Mayor concluded.

Commissioner Valentine spoke in favour of a "Federal Sullivan Law," which would prevent the sale of firearms to individuals in near-by States and stop their transportation here. He said a recent murder of a police officer was due to the laxity of the laws of a neighbouring State.

Commissioner Valentine, District Attorneys Dodge of New York, Geoghan of Brooklyn and Walsh of Staten Island sailed into Long Island Sound with the cargo before stopping at Stepping Stone Light, off City Island, where they threw the weapons and machines into the water for the benefit of camera men on board.

The commissioner, starting with a machine gun, held the weapons up, explaining the construction, and heaved them into the Sound. The District Attorneys joined him in tossing weapons over the side of the boat. "If anybody can get them back," the commissioner commented "they're welcome to them."

Fifteen Police Department employees and three men from the Board of Transportation assisted in loading the seized materials aboard the Manhattan and the Sixty-nine of the Department of Docks, which left the Battery at 11.30 a.m. The return trip required nine hours.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2708
Date 5 / 7 / 35

Slot Machine Is Banned By Special District Court

Proprietor Of Restaurant Where Machine Seized Is Acquitted Under Chinese Criminal Code, But Convicted, Cautioned Under Police Laws

The first test case in the recently launched police campaign against slot machines in the International Settlement was successfully concluded in the First Special District Court yesterday. The proprietor of the restaurant where the machine was seized, although being acquitted under Article 280 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of China, for permitting and supplying a place for public gambling, was found guilty under Article 45, Section 1 of the Special Police Laws and cautioned. The seized slot machine was ordered to be returned to him, but with an order that it not be installed again.

At a lengthy hearing on Monday at the Chinese tribunal defence and prosecution argued whether or not the slot machine was a gambling device. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant Municipal Advocate T. S. Lea, while an array of legal talent appeared on behalf of the defendant. The defendant, Mr. Hsi Kwen-sung, 50-year-old proprietor of a restaurant at 165/7 Honan Road, where the machine was seized, was charged with "permitting and supplying a place for public gambling. Contrary to Article 280 of C.C.R.C. and Article 45, Section 1 of Special Police Laws."

The slot machine was produced in court and worked before Judge Wong. Thirty tokens were in inserted in the machine and the machine only paid back about 1-3rd of the number, thus showing a profit of 66 per cent. for the proprietor. The defence contention was, however, that the machine vended candy rolls.

Although the small return to the player indicated a big margin in favour of the device. the machine had a good point. It did vend the candy rolls, provided of course, that one turned a handle at the bottom of the candy container attached to the machine. Anyone who didn't happen to know about this handle would receive no candy.

The fact that the machine did release a candy roll, provided the little handle was turned by the player, gave the defence considerable argument on the machine's behalf. The prosecution argued that the candy was merely a "come-on" device and the fact that the machine had returned tokens when played, said tokens being exchangeable for cash or credit, made it a gambling device.

Yesterday Judge Wong acquitted Mr. Hsi of the criminal charge under Article 280 of the Criminal Code and ordered him to be handed over to the Bye-law Court for trial on the Bye-law charge. Judge Sung of the Bye-law Court found him guilty, cautioned him and ordered the machine to be returned to him, but not to be installed in the restaurant again.

File
5 JULY 19

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2708
Date 24/6/35

Comprehensive Drive On City's Slot Machines Gains Impetus

Cleanup Started Two Weeks Ago Checked Up By Police; Prosecutions Face Offenders After New Check-Up Tomorrow; Huge Profits Made

That old familiar mechanical robber, the slot machine, is to be banished from the International Settlement. He has already received his walking papers, and while his shadow is still lurking in dark corners, a good many of his kind have already read the handwriting on the wall and have gone into retirement in attics, backrooms and godowns.

The cleanup of the slot machine started two weeks ago when members of the force from Central Station made the rounds of the district and notified restaurant and cafe owners who had a mechanical chiseler in their establishment to remove him forthwith or take the consequences.

Chief Inspector F. C. Stubbings of the Central Station, who has charge of the cleanup in his district, told a CHINA PRESS reporter yesterday that all owners of machines had been notified, and that a check had revealed that the more reputable concerns had complied with the order.

A further check will be made Monday, and it is understood that those who have disobeyed will probably face prosecution. Some prosecutions have already been started, it is reported.

The cleanup spread from the Central Station to other police stations in the Settlement and it is reported that efforts to shut down on the steel gambler have proven fairly successful in most areas.

No Exceptions

Questioned as to whether exception was being made of those machines that were vendors of merchandise such as gum and mints, police stated that in the present cleanup all machines are to go. While it has been the policy of the Settlement authorities in the past to permit machines vending articles of value to operate, the new movement recognizes no such plan.

It is pointed out that whether machines actually vend mints or gum with each coin placed in the slot, few persons who play the machines ever claim their merchandise but play solely for the twenty-cent pieces or checks that can be turned into cash at the counter.

Profitable Racket

That a huge sum is taken by slot machines in Shanghai every year is not a myth. Police estimates place the number in the International Settlement at around 300, and then say that this is a conservative figure. It is estimated that these machines take in approximately $1,000,000 a year, half of which goes into the pockets of the men who own the machines, while the other half goes to the restaurant, bar or cabaret owner.

In the French Concession, Settlement and Chinese areas, it is calculated that there are approximately 1,000 machines in operation, taking more than $4,000,000 annually. In other words, the slot machine has developed into one of the biggest rackets in the city, taking in more money every day for the operators than the old Bubbling Well Road roulette wheel owned by Carlos Garcia.

Most of the machines in Shanghai are owned by syndicates or individuals. Many small fry own three or four machines which they place in bars, restaurants and cabarets. Even with only this small number of machines, one man can reap a comfortable income, running well above $1,000 a month. One individual in the city owns a string of 72 machines and his average take on a machine is $150 monthly, giving him an income of more than $10,000. In pre-Shanghai depression days, his monthly take would run to $30,000 a month.

The Chinese Maritimes Customs took the attitude that the slot machine was nothing more or less than a mechanical thief some four or five years ago and banned the importation of such devices. At that time, there were only about 50 machines in the entire city. Since then, the number has swelled to a thousand, or possibly more. The police use that figure as a minimum.

Machines Smuggled In?

From this, it appears that the business of smuggling machines into China has been a lucrative one for somebody. To make the cleanup more interesting, there are business concerns in Shanghai today dealing in slot machines quite openly, getting big prices for their goods and finding a ready market for them.

These concerns, while they will place a machine in a restaurant on a fifty-fifty basis, prefer to sell them outright for the profit is quick and the turnover big. Most of the machines that are on the market in Shanghai today cost from $500 to $1,000. The total investment in these machines in the city is estimated at about $700,000.

Slot machines of the American variety first made their appearance in Shanghai in a big way in the winter of 1928 and 1929. There were a few in the Settlement and Concession prior to that time but these could be counted on the fingers of both hands. They were owned by a few individual bar owners and were played for cigars and other merchandise.

The steel gambling device as Shanghai knows it today made its bow to the city in late 1938 when a big slot machine man from the United States put in his appearance in this port with 12 machines and prepared to take orders on indent for a company in New York. This man had been operating in Europe prior to his venture in the Orient and had found the countries of the continent very definitely opposed to slot machines. After a bitter experience in Switzerland which landed him in jail for a brief spell and almost resulted in the confiscation of his machines, he set out for Shanghai.

He found this city a good place for his particular line of endeavor and before many months had passed, had increased his total of machines to two dozen. A few he sent to Chefoo and Tsingtao while the majority he kept in Shanghai. Then the Customs authorities clamped down the lid with the result that the smugglers went into action.

Just how extensive the present police campaign against the slot machine actually is could not be learned yesterday. While notifications have been and are still being issued all concerns having machines on the premises, it is not known whether attempts will be made to force dealers in machines out of business. In the meantime, the business of getting the machines out of action goes on, the biggest move against gambling in the International Settlement since the closing of the dog tracks and the old wheel at 151-C Bubbling Well Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2708
Date 21 / 6 / 35

Slot Machine Cleanup By SMC Started

Machines Operated Only As Gambling Devices Are Ordered Removed

Owners Average $50 Weekly Profit On Unit

Slot machines, used for purely gambling purposes only, are again becoming a target for Settlement Police activities. Several local restaurant and cafe owners have just received letters from the police authorities demand that such machines be removed.

Questioned yesterday concerning these letters, police authorities stated that they were not making a drive on slot machines as a whole, but that they were carrying out a bit of routine that has been in progress for the past six or seven years. They added, however, that owners of machines who had received letters from the police demanding that such machines cease operations had simply been found to be breaking police regulations. They could not say, however, just how many machines would be forced out of action during the next few days.

A survey conducted by a CHINA PRESS reporter yesterday revealed that a good majority of the slot machines in the International Settlement are being operated solely as gambling devices. Only a few were found to be actual vendors of merchandise, such as chewing gum and that even these are not played for sticks of gum or candy, but for the 20 cent pieces that are paid out together with the merchandise.

The slot machine has been one of Shanghai's biggest "rackets" for the past seven or eight years and the amount of money that is poured into them every week runs well into five figures. It is difficult to calculate the number of machines in the entire city, let alone the International Settlement. It is safe to say that it runs well into the hundreds, officials say.

In making their sensational raid on slot machines two years ago, the New York police stated that such machines were merely mechanical thieves and that about 90 per cent of the money that went into them remained there. The machines used in Shanghai are of exactly the same type—as a matter of fact, they are made in the United States, and China today is one of the big markets for such devices.

Machines Earn $50 Weekly

Just how much money goes into Shanghai slot machines every year is hard to say, but the sum taken by every hundred machines can be computed fairly easily. Restaurant and cafe owners estimate that their machines are usually good for about $50 a week, half of which goes to the owner of the machine, the other half to the proprietor of the restaurant. For a hundred machines, the total is $20,000 a month, or a quarter of million dollars a year.

Settlement Police have been attempting to combat the slot machine evil in Shanghai ever since the bans went down on gambling shortly after the raid on the Bubbling Well Road wheel in 1928. Now they are renewing their efforts, and the man who can't produce a roll of mints or a package of chewing gum each time someone puts a 20-cent piece in his machine runs the risk of having to cut it off his list of assets.

2708

FILE C.R.S.B.R. 16/3/33

16/3/33

SUMMARY

Slot Machines (C.R.File C.1388)

On January 18, 1928 the Secretary of the Council received a letter from Mr. C.P. Holcomb, requesting on behalf of his client, permission to operate without a licence, Candy Vending Machines in the Settlement. The Secretary replied on February 3, 1928 stating that the Council had no objection to the installation of the machines in licensed premises and that no special licence fee would be required in respect of the machines. Their installation upon public streets or other public property would, however, require the Council's approval in advance and would, probably, be subject to an easement fee.

On January 26, 1929 the Commissioner of Police addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Customs stating that certain persons were about to import a large number of gambling machines for sale to Chinese and requested that the importation of automatic slot machines, roulette wheels and other gambling paraphernalia be prohibited. It was pointed out that several slot machinese had already been imported and were in operation. The Commissioner of Customs replied on March 11, 1929 to the effect that the Commissioner of Police's suggestion had been adopted and that all forms of gambling apparatus, roulette wheels, etc. would be prohibited from March 11, 1929. The importation of automatic slot machines used solely for the distribution of cigarettes, chocolates, etc. would, however, still be permitted.

About a year later it was found that many of the machines known as "Mills Automatic Salesmen", "The Puritan Bell", "Bell Fruit" and "Liberty Bell" which were installed in numerous local Cabarets, Restaurants and other places, did not have "candy" attachments. Others had "candy"

attachments, which in some cases were empty; these machines could, however, still be used and a person inserting a 20¢ piece would, if fortunate, receive a disc, which could either be exchanged for cash or an article equivalent in value to the disc received.

In view of the fact that most of the machines were being used for gambling, the Commissioner of Police issued instructions on January 29, 1929 that the operation of such machines must cease forthwith. The proprietors of the establishments concerned were warned accordingly and the machines were withdrawn. This order did not effect those machines used solely for the distribution of cigarettes, chocolates, etc.

In 1930 it was discovered that the automatic slot machines were again being used for gambling and on August 26, 1931 the Commissioner of Police issued instruction that proprietors of premises having Fruit Machines which could be used for gambling were to be warned against using the machines for the purpose of gambling and that failure to comply would render the proprietor of the premises liable to prosecution. This warning had the desired effect.

Premises having slot machines are visited periodically by the Police.

S U M M A R Y

Slot Machines (C.R.File C.1388)

On January 18, 1928 the Secretary of the Council received a letter from Mr. C.P. Holcomb, requesting on behalf of his client, permission to operate without a licence, Candy Vending Machines in the Settlement. The Secretary replied on February 3, 1928 stating that the Council had no objection to the installation of the machines in licensed premises and that no special licence fee would be required in respect of the machines. Their installation upon public streets or other public property would, however, require the Council's approval in advance and would, probably, be subject to an easement fee.

On January 26, 1929 the Commissioner of Police addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Customs stating that certain persons were about to import a large number of gambling machines for sale to Chinese and requested that the importation of automatic slot machines, roulette wheels and other gambling paraphernalia be prohibited. It was pointed out that several slot machinese had already been imported and were in operation. The Commissioner of Customs replied on March 11, 1929 to the effect that the Commissioner of Police's suggestion had been adopted and that all forms of gambling apparatus, roulette wheels, etc. would be prohibited from March 11, 1929. The importation of automatic slot machines used solely for the distribution of cigarettes, chocolates, etc. would, however, still be permitted.

About a year later it was found that many of the machines known as "Mills Automatic Salesmen", "The Puritan Bell", "Bell Fruit" and "Liberty Bell" which were installed in numerous local Cabarets, Restaurants and other places, did not have "candy" attachments. Others had "candy"

attachments, which in some cases were empty; these machines could, however, still be used and a person inserting a 20¢ piece would, if fortunate, receive a disc, which could either be exchanged for cash or an article equivalent in value to the disc received.

In view of the fact that most of the machines were being used for gambling, the Commissioner of Police issued instructions on January 29, 1929 that the operation of such machines must cease forthwith. The proprietors of the establishments concerned were warned accordingly and the machines were withdrawn. This order did not effect those machines used solely for the distribution of cigarettes, chocolates, etc.

In 1930 it was discovered that the automatic slot machines were again being used for gambling and on August 26, 1931 the Commissioner of Police issued instruction that proprietors of premises having Fruit Machines which could be used for gambling were to be warned against using the machines for the purpose of gambling and that failure to comply would render the proprietor of the premises liable to prosecution. This warning had the desired effect.

Premises having slot machines are visited periodically by the Police.

Shanghai Municipal Police,

Headquarters,

August 26, 1931.

1 C (C)

C. & S. Rec.

N. S. B. D. 2708.

29 - 8 - 31.

D. C. (Divisions)

SLOT MACHINES.

With reference to the attached file the following procedure will be adopted.

Licencees of premises where Mills and Bell Fruit machines are operated will be warned by Officers I/c. Police Stations in person in the following sense.

"In the opinion of the police the Fruit machine(s) installed in your premises is (are) capable of being operated as (a) gambling machine(s). The Council has informed an interested party that so long as the operation of the machines is restricted to the sale of candy and other goods and does not constitute a lottery or other form of gambling there is no objection to their installation in licensed premises.

I am instructed by the Commissioner of Police to inform you of this and to warn you that if gambling of this nature is conducted on your premises you render yourself liable to prosecution."

All files on Slot machines on Cent. Reg. C. 1388.

The warning will be conveyed verbally and a note of the time, date and other particulars will be entered in the occurrence book.

Thereafter the premises will be visited from time to time and if the machines are still in operation the necessary evidence will be collected with a view to prosecution of the licensee after reference to the D. O. concerned and in consultation with the Municipal Advocate.

Premises on which a Jack-Pot machine has been in operation and removed at the request of the police will also be kept under observation and dealt with as in the preceding paragraph without further warning.

R. Martin

Commissioner of Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2709
Date 24/4/33

April 24 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No.1001 of April 5, 1933, and to inform you that Cornelis Boonekamp, a Netherlands subject, is at present residing at No. 686 Avenue Joffre, Room No. 10.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 2704

Special Branch C.I. ~~Statistics~~

REPORT

Date April 24, 1933.

Subject (in full) Cornelis Boonekamp.

Made by D.S. Moore *Forwarded by* Moore D.S.I.

Regarding attached letter from the Netherlands Consulate-General seeking information concerning the whereabouts of one Cornelis Boonekamp, a Netherlands subject. Enquiries made reveal that the individual in question resides at 686 Avenue Joffre, Room No10 where he assists in the operation of a concern known as the International Translation Bureau.

W.B. Moore
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File No 4

Fm. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 6. 4. 193 3

To C.C.I.B.

Sir,

The file re C. Boonekamp has been lost. Enquiries were made at 'A' Division to whom it was sent on 27.8.31, and Stations, but the file could not be found.

O.C. 6/4

APR. 6 1933

S41 Please endeavour to trace Boonekamp and report result. W.G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY
D 2209
6 14 1933

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1001.

SHANGHAI, 5th April 1933.

Sir,

I would be much obliged to be informed if possible of the present address of Cornelis BOONEKAMP, a Netherlands subject, whose last known address was at 628 Ave. Joffre.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary
for Consul-General.

T.P.Givens,Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Reg. Please attach file.

APR. 6 1933

F. 201
T.H. 1000-6-31.

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

FILE No. L 2707

SUBJECT:

C. A. Bank
Joint Stock Co. Ltd
Fraserboro.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
L. L. O. "A"	29-6-31.

29B

F. 201
T.H. 1000 8-31.

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

FILE No. D 2709

SUBJECT:

C. A. Boonekamp reports loss of Dutch passport.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
D. D. O. "A".	27 - 8 - 31.
S.I.S. Central. Is the above file in your possession please?	
No. Trace in this Office.	C.S.B. Registry 1/9/31
S.I.S. Foreign. Have you any trace of this file please?	
Not in Foreign.	5/10/31

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No.1207.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2709
SHANGHAI. 26/4/1933

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.D.2709 dated the 24th instant, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T.P.Givens,Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

FEB 26 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S.I. REGISTRY

File No. S. B. D2710/3

H.Q., Crime Branch/Station,

Date September 2, 1931.

Subject (in full) Anonymous letter re B. Allara

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Hunter

Sir,

With reference to the attached anonymous letter, file No. S.B. D2710, dated August 28, 1931, inquiries go to show that Mr. B. Allara, Italian, mechanical engineer and sculptor by profession, arrived in Shanghai about 10 years ago. Shortly after his arrival here he joined the Shanghai Nanking Railways as mechanic engineer, and worked as expert for building of railway bridges. After the building of the railway line was completed, Mr. B. Allara was dismissed and arrived in Shanghai, where he joined Mr. Bertuchio, owner of the Bertuchio Marble Works, Baikal Road. After working for about 3 or 4 years with the Bertuchio Marble Works, Mr. B. Allara resigned and joined the Italian Marble Works, 839 North Szechuen Road where he was employed for about 2 years and then owing to some misunderstanding between him and Mr. Finocchiaro left the place. He is employed now by Mr. L. E. Hudec, Architect, 24 The Bund, as technical engineer and resides at No. B605 Ford Lane. It appears from enquiries that he is not acquainted with Parboni, who was arrested at 8 Yuhang Road in connection with counterfeit note case. There is nothing known to the Police regarding the alleged connections of B. Allara with counterfeiters and careful inquiries made by the undersigned failed to substantiate the suspicion.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

Hunter 2/9/31.

D.C. (Crime)

PRIVATE

STANDING INSTRUCTIONS
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2710
Date 28 - 8 - 31

Mr. B. Allara, Italian, B.605 Ford Lane is connected with the other italian Parboni in the forged bank notes business.

He has still in his possession a substantial amount of those notes but he is very carefull in spending them.

A search of his residence will, no doubt, reveal some important matter, and also an accurate investigation will bring to good result.

D. S. Ossianmikoff

Enquiries please. Possibly has a connection with F.I.R. 1814/31 Langa

28/8/31

D-2712
D-2713
D-2714

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 2712
Date 15 : 11 : 31

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C.I.D. No.1233/31 of November 6, regarding Vasili Palecek alias Dietrich Keller and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Inspector General of Police,

Police Headquarters,

Hongkong.

FBB
M.O. To note noted 16/11/31
RCox

Noted
16.11.31. M O
To note
16/11/31

G. R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2712
Date 14. 11. 31.

No. C.I.D.No.1[illegible]/31.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

6th November, 1931.

Vasili Kolocek alias Dietrich Keller
alias Otto Robespierre alias S.I.Stephan.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.S.B.-D.2712 of 16th September I have the honour to inform you that this man was duly banished from this Colony for a period of 10 years on 4.11.31. He left by train for Canton.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

. Inspector General of Police.

Deputy Commissioner of Police,
(Crime and Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.

Mob Squad
14/11
D.C. Ennis
Is Attached
14/11

(P. 331.)

S. B. D. 2712.
Date 28-9-31

G. R.

No. C.D. 1933/31

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, HONG KONG.

22nd September, 1931.

Sir,

re Vasili Palecek.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of your letter S.B.D.2712, dated 16.9.1931, the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Mathew

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE

Captain, Superintendent of Police.

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

(Crima & Special Branch)

Shanghai Municipal Council,

S H A N G H A I.

S.B. D.2712

[illegible] MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2712.
17 - 9 - 31.

September 16, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter C.I.D.1233/31 and enclosure of September 5 and to forward herewith a copy of the criminal record* of Vasili Palecek alias Dietrich Keller who, it has been found from the fingerprints, is known to us as Otto Robespierre alias Straton Lorenie Stephan hence the reason, in the absence of fingerprints, for my letter of August 31 stating that the man was not known to us.

* Encl:- 1.

17/9

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Inspector General of Police,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

See also files. Crime Reg. No. 667 (1928)
& Central 1294 (1930)

G. R.

S. B. D. 2712.
15-9-31

No. C.I.D. 1933/31.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, HONG KONG,

5th September 1931.

Sir,

I have for acknowledgment your letter S.B.D.2712 dated August 31st 1931, regarding the Bulgarian National, Vasili Palecek alias Dietrich Keller, and have noted that you have nothing in your records concerning him.

As per your request I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the finger prints of the said Vasili Palecek which you may retain.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F.P.B. 15/9. Recd

one photo detached for file F.I.B. Criminal record attached 16/9/31.

p. Inspector General of Police.

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

(Crime and Special Branch),

Shanghai Municipal Council,

S H A N G H A I.

This Form is not to be pinned

MALE

Name VASILI PALECEK

Aliases

Prison Victoria Hong Kong

Prison Reg. No 11351

Classification No 5 17 16. 17.

RIGHT HAND.

1.—Right Thumb.	2.—R. Fore Finger.	3.—R. Middle Finger.	4.—R. Ring Finger.	5.—R. Little Finger.
(Fold.)				(Fold.)

Impressions to be so taken that the flexure of the last joint shall be immediately above the black line marked (Fold.) If the impression of any digit be defective a second print may be taken in the vacant space above it.

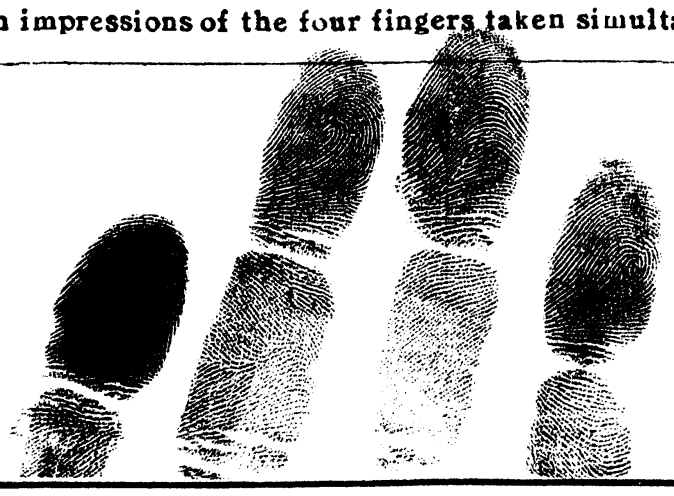
When a finger is missing or so injured that the impression cannot be obtained, or deformed and yields a bad print the fact should be noted under *Remarks*.

LEFT HAND.

6.—L. Thumb.	7.—L. Fore Finger	8.—L. Middle Finger.	9.—L. Ring Finger.	10.—L. Little Finger.
(Fold.)				(Fold.)

LEFT HAND

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously



RIGHT HAND

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously.

Impressions taken by *Rank* *Date*

Superintendent' Signature *Date*

Classified at H. C. Registry by *Date*

Tested at H C. Registry by *Date*

Police Court Case No. 9249/30 K.

Turn Over.

Name V. BLECEK

Age 40

Height 5-9½

Sentence 3 months H.L.

Date of Sentence 5-8-31.

Offence LARCENY BY TRICK.

Right forefinger print.
To be impressed
Immediately after
signature is written

Prisoner's Signature .....

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Name	Date of Sentence	Offence	Sentence	Case No.	Criminal Record No.

S.B. D.2712

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2712
Date 31. 8. 31.

August 31, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter C.I.D. 1233/31 of August 21, and to thank you for the information contained therein concerning a Bulgarian national, Vasili Palecek, alias Dietrich Keller, and also for copies of his photograph.

There is nothing in the records of this force against him and I would be thankful if you will send me a copy of his fingerprints for record.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Inspector General of Police,

Police Headquarters,

Hongkong.

G. R.

SPECIAL BRANCH
C. & [illegible]
No. S. B. D. 2712.
Date 28 - 8 - 31

No. C.I.D. 1933/31.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

21st August 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of a Police report concerning, and two photos of, a Bulgarian national named Vasili Palecek alias Dietrich Keller, architect, aged 40 years, born at Sofia, Bulgaria, who was convicted in this Colony on 5.8.31 for "larceny by trick of a diamond ring". He is now serving a sentence of 3 months H.L. and has been recommended for deportation on the expiration of that term.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

p. Inspector General of Police.

Deputy Commissioner of Police,
(Crime & Special Branch)
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.

Reg'd Any file of C. Rec. 28/8.

No record in S.P.B.

no record 28/8 C/R
No Record. G.S.B. Reg. 8/9

Vasili Palecek alias Dietrich Keller, aged 40 years, said to be an architect and engineer born in Sofia, Bugaria.

The above named man first came to the notice of the Hong Kong Police on 27.7.31, apparently having arrived from Shanghai on a Japanese steamer the previous day. He engaged two of the best rooms in the Peninsula Hotel, registering his name as D. Keller and his nationality as German.

At about 11 a.m. on 27.7.31, this man went to the Wai Kee Jewellers shop which is in Queen's Road Central adjoining the Hong Kong Hotel. He saw the proprietor and requested to be shown some diamond rings, and finally selected an 18ct. gold ring with a 2ct. diamond set in a claw valued $2250.00.

Producing the keys to his rooms at his Hotel, he asked the jeweller to bring the ring to his hotel the same afternoon saying that he wished to submit it first to the person to whom he was presenting it.

The Jeweller accordingly went to "Keller's" rooms at the Peninsula Hotel at about 3 p.m. the same day, and produced the ring. Keller took it away to the adjoining room on three different occasions giving the jeweller the impression that it was being inspected there by Keller's wife.

After asking a few questions about the price of the ring, Keller left the room this time not returning. The jeweller remained seated for another half hour and becoming uneasy, went out and questioned the lift boys, and discovered Keller had left the building.

At 4.30 p.m. the jeweller reported the matter to the Police, and at about 7 a.m. on following morning Palecek was arrested at Tai Po Railway Station being then in possession of a ticket to Shum Chun which is just over the border in Chinese Territory. It was also found that he had attempted to book for Canton, but on hearing the Canton Express did not stop at Tai Po, had taken the ticket to Shum Chun.

Palecek alias Keller was sentenced to 3 months H.L. and has been recommended for deportation on the expiration

of his term of imprisonment. The diamond ring has not so far been recovered.

Subsequent [redacted] enquiries revealed the fact that about the same time as he was negotiating for the ring, he was also negotiating with another jeweller for pearl necklaces and with a money-changer for the sum of £550. which he said he was to buy for $12,180.00. Shanghai currency. His plans seem to have miscarried for he absconded with the ring only.

Palecek alias Keller has stated that he arrived in Mukden in 1921 and worked as building engineer with the firm of Lother Marcks, Civil Contractor, for 9 years. This firm failed and he arrived in Shanghai with his wife and children on 3.1.31. In the middle of May, being unemployed in Shanghai, he sent his family back to Bulgaria.

He further states that having been advised by friends to seek employment in Sumatra, he left Shanghai by S.S. Lushan Maru arriving Hong Kong 26.7.31. (before leaving Shanghai he states he obtained a passport there). No evidence to support his statement that he arrived here on the S.S. Lushan Maru has been found.

Description.

Aged 40 years, 5'9½"" tall, slim build, red curly hair and slight red moustache.

Chas. Mathias. Gloss.
24.8.31

Copy

C. & S. B. 2912.
S. D. D. ~~3276~~
Date 10 - 3 - 31.

March 9, 1931.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.5554 of March 4, 1931, enclosing the fingerprints and photograph of one Otto Robespierre who is wanted by the Public Safety Bureau, Tsingtao, on a charge of defrauding the Grand Hotel at Tsingtao on January 18, 1931, and to forward herewith a copy of my letter to the Tsingtao Authorities which is self explanatory.

Fingerprints and photograph returned herewith as requested.

* Encl:- 2.

10/3

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. (C. & S. B.)

for Commissioner of Police.

President,

Shanghai Special District Court,

Shanghai.

逕覆者案准

貴院本年三月四日第五五四號函開准青島市公安局函詢青島大飯店于本年一月十八日被騙案內之教道老白斯比牙一案希查明具覆等因准此查關於該犯一切詳情業由敝部函覆青島當局茲將該函附上並將該犯之指紋單及相片送還即希查照辦理為荷此致

上海特區地方法院

副處務員

March 9, 31.

Sir,

I have to inform you that a letter, dated March 4, 1931, has been received from the President of the Shanghai Special District Court forwarding the fingerprints and photograph of one Otto Robespierre, who is wanted by you on a charge of fraud perpetrated on the Grand Hotel at Tsingtao on January 18, 1931.

Records show that Robespierre was sentenced by the Shanghai Special District Court on February 7, 1931 to four months imprisonment on two counts of fraud and false pretences, which sentence he is now serving in the Municipal Gaol.

The fingerprint record and photograph have been returned to the Shanghai Special District Court.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. C. (C & S.B.)
for Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Tsingtao.

March 9, 31.

Sir,

I have to inform you that a letter, dated March 4, 1931, has been received from the President of the Shanghai Special District Court forwarding the fingerprints and photograph of one Otto Robespierre, who is wanted by you on a charge of fraud perpetrated on the Grand Hotel at Tsingtao on January 18, 1931.

Records show that Robespierre was sentenced by the Shanghai Special District Court on February 7, 1931 to four months imprisonment on two counts of fraud and false pretences, which sentence he is now serving in the Municipal Gaol.

The fingerprint record and photograph have been returned to the Shanghai Special District Court.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

for Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Tsingtao.

逕啟者案准上海特區地方法院三月四日函轉送李年一月十八日青島大飯店被騙案內之款道老白斯比牙指紋單及相片到未經查閱案卷證明該犯老白斯比牙曾于本年二月七日因被控騙案二起經上海特區地方法院判處徒刑四個月緩刑二年並即令該部局西牢收執行該犯現尚被監禁在該牢內除將該犯之指紋單及相片送還上海特區地方法院外相應函達即希查照為荷此致

貴局

青島市公安局

附送指紋單及相片

副警務部長安士

附年三月九日

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 6 — 3 — 1931

To Registry.

1. Draft letter to Tsingtao Police giving information that Robespierre is in gaol etc. and that records returned to S.S.P.6.
2. Draft letter to Consul giving same information, enclosing records, and mention that Tsingtao Police have been informed

C.I.(C.D.S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

S.B.D. 2712
17-9-31

Translation of Despatch from the Shanghai Special District Court.

No.5554. March 4, 1931.

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have to inform you of the receipt of a despatch from the Public Safety Bureau, Tsingtau, to the following effect:-

"One January 29, one Zang Kwauh Tshen, Manager of the Tsingtau Grand Hotel, reported to our Superintendent on Special Affairs, Mr. Oen Tuh Woo, that on January 18, one Norwegian named 'Vah Er Li Too' went to his hotel and stayed there for two days. When the person left he forgot to take away the package with an inscription of 'U.S. G$500. equivalent to $10,000' on the outside, which was given to the Hotel Manager to turn over to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank for safe-keeping. In order to put himself in a safe position the hotel manager made an application before Superintendent Oen for that the contents of the package be examined."

"On the authority of this Bureau, Superintendent Oen went with a representative from the Japanese Consulate and the hotel manager to the Bank on January 30 with a view to examining the contents of the package referred to. When the package was unsealed nothing more than 7 or 8 pieces of pebbles wrapped in newspapers could be found. Then, the hotel manager began to be aware that he had been deceived as the person had not paid the hotel rent amounting to about $30."

"The description furnished by the Hotel Manager reminded Superintendent Oen of the criminal named 'Ngauh Dau Lau Bak S Pi Yah' who was arrested in Tsingtau in February of the 17th year of the Republic of China, and was handed over to the Shanghai Municipal Council as requested, and was subsequently sentenced by the late Shanghai Provisional Court to one year's imprisonment for having stolen jewelleries and a draft for £5000. from one Austrian lady. The finger print record and the photo of the said criminal were accordingly shown to the hotel manager who alleged that the original of the photo was the very person he had just described."

"While investigations were going on, Superintendent Oen came across an article in the Tsingtau Tah Ngoo Zu Pau (English) which stated that one notorious cheat, 'Eu Too Loo Pi S Bi Er' otherwise known as 'Vah Zae Zu Sau Suh' also known as'Soo Le S Pok Zu' was tried in the Shanghai Special District Court on several counts of larceny by trick. According to the remarks of the Procurator of that Court, the criminal was found to be the very person known as 'Ngauh Dau Lau Bak S Pi Yah' who was once arrested in Tsingtau and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for larceny by trick. After his release from gaol, he had again committed several counts of larceny by trick in which cases Kuh Suh Restaurant,* Henry the Tailor and The Taylor Garage were the victims. He was accordingly handed over at the request of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement where he was subsequently sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment by the Court."

See Crime Reg. C. 2550.

"In view of the above, we have to state that 'Eu Too Loo Pi S Bi Er' and 'Ngauh Dau Lau Bak S Pi Yah' are alleged to be the same person. Furthermore, 'Vah Er Li Too' who is wanted in the cheat at the Tsingtau Grand Hotel, and one 'Ngauh Dau Lau Bak S Pi Yah' are alike in appearance. However, ~~with~~ without sufficient

"proof we dare not to draw our conclusion that they are the same person. Therefore we are forwarding herewith the finger print record and the photo of the criminal concerned with a request that a comparison be made. If it is found to be the same person, we have to request that he be dealt with as in cases of concurrence of offences. Please return the enclosures to us as soon as you are through with them."

In consequence of the above, I am transmitting the finger print record and the photo for your information and have to request that necessary steps be taken with a view to ascertaining whether or not 'Ngauh Dau Lau Bak S Pi Yah' is an alias of 'Vah Er Li Too'. Please return to me the enclosures as soon as you are through with them.

President Yang Shao Shun.

(no finger print record attached

I.P.Dung.

See Sp. Book No. 26.

D 2713 & 2713/13

F. 201 A
G. 3000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Branch Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 2713 & D 2713/13

SUBJECT:

Harold Isaacs & "China Forum"

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
See Special Book No. 26	on	22 - 2 - 32

Form No. 2
1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
Section 2, S.B. D. 2716.
Date August 29, 1931
29 - 8 - 31.

Subject (in full) Michael Abramovitch Goldstein

Made by D. S. Makaroff *Forwarded by*

With reference to the attached application for passport vise for Medan, Sumatra, inquiries show that Michael Abramovitch Goldstein, a Russian Jew, was born at Verhneudinsk, Siberia, in 1909. He is musician by profession (violinist).

In 1912 his family arrived at Harbin where they resided until 1925, whilst he was completing his education in one of the local schools there.

In 1925, Michael Goldstein proceeded to Hankow, where he obtained an employment with certain cabaret, till 1926.

In 1926, he went to Tsingtao and after the short stay there he proceeded to Peking where he was engaged till 1928.

In 1928, he arrived in Shanghai and since that time has been employed with the Pantheon Theatre, Palais Cafe and Charlston Cafe as a musician. Goldstein is at present residing together with his parents and wife at 316 Rue Cardinal Mercier.

His father is also a musician and is employed with the Luna Park and Tkachenko's Cafe.

Michael Goldstein has the following criminal record:-

Court	Date	Charge	Sentence
French Mixed Court	20-12-29	False Pretences	15 days' impr., Sentence suspended for 5 years.
" " "	27-10-30	Larceny	Cautioned.
Shanghai Special District Court	19-1-31	False Pretences.	2 months impr., sentence suspended for 4 years.

As far as can be ascertained, he is not connected with any political organization in Shanghai.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg.
Copy handed with Van der Berg.
Read file
29:8:31.

[illegible]

$2,

For attention and
reply by 8:30 a.m.
August 29 direct
Wm Vanderberg.

JFD

28: 8:'31.

In K
at once please.

2.I

D-2754
D-2755
D-2756

Sgt. Robertson Spec Branch

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 21/12/19 31. F. I. R. No. ..... Stn. No. A.4227-35.

Reg. No. 5/37857-75. Stn. B'well. Procurator Zung. Judge Soong, Koh.

Fm. L. D. 1 Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

S. S. D. REGISTRY

B. D. 2754

22. 9 31.

Sheet No. 6.

Proceedings.

Mr T. Lea appeared for the Police.
Mr Ying Ming Ts appeared for Mau Kyi Ziang.

Judge to Mr Lea :- Has anyone come to Court from the Garrison Commander's Corps. ?.

Mr Lea in reply :- No one has come to Court this afternoon.

Mr Ying to the Judge :- A man named Han Ts Tsung represents my client Mau Kyi Ziang.

Witness Han Ts Tsung in reply to Judge Soong :- My house was rented to Tsung Kyi Sung and a man named Kau is the accountant. I did apply for the removal of the seals from my premises.

Judge to witness Han Ts Tsung :- I have already informed the Garrison Commander to have the machinery removed, but no one has appeared, so I will write to him again.

Decision.

Remand for trial (No fixed date).

F. Boorman.

S2, For attention please and further report in due course.

23:12:21.

D.I. Koh.

Any information.

28/12

Copy of Court Proceedings

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2754
25. 2. 32

Sheet No. 6 (Should read 7) Court Record

High Court of appeal. (Judge Soong Doo)

Mr. Lea for Police
Mr. Yih Zau Ing for Woo Lan Estate Co.

Rep. Wong Ping Soong Wo Mil: H.Q's:

The accused in this case has already been convicted. I ask the Court to allow us to remove the machinery in the Printing Office.

C.D.C. 209;

I attempted to issue a summons on Kau Ziang as per address thereon and found that he had removed from this address.

Mr. Yih to Judge;

Will the Court allow my client to detain the property in the house as the accused owes rent.

Judge;

Your client can get in touch with the accused as to whether he can sell the property to cover the amount of rent due, if he cannot he can file a petition for civil claim.

Decision;

All machines are to be handed to representative of the Soong Wu Military Authorities. The furniture is to be kept temporarily by the landlord.

6.1.32

C/c 8.B

Information - This case was disposed of on 6.1.32.

DBK 24/2

File JHS
24.2.32.

V

S.B. 8.2754

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2754
Date 22.9.31

September 22, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information tabulated statements referring to Lieu Ping (刘斌), Mau Tsoen Pao (毛以宝), Lieu Sien Ming (刘西民), Huang Sih Eng (黄锡恩), Huang Siang Dz (黄湘芝), Kao Yoong Yien (高永贤), Huang Kwei Tsang (黄炳章), Tsui Ping Chang (朱炳章) and Chen Zoen Kaung (陈瑞康) who were arrested on September 7 1931, at No. F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road, on a charge of propagating communism, and who were either sentenced or dismissed on September 8 1931.

I also attach a list* of the literature seized when these persons were arrested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

* Encl:- 10.
22/9

Directeur des Services de Police,

French Concession.

List of Communistic Literature etc. seized at
No. 612 Yu Yuen Road at 3.30 p.m. September 7, 1931.

1. Some 2,000 copies of a book entitled "Our Ideals and Views", dealing with class struggles.

2. Some 1,500 copies of a book entitled "A study of the Taiping Revolution (The Taping Rebellion)".

3. 1 copy of a book entitled "The future prospects of American Imperialism". (Chinese translation).

4. 1 copy: J. M. Keynes' "Economic Methods".

5. 1 copy: Chen Kung Poh's "What does the Chinese Kuomintang Represent?.

6. 9 copies: "The Present World Situation".

7. 50 copies: "The Battle Line of Civilizati n", dealing with the emancipation of the weak and minor races.

8. 20 copies: "The Women's Battle Line", dealing with women movements.

9. 2 copies: "The Young Warrior".

10. 6 copies: "What shall we do", dealing with Capitalism and Socialism of China".

11. 40 copies: "Our Errors and the Dangers of the People's Revolution".

12. 10 copies: "An Introduction to Capitalism", Part 1.

13. 20 copies: "The Cries of Youths"

14. One copy each: The International Press Correspondence, issues dated 13-8-31, 20-8-31, 17-8-31, addressed to D.D. Chang, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.

15. A periodical in German entitled "Wirtschaftsdienst" addressed to "Herrn C.S. Dang, Shanghai, China, 612 (F.A.) Yu Yueh Road.

16. Letter addressed to Chen Yeu Teh( ), 302 Gar See Nee Road( ), French Concession, from Wong Tsai Sung( ), 612 Yu Yuen Road, stating that he has knowledge of a number of the Russians and that if no reply is received, he will take drastic measures.

17. Some 20 co ies of miscellaneous books.

18. Letter addressed to Brother Ngoh( ) telling about the difficulties of carrying on business owing to certain unfavourable circumstances.

19. A large quantity of coloured papers evidently used for the purpose of printing handbills.

20. Three Japanese newspapers addressed to Li Mei Ts( ) 612 Yu Yuen Road.

21. Four Printing Machines.

22. A large quantity of lead type.

23. One Paper Trimming Machine.

24. One check book and one deposit book of the Industrial Bank of China, Shanghai, in the name of Chen Jing Ming( ) Also a statement of accounts issued by the bank showing a balance of $300.

Section 2, xxxx

Sept. 22, 3

Arrest of Lieu Ping (劉斌) and eight others on September 7,1931 in the Dah Doong (大同) Printing Shop, No.F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road.

D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

I forward herewith tabulated statements in respect of Lieu Ping (刘斌), Mau Tsoen-pao (毛川寶), Lieu Sien-ming (刘西民), Huang Sih-eng (黃錫恩), Huang Hwei-tsang (黃煥章), Tsui Ping-chang (朱炳章), Huang Siang-dz (黃湘池) Kao Yoong-yien (高永賢), and Chen Zoen-kaung (陳瑞康) who were arrested at No.F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road, on September 7, 1931, on a charge of propagating communism, together with a list of the literature seized and a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D R A F T

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information tabulated statements referring to Lieu-Ping (刘祝), Mau Tsoen-pao (毛川宝), Lieu Sien-ming (刘西民), Huang Sih-eng (黄锡恩), Huang Siang-dz (黄湘池), Kao Yoong-yien (高永贤), Huang Kwei tsang (黄焕章), Tsui Ping-chang (朱炳章) and Chen Zoen-kaung (陈瑞庚) who were arrested on September 7, 1931, at No.F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road, on a charge of propagating communism, and who were either sentenced or dismissed on September 8 1931, together with a list of the literature seized.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner i/c Special Branch
for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police
French Concession.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special,

REPORT

Date Sept. 22, 1931

Subject (in full) Arrest of Lieu Ping (劉斌) and eight others on September 7,1931 in the Dah Doong (大同) Printing Shop, No.F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I. Kuh D.I.

I forward herewith tabulated statements in respect of Lieu Ping (刘斌), Mau Tsoen-pao (毛川寶), Lieu Sien-ming (刘西民), Huang Sih-eng (黄錫恩), Huang Hwei-tsang (黄煥章), Tsui Ping-chang (朱炳章), Huang Siang-dz (黄沛池) Kao Yoong-yien (高永賢), and Chen Zoen-kaung (陳瑞康) who were arrested at No.F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road, on September 7, 1931, on a charge of propagating communism, together with a list of the literature seized and a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Usual letter please

22:9:31.

D R A F T

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information tabulated statements referring to Lieu-Ping (刘祺), Mau Tsoen-pao (毛川寶), Lieu Sien-ming (刘西民), Huang Sih-eng (黄錫恩), Huang Siang-dz (黄湘池), Kao Yoong-yien (高永賢), Huang Kwei tsang (黄煥章), Tsui Ping-chang (朱炳章) and Chen Zoen-kaung (陳瑞康) who were arrested on September 7, 1931, at No.F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road, on a charge of propagating communism, and who were either sentenced or dismissed on September 8 1931, ~~together with~~ I also attach a list of the literature seized when these persons were arrested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner i/c Special Branch
for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police
French Concession.

C.R. No.....

Bubbling Well Station

Tabulated Statement of Lieu Ping(劉斌)

Native of Zangchow(常州). Age 25. Sex: Male

Length of residence in Shanghai: Two years.

Length of residence in the Settlement: Five months.

Profession or business: Printer.

Business Address: F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road (The Dah Doong Printing Shop).

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: Zangchow.

Time, Date, and Place of Arrest: 3.30 p.m. September 7, 1931, Dah Doong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge: Offence against Public Order, contrary to Art 160 Section 1 of the CCRC.

Sentence: Extradited to Soong-Wu Military Headquarters, Sept. 8, 1931.

Special circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date, and place, together with 8 others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A quantity of literature was seized.

C.R. No. .....

Bubbling Well Station

Tabulated statement of Mau Tsoen Pau(毛川寶).

Native of Zang Zoh(常熟). Age 20. Sex: Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: Three years.

Length of residence in the Settlement: One month.

Profession or business: Type-setter.

Business address: Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Rd.

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: South Gate, Zang Zoh(常熟).

Time, Date and Place of Arrest: 3.30 p.m. September 7, 1931
Dah Doong Printing Shop,
F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge: Offence Against Public Order, contrary to Art 160, Section 1, of the C.C.R.C.

Sentence: Extradited to Soong-Wu Military Headquarters, September 8, 1931.

Special Circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date, and place, together with 8 others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A ~~quan-tity~~ quantity of literature was seized.

C.R. No. .....

Bubbling Well Station.

Tabulated statement of Lieu Sien Ming(劉西民)

Native of Hankow. Age 17. Sex: Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: Two months.

Length of residence in the Settlement: Two months.

Profession or business: Type-setting apprentice.

Business address: Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: Hankow.

Time, Date and Place of Arrest: 3.30 p.m. September 7, 1931.
Dah Dong Printing Shop,
F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge : Offence Against Public Order, contrary to Art. 160, Section 1, of the C.C.R.C.

Sentence: Released on shop security, September 8,1931.

Special Circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date, and place, together with 8 others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A quantity of literature was seized.

C.R. No. .....

Bubbling Well Station.

Tabulated statement of ~~Kimm~~ ~~Sim~~ Huang Sih Ung (黃錫恩).

Native of Chi-tung, Haimen. Age 18. Sex: Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: Four months.

Length of residence in the Settlement: Four months.

Profession or business: Apprentice.

Business Address: Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: ~~Kimm~~ Chi-tung(啟東), Haimen.

Time, Date and Place of Arrest: 3.30 p.m. September 7, 1931. Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge: Offence Against Public Order, contrary to Article 160, Section 1, of the C.C.R.C.

Sentence: Released on shop security, September 8, 1931.

Special Circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date, and place, together with 8 others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A quantity of literature was seized.

C. R. No. .....

Bubbling Well Station.

Tabulated Statement of Huang Whei Tsaung(黃煥章)

Native of Hai men. Age 13. Sex: Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: One month.

Length of residence in the Settlement: One month.

Profession or business: Type-setting apprentice.

Business address: Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Rd.

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: Ling Dien Town, Haimen.
靈 佃 鎮

Time, date and place of arrest: 3.30 p.m. Sept. 7, 1931.
Dah Dong Printing Shop,
F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge: Offence Against Public Order, contrary to Art. 160, Section 1, of the C.C.R.C.

Sentence: Dismissed. September 8, 1931.

Special circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date, and place, together with 8others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A quantity of literature was seized.

C. R. No. .....

Bubbling Well Station.

Tabulated Statement of Tsu Ping Tsaung (朱炳章).

Native of Tsungming. Age 14. Sex: Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: Two weeks.

Length of residence in the Settlement: Two weeks.

Profession or business: Type-setting apprentice.

Business address: Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: Poh Kau Shiang( ), Tsungming.
北高鄉

Time, date and place of arrest: 3.30 p.m. Sept. 7, 1931, Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge: Offence Against Public Order, contrary to Art. 160, Section 1, ofthe C.C.R.C.

Sentence: Dismissed. Sept. 8, 1931.

Special circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date and place, together with 8 others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A quantity of literature was seized.

C.R. No. .....

Bubbling Well Station.

Tabulated statement of Huang Siang Sz(黃湘池)

Native of Haimen. Age 15. Sex: Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: Two weeks.

Length of residence in the Settlement: Two weeks.

Profession or business: Type-setting apprentice.

Business address: Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Rd.

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: Ling Dien Town, Haimen.
靈佃鎮

Time, Date, and Place of Arrest: 3.30 p.m. September 7, 1931.
Dah Dong Printing Shop,
F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge: Offence Against Public Order, contrary to Article 160, Section 1, of the C.C.R.C.

Sentence: Released on shop security. September 8, 1931.

Special circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date, and place, together with 8 others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A quantity of literature was seized.

C.R. No. .....

Bubbling Well Station.

Tabulated statement of Kau Yung Yien(高永賢)

Native of Hangchow. Age 15. Sex: Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: One month.

Length of residence in the Settlement: One month.

Profession or business: Type-setting apprentice.

Business address: Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Rd.

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: Hangchow.

Time, date, and place of arrest: 3.30 p.m. September 7, 1931.
Dah Dong Printing Shop,
F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge: Offence Against Public Order, contrary to Article 160, Section 1, of the C.C.R.C.

Sentence: Dismissed. September 8, 1931.

Special Circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date, and place, together with 8 others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A quantity of literature was seized.

C.R. No. .....

Bubbling Well Station.

Tabulated statement of Zung Zeu Kong(陳瑞康)

Native of Haimen. Age 16. Sex: Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: 10 days.

Length of residence in the Settlement: 10 days.

Profession or business: Type-setting apprentice.

Business address: Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Rd.

Private address in Shanghai: Nil.

Address in native place: Chi-Tung(啟东), Haimen.

Time, date, and place of arrest: 3.30 p.m. Sept. 7, 1931.
Dah Dong Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Charge: Offence Against Public Order, contrary to Article 160, Section 1, of the C.C.R.C.

Sentence: Released on shop security. September 8, 1931.

Special Circumstances:

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date, and place, together with 8 others, for being engaged in the printing of reactionary literature. A quantity of literature was seized.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Wednesday, 16th. Sept. 1931.

Connected with 5/37867-72

Register No. 5/38752 Station Bubbling Well. Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Application

Sheet No. 5.

Application is hereby made for the disposal of letters and newsppaers which were subsequently delivered to F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road the premises of which the S.M.P. raided on the 7/9/31 and seized a quantity of Communistic papers.

List of mails delivered at No F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road since Sept.7th 1931 when the premises were raided by the Municipal Police on the authority of a search warrant issued by the S.S.D.Court at the request of the Soong-Wu Military Authorities.

1. Addressed to Mr. Tsui You Zung, Dah Doong Printing Shop, 612 Yu Yuen Road.
One copy each. The Kiang Hai Jih Pao and ordinary daily newspapers published at Haimen, dated Sept.9th and 10th 1931.

2 Addressed to Mr.Sz Faung Bah, Dah Doong Printng Shop, 612 Yu Yuen Road.
One copy each. The Kiang Hai Jih Pao and ordinary daily newspaper published at Haimen, dated Sept.9th and 10th 1931.
One copy each. The Chungming Pao an ordinary daily newspaper published at Chungming dated Setp 9, 10 and 11th 1931.
Circular letter from the Chitung Hsien Government to Sz Faung Bah, ex-magistrate of Chitung Hsien, re outstanding accounts of the Chitung Hsien Government.

3 Addressed to Mr Sz Shoa Wei, Dah Doong Printng Shop, 612 Yu Yuen Road.
Letter from Lee Foo Yuen Kompo, asking for the repayment of a loan of $10.oo to enable ~~s~~ him to return to Peiping.

4 Addressed to Mr Huang Han Chong, c/o Dah Doong Printing Shop, 612 Yu Yuen Road.
Letter from his father at Chitung asking for the reason that he was not received any reply to his previous letters.

5 Addressed to Mr. D.D.Chang, 612 Yu Yuen Road
1 letter in German from Kate Tobias, Frankfort, Main, Germany, referring to an order from D.D.Chang for books value 1,000 Marks
1 copy each of the International Press Correspondence dated August 25 and 27 1931.

6 Addressed to Messrs Dah Doong Printing Shop, 612 Yu Yuen Road.
1 copy "The Chitung Pao" an ordinary daily newspaper published at Chitung, dated Sept. 8 1931.

7 Addressed to Miss Zung Ching Faung, 611 Yu Yuen Road.
Letter of a social nature from Tsang Yuan Ching, Kwong TSoong Hospital, Nanking.

Proceedings. Mr King S Kum appeared for the police.

Mr Kum:- On the 7th inst: a search warrant was executed at 212 Yu Yuen Road & 8 persons were arrested . The first two accused were handed over to the Chinese Authorities & the others found Not Guilty. Since that date a number of letters etc: have been delivered the house & the police now have these for which we ask the Court to confiscate same.

H.R. 14/9

Decision. Letters & printed matter to be sent together with a letter to the Soong Wu Military Headquarters for investigation.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

"B"
Bubbling Well
15th Sept 1931

855/31

Further to the above numbered file, the attached list of Letters and Newspapers have been delivered to No. F.A. 612, Yu Yuen Road since the said premises were raided by the Police on the 7-9-31.

The Papers etc have been listed by the Special Branch. S.M.P. and will be sent to the Kiangsu High Court on the P.M. of the 16-9-31 when an application will be made for their disposal.

C.G. Vaughan Neale
D.P.S.337.

S. I.
Passed by you to be attached to file
H.P. 17/9

"B"

855/31

Bubbling Well

16th September 31

2.p.m. - 4.p.m.

16-9-31

Kiangsu High Court.

With reference to the above numbered file, the Letters and Newspapers etc referred to in diary No.3. were sent to the Kiangsu High Court No.2. when the Judges ordered that the Court forward them to the Soong Wu Military Headquarters.

E.S. Vaughan-Neale

D.P.S.337.

M.R. 17/9

C.D.I. Prince

Please attach to
file in your possession.

N.C. 9/9

File forwarded with report
to D/C. S.B. on 10/9/91

[illegible] 10/9/-

C.D.I. Prince

Please attach to file in your possession

N.R. 9/9

Site forwarded with report to A/C. S.B. on 10/9/41

[signature] 10/9/-

Officer i/c Special Branch.

REGISTRY
D. 2754
"B"
16-9-31

855/31

2

Bubbling Well

September 8th, 1931.

52.

9a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
2p.m. to 4p.m.

8-9-31

S.S.D. Court.

The accused were brought before the S.S.D. Court this A.M. when the charge was altered to Art. 2 Sec. 2 and 6 of the Law Governing the punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China and the case remanded until 2p.m. this date when the Chinese Charge Sheets were marked as follows:-

1st, and 2nd accused to be handed over to the Representative of the Soong Woo Garrison Commander Corps together with all the seized literature.

Premises of the Dah Dong Printing shop No. F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road to be sealed.

3rd, 4th, 7th and 9th accused to be released on shop security.

5th, 6th and 8th accused to be released.

3rd, 4th, 7th, and 9th, accused being under age and unable to furnish a security also to be released.

1 Lien Ping
2 Kuan Yuen Lao
3 Lien Lien Ching
4 Huang Lih Ung
5 Huang Liang Tz
6 Chen Zoen Kaung
7 Huang Hwei Yoang
8 Tsin Ping Chang
9 Kao Yoang Yien

N.R. 9/9.

D.R. 9/9

Kuh.

DBR/9/9

C.G. Vaughan-neale
D.P.S. 337.

C. S. D. REGISTRY
D. D. 2754
17- 9- 31

September 17, 1931.

Superintendent Whiting,

Shanghai Special District Court.

I return herewith Search Warrant No. 2943 issued against the Dah Dong Printing Works, 612 Yu Yuen Road.

C. D. I.,

for Officer i/c Special Branch.

C O P Y

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, August 22, *1931.*

To S. B.

Search Warrant No.2943 issued by Judge Ng Ding Gi at the request of Soong Wu Military Headquarters,

To search and seize certain reactionary literature entitled "Ming Sung Evening News" in the Dah Dong Printing Works situated at F.A.612 Yu Yuen Road.

Initialled:

T.P.G. &

M.C.Sih.

17.9.31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 16.9. *1931*

To Registry

Please return warrant to Court, under file, and return to me.

S.R. 16/9

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. Station

REPORT

B. D. 2754

Date September 16/1931.

Subject (in full) Execution of time expired Search Warrant at F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

Sir,

With reference to your memo of September 8, 1931, re the execution of a time expired Search Warrant on premises at F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road at 3.30 p.m. September 7, by the staff of S. 3 and 5 and to other matters pertaining to the execution of warrants by the Special Branch, I forwafd herewith in explanation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of your memo, a report dated Sept. 10, by C.D.I. Prince and in explanation of paragraph 3 of your memo a report dated September 11, by D.S.I. Cole.

With reference to your query at papagraph 4, as to why should S. 2 not have done the work at first, I have to state that the warrant under discussion was sent by the Officer-in-charge, Special Branch direct to C.D.I. Prince "For attention. If the reactionary literature turns out to be communistic please hand over to S.2". Please see attached memo of 23.8.31 to C.D.I. Prince from the Officer-in-charge, Special Branch.

I suggest the Search Warrant be returned to Court.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

D.S.I. Crime S.B.

a/o.c (SB) I do not think O.C. should on return of take the book for wrong doing. 16/9. Seen 22.8.31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.5. ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date Sept. 10, 1931.

Subject (in full) "Execution of Warrants"

Made By and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. J.W. Prince.

Sir,

In reply to the queries by the D.C. Crime in respect of the execution of warrants No.2942-3, I beg to state that these warrants were issued at the instance of the Chinese Authorities and we had to rely on them for assistance in identifying the person mentioned on one of the warrants. I therefore applied through Mr. Loh Sih Kya, who was acting for Superintendent Tan Shao Liang, to get some one from the Soong Wu Military Headquarters to come and assist in the identification; and I was informed that Chinese Authorities were making further inquiries, and would send their man to us when inquiries were completed. I therefore locked the warrants up for safe keeping, as, so far as I could see, there was nothing on them to shew there was a fixed day for their return to Court. As I heard nothing further about this case for some days, I applied again to the Chinese Authorities, through Superintendent Tan Shao Liang, who had returned from leave, and he told me that they were sending their man over, but their person did not come till September 7, 1931, when, with the assistance of the Bubbling Well Detectives, one of the warrants was executed.

Detective Wong Ping, representative of the Chinese Authorities, gave evidence in Court which showed that they knew that the proprietor of the Dah Dong Printing Firm (大同印刷所) whom they wanted to arrest, was connected with the communists, and yet they took out a warrant to search for the Ming Sung Evening News (民聲晚報), which is deemed to be a reactionary, though not Communistic publication. Furthermore, he stated that they had to delay execution of the warrant, and keep the place under surveillance until an opportune time availed. Please

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

see attached Court Notes at "A".

I beg to state that the memo in English which usually accompanies Warrants and Summonses generally gives details of the Charge, and shows the date the document is returnable to Court, but in this case it did not mention the latter, and as I do not usually show warrants of this nature to my Chinese staff, in order to avoid leakage of information prior to their execution, I did not know a date was fixed for their return to Court.

C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A.R. 16/9

a/c. S.B.

The first duty of any officer who has a warrant to execute is to ascertain its contents & act in accordance therewith.

There should be a check on all warrants handed out for execution & if not executed at once a covering report should be attached & the file placed where it can be obtained in the Event of Sickness or absence of the officer at first detailed.

The memo in English should not be taken as authentic until verified.

Return warrant to Court & regret delay.
16/9.

D.C. (CRIME)

Form No. 2
G.36000-9-26

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

September II, 1931.

REPORT ON Disposal of Warrants.

Made by D.S.I. Cole *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson, cDI.

Sir,

I beg to report that Warrants when received in the Registry are dealt with as follows:-

1) Indexed on Special cards in the Crime Registry under: Name and address of accused, Charge, Date of Warrant, Number, Person to whom sent and date, Warrant initialled by Clerk.

2) Forwarded by the Registry to the Section or Division in accordance with endorsement made by either the Officer i/c Special Branch or Personal Assistant, Crime Branch.

3) Warrants wherein particulars as to address of accused is not given are indexed and kept in a locked cabinet in numerical order.

4) When a Warrant, which has been passed to a Section for necessary action has not been executed it is forwarded to the Officer in Charge, Special Branch, and returned through the Registry to the Court accompanied by a copy of a Police report signed by the Officer i/c of the Section concerned.

The procedure described at No.4 does not apply to Warrants forwarded from Headquarters to Divisions. The Divisions concerned return Warrants to Court direct.

The system as explained is quite satisfactory providing it is strictly adhered to. In some cases, however, the Officer i/c Special Branch to whom all warrants forwarded to Headquarters are addressed personally, passes some of

Form No. 2
G.36000-9-26

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192 .

REPORT ON

Made by *Forwarded by*

the arrants direct to the person concerned and consequently it is difficult for this office to keep a proper record,

D. S. I.

A/ Officer i/c Special Branch.

I.R. 9.9.31.

2. Communist Propaganda - Result of Court Proceedings

The nine persons who were arrested at F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road on September 7 on a charge of being in possession of reactionary literature, (Vide I.R. 8/9/31), appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on September 8 when the following decisions were handed down :-

Name of Accused		Decision
Lieu Ping	(刘斌)	Extradited to Soong Wu Military Headquarters.
Mau Tsoen-pao	(毛川宝)	-do-
Huang Sih-ung	(黄西明)	Released on shop security
Lieu Sien-ming	(刘阳恩)	-do-
Huang Siang-dz	(黄湘池)	-do-
Chen Zoen-kaung	(陈瑞康)	-do-
Huang Hwei-tsang	(黄焕章)	Dismissed.
Tsiu Ping-chang	(朱炳章)	"
Kao Yoong-yien	(高永贤)	"

The Court also ordered all literature seized to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities and that premises No.F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road be sealed.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

6 A J Robertson
Pao Branch

F.I.R..... Stn No. A 4227-35 5 copies.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Tuesday, 8th. Sept. 1931

Register No. 5/37367-75 Station B'Well. Procurator _____ Judge Mr. Yih

Accused

1. Lieu Ping	(	)	Age 25. Printer
2. Mau Tsoen Pao	(	)	" 20. "
3. Lieu Sien Ming	(	)	" 17. Apprentice
4. Huang Sih Eng	(	)	" 18. "
5. Huang Hwei Tsang	(	)	" 13. "
6. Tsui Ping Chang	(	)	" 14. "
7. Huang Sieng Dy	(	)	" 15. "
8. Koo Yoong Yien	(	)	" 15. "
9. Chen Yoen Kaung	(	)	" 16. "

Charge

Offence against Public Order. Cont to Art 160 Sec 1 of the CCRC.
For that they at 3.30 p.m. on 7th day of Sept. 1931 at the Dah Dong Printing Shop, No.612 Yu Yuen Road were engaged for the purpose of printing literature of a Revolutionary nature.

Proceedings

Mr.Kum appeared for the Police.

Mr.Kum:-At 3-30pm.7-.-31 the Police armed with a search warrant raided 612 Yu Yuen Rd.accompanied with a representative of the Kong Au Military H/ .for the arrest of one Nyien Sien. No person of that name could be located there but the Police arrested the accused & a large quantity of communist literature in various parts of the shop All the accused stated that the place(Dah Dong Printing Shop) was owned by a man named Sze Baung Dah who went to Nanking 3 months ago, leaving in charge a man named Dong Wai Chong. The accused stated that he left the shop at 9am.7-.-31 for some place unknown. The warrant was issued on the 22-8-31 but the representative will tell the court why it has not been executed before now.

D.I.S.C'Neil:-Corroborated Mr.Kum.

Rep.Wong Ting:-Corroborated Mr.Kum & added that the leader was handed over to us,he named Dong Yi Dah told us that this printing shop was connected with the communist party so we applied to this court for a warrant to search same. We could not raid the place so soon after he was handed over so we watched & waited & yesterday we decided to raid the place. The letter(produced)we found on the premises proves there has been meetings held there by Russians. When we raided the place the 1st.accused was directing the printing of novels & we consider that he is a very important person so I ask the Court to hand the accused over to us & a deaptch warrant will be sent later.

1st.accused:-I have been working at this place for 3 months. Wong Yi Ching told me that Sze Baung Dah was the manager,but I do not know who is the master.

"A"

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for _____ 19

Register No. _____ **Station** _____ **Procurator** _____ **Judge Mr.** _____

Sheet No.2

I do not know where Wong is now,he left the shop early yesterd y & he did not say where he was going.. ll these books were there before I went to work the.e. I do not know Dong Yi Fah. I was draftin' a novel when the Police came.

2nd.accused:-I have worked at this place for 4 months as type-setter 1st.accused is in charge of the machinery. I have never seen the m st er present but the accountant is named Wong. We have never printed any newspapers for anyone. These books have been lying there for long time. I do not know if Dong Yi Dah visited the place or not.

3rd.accused:-The friend of my father found me the job there, Wong Nai Chong is the acting accountant. I have never seen any meetings held th there. I do not know who is the master & I do not know Dong Yi Dah or if he had be n to the place or not. The 1st.accused is the mechanic

4ht.a cused:-I have been working there for 4 months,I heard that Sze Faung Pah was the manager & that the real accountant was named Kau & the assistant accountant was named Wong. These books h ve be n lying there before I started to work at the place. I have never seen any meetings there & I do not know Dong Yi Dah.

5th.a cused:-I have worked there for one month,Sze is the man ger, I have not seen any meetings held there. The books have be n lying there for a long time.

6th.accused:-I have worked there for 2 weeks,I do not know who is my boss & I know no one who is in charge as I am only an apprentice. The books were there before I started to work there.

7th.accused:-Corroborated the 6th.accused.

8thaccused:-Wong Sai Fung found me the job there a month ago,I only know the accountant his name is K u,I have never seen any newsp pers printed there & never seen any meetings held there,the books were there before I st rted to work there.

9th.accused:-I have worked there for 7 months,I do not know the m n-ager nor the account nt,1st.accused is the printer,but I know nothing about the bo ks.

Judge:-I cannot hand the accused over untill there is a full Court

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for _____ 19

Register No. _____ **Station** _____ **Procurator** _____ **Judge Mr.** _____

Sheet No.3

of judges,so I will remand the case till this afternoon.

Decision Remand till 2pm.8-9-31.

Afternoon Proceedings

Judge Soong,Loo & Yih

Mr.Kum:-Recutline the case & added that the 1st.accused was in charge of the printing room.

Dep.Kong Ping:-We have now discovered that this place is used for printing the Ming Sung Evening Post. Here are newspapers(produced) addressed to Dong Yi Deh from Germany & Japan which were found on the premise . We have also MAIL found out that this place is also an important correspondence agency for the communists.

1st.accused:-Repeats his evidence of the previous hearing & added we print the Ming Wei Pao but not the Ming Sung Pao. I do not know Loo Sung Yih,there are about 10 employees there including the apprentices.

2nd.accused:-Repeats & added that the Kong the present accountant is the No.1.type-setter.

3rd.accused:-Repeats & added that I,did not print any pamphlets.

4th.accused:-Repeats & added,I did not print any pamphlets or newspapers.

5th.accused:-Repeats.

6th.accused,in answer to the Judge:-I have a relation in Shanghai, named Tong Yue Sung,he resides at 9 Small West Gate,Nantao.

7th.accused:-Repeats & added,my uncle Kau Yoong is found me the job.I do not know Sze.

8th.accused:-Repeats.

9th.accused:-Repeats & added,Sung Yi Sung found me the job,2nd.accused is one of the type-setters.

Mr.Kum:-I ask the Court to dismiss the accused shpuld they consider the evidence is not conclusive,because the Police have prosecuted in this case.

1st.accused:-The manager of the shop is Sze & not Ling,I do not know

Form Revised 4-6-30.
50M 2-31

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for _____ 19

Register No. _____ **Station** _____ **Procurator** _____ **Judge Mr.** _____

Sheet No.4

where the account books are which were kept by the accountant.

She left the shop about months ago. The 2nd.accused is a printer not an employee.

Decision

1st.& 2nd.accused to be handed over to the Soong Wu Military H/ through their representative together with the seized documents.
3rd.4th.7th.& 9th.accused to put up shop security for a reprance whenever required.
5th.6th.8th.& 10th.accused to be released.
Dah Dong Printing Shop to be released.
Later endorsement:-3rd.4th.7th.& 10th.accused to be released as th they are unable to furnish security.

E.H.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 8 9 1931

To C.D.I. Prince

For report please in re paragraphs 1 & 2. of the attached memo by the D.C. Eastern

-[illegible]

Date

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

A/D.C. SB.

1 Why was the attached warrant not returned to Court within the stipulated time + as this warrant was out of date on what authority was the place searched?

2 Is it not peculiar that the man was left the place at 9 am + Insp Ring asked Ch Supt Bruce to search in the afternoon, after the Police had been in possession of the warrant 16 days.

3 What check have Jas on warrants + who is responsible for returning them to Court. Is there a warrant book or a card kept to indicate who has a warrant or in the event of loss who received it + when.

4 Why should S.J2. not have done the work at first.

8/9

D. C. (CRIME)

I.R. 8.9.31.

3. Raid on Printing Establishment - seizure of pro-communistic literature - 9 arrests

At 3.30 p.m. September 7, the Municipal Police, accompanied by representatives of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, raided the Dah Dong (大同) Printing Shop, F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road, O.C.L. on the authority of warrants issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the above authorities in respect of one Nyung Sien (倪朝憲) on a charge of being in possession of reactionary literature and to seize certain reactionary publications entitled "The Ming Sung Evening News".

The man mentioned in the warrant was absent at the time of the visit and a search of the premises failed to produce any copies of the newspaper in question. However, as a result of the search, some 4,000 copies of pro-communistic books comprising 20 different kinds were seized and 9 persons found on the premises arrested.

Among the literature seized were recent copies of the International Press Correspondence and certain periodicals in German addressed to "Herrn C.S. Dang" and "D.D. Chang", F.A. 612 Yu Yuen Road. These names are believed to be aliases used by Deng Yen-tah (鄧演達), leader of the so-called Third Party and former Commander of the 3rd Red Army Corps, who was arrested by the Municipal Police on August 17 (Vide I.R. 18/8/31) and subsequently extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

In view of the foregoing, it would appear that this printing establishment was evidently the publication organ of the so-called Third Party whose membership ~~excludes~~ includes a large percentage of communistic elements.

The arrested persons will be brought before the Second Branch, Kiangsu High Court this morning on a charge of being in possession of reactionary literature and a remand applied for. Their names are as follows :-

Name of Accused		Nativity	Occupation
Lieu Ping	(刘斌)	Hangchow	Printer
Mau Tsoen-pao	(毛存宝)	Zangzoh	Typesetter
Lieu Sien Ming	(刘西民)	Hankow	Apprentice
Huang Sih Eng	(黄锡英)	Haimen	"
Huang Hwei Tsang	(黄焕章)	Haimen	"
Tsui Ping Chang	(朱炳章)	Tsungming	"
Huang Siang Dz	(黄湘池)	Tsungming	"
Koo Yoongyien	(方永贤)	Hangchow	"
Chen [illegible]	(陈锦荣)	Haimen	"

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 23: 8: 1931.

To C.D.I. Price,

For attention.
If the reactionary literature turns out to be communist please hand over to C.I.

Mr Loh Sih Chu. C.I. acting for Sup'i Tam - says that the Chinese authorities are making further enquiries re this warrant and will let us know when they have it executed JWP

Fm.22 G.No.1
G. 50M-3-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.

Bubbling Well Police Station.

Crime Register No. 939/31

November 7, 1931.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:— [illegible]

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	[illegible]	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	[illegible]

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	[illegible]
Time and date of offence.	5.30p.m. 7-9-31
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	. . .
Number of criminals with full individual description.	[illegible]

Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.

In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.

(a) Time and date body was discovered.
(b) Position, appearance and marks on body.
(c) Apparent cause of death.
(d) Motive if known.

Full Details of Method used in Committing offence

In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered. if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.

(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.
(f) Means used (tools etc.)
(g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc.
(h) Mode of transport and description.
(i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)

Fm. 22 G. No. 2
G. 50M -3-31.

CRIME DIARY NO. I. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Classification of property stolen. Value $

Classification of property recovered. Value $

Arrests.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Nine arrests by Crime Branch.

At 5.30p.m. 7-9-32 armed with [illegible] Court Arrest Warrant No. 2043, the undersigned, D.I.C.300 together with D.I. Parkhouse of the Special Branch and Inspector Hoskins of the Kowloon Headquarters raided the 4th Hong Building area (大同) F.L. Old No Man Road, for the purpose of arresting one named Hyung Mien (任銑) alleged to be a Communist.

On entering the above mentioned premises no such person locating, the name of Hyung Mien could be located.

Detectives then making enquiries discovered a large quantity of Revolutionary literature as per attached list, which was stacked on the top of a staircase, also piled up underneath the ground floor shop window, front of the above shop.

The following occured when in the act here

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary.

F. 22F
G. 90m-I-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.
Dubbling-Rd Police Station.
[illegible] 19 31.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 809/31

Diary Number:— 1(sheet 2) Nature of Offence:— 62

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

been actually engaged in the production of literature on the above mentioned premises were subsequently arrested;

1st. Lieu Ping (刘炳), 20, Kangchow, printer,
2nd. Wan Lanen-sao (毛兰宝), 20, Tung Kun, type-setter,
3rd. Lieu Sien Ming (刘西明), 17, Kunlow, apprentice,
4th. Huang Sih Ung (黄锡恩), 13, Hainan, apprentice,
5th. Huang Hwei Tsung (黄辉章), 13, Hainan, apprentice,
6th. Tsui Ping Chang (宋炳章), 14, Tsungming, apprentice,
7th. Huang Hiang Ba (黄湘巴), 15, Hainan, apprentice,
8th. Kao Yoong Yien (高永贤), 15, Kangchow, apprentice,
9th. Chen Zoen Kaung (陈瑞光), 16, Hainan, apprentice.

When questioned, all of the accused stated that the Anh Dong Printing Works were owned by a Chinese named Sze Faung Peh (施芳伯) native of Tsungming, who left Shanghai for Nanking about two months ago, leaving the acting accountant named Wong Lai Chong (王乃昌) who resides on the premises in charge of the business. Further enquiries proved that Wong Lai Chong left the above mentioned address at 9a.m. 7-8-31 for an unknown destination and so far detectives have been unable to ascertain his present whereabouts.

The accused have been charged under Art. 160 Sec. 1 of the C.C.R.C. and will be brought before the S.C.D. Court on the 8-8-31 when an application will be made for the disposal of the seized literature and the sealing of the above mentioned premises, which contains the attached list of printing machinery.

C.G. Vaughan-Neale
D.P.S. 337.

Liew Ping(刘斌)

Zong Zoh(常州) chow

7.30 P.M. at P'Ball Station F. C. I. Forrest

T. C. Zung.

My name is Liew Ping. I am 25 years of age, a native of Zong Zoh(常州) chow. I am employed as a printer at the Teh Dong Printing establishment, 7A Old Yu Yuen Road, and I am living there.

I have been employed with the Teh Dong Printing Establishment for five months. I was introduced to the shop by a friend named Sa Giao Tsoong(施小忠), whose present whereabouts I do not know. My pay is $10. per month. Previous to this, I was employed at the Ir Ching Tsang(集錦堂) Printing Establishment at the Great East Gate, City, for more than a year and also at the Nan Yang Printing Shop(南洋), Small South Gate, City.

The proprietor of the Teh Dong Printing Establishment is named Sa Faung Zoh(施方源), a native of Tsungming(崇明), about 37 years of age, and about 5' 6" in height. He used to reside in the city, but when the Police came, he has left for Nantung on unknown business, about two months ago.

I attend a school at my native village and my knowledge of Chinese is poor. I cannot thoroughly understand the articles that I print. I am not a member of any political party, and I do not know if my master is interested in politics. During the absence of my master, Wong Hai Chang(王乃昌), Acting Accountant, takes charge of the shop. He left the shop in the morning and has not since returned.

I do not know for whom we print the literature set by the police. The work is done quite openly.

(Signed) Liew Ping.

Mau Tsoen Pao(毛川宝)

Zang oh(常熟、) D.C.I. Verost.

7.3.51 P.M. et xx B'dell Station Clerk Lang Zoong Den.

My name is Mau Tsoen Pao. I am 23 years of age a native of Zang Zoh(常熟). I am single. My home is at the South Gate, Zang Zoh. I am living in the Dah Doong printing Establishment(大同), 612 Yu Yuen Road, where I am employe .

I came to Shan hai about three years ago, and worked as an apprentice in the Shan hai Printing Shop(上海), Sent Gate, City, for three years. About one month ago, I was introduced by Sung Yoong Miao(沈榮孝)t the Dah Doong Printing Establishment to work as a type-setter. I am receivi only $3. per month. I studied for 4 years in xxx a small private school at my native place and I cannot read and write Chinese well.

I am not a member of any political party. I have never seen the master of the shop and I know nothing about him. I receive my orders from the accountant named Wong(王). He lives on the premises, but left the shop about 9 a.m. to-day and had not returned when the Police came. I have never handled any Communistic book and I do not know if there is any Communistic literature in the shop. All the printing in the shop is done quite openly.

(Signed) Mau Tsoen Pao.

Form 40
G. 17m-t-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lieu Sien Ling
native of Hankow taken by me C. ... 10
at B' Well Stn. on the 7-8-31 and ~~interpreted~~ translated by Y.B. Pu.

states;

My name is Lieu Sien Ming. I am a native of Hankow. My native home is at Chung San Road, Hankow. At present I live at 612 Yu Yuen Road, Dah Dong Printing Establishment, where I am employed as a type-setting apprentice.

I have been educated in a small primary school, Hankow, for three years. On July 23rd. I have been recommended to the Dah Dong Printing Establishment, by my father's friend named Moulang Ching Poo, in which Establishment Sz Faung Puh is the manager. The latter had gone to Fungchow, and the shop is left under the care of an accountant named Wong Ma Chong, a native of ~~Foungning~~ Fairmen. My master is also a native of ~~Foungning~~ Fairmen. I had only been there for about a month and I havn't received any wages and I don't know what kind of books printed in the shop.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of ~~Lung, Sii Ung,~~ aged 19 years.
native of ~~Yui-tung, Hainan~~ taken by me C.I.S. 10
at ~~B'Well Stn.~~ on the ~~7-2-31~~ and ~~interpreted~~ translated by ~~Y.B. Pu.~~

states;

I have been educated in my native country for four years. On the 27-1-31 my fellow country-man named Sz Shien Duung recommended me to the Doh Dong Printing Establishment, 612 Yu Yuen Road, where I now reside, as an apprentice. This shop is owned by one Sz Beang Yah, a native of Hainan. He has now gone to Tungchow and the shop is left under the care of an acting accountant named Yong Ka Chong, who had just gone out at 9a.m. this inst. But I don't know where he had gone to. Although I am an apprentice in the shop, but so far I haven't told to work on the machine, and therefore I don't know what were the books printed.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ta Ping Tsaung, aged 14 years.
native of Poh Kau Shiang, Tsungming taken by me C.D.S. 10.
at B'Well Stn. on the 7-9-31 and ~~translated~~ translated by Y.B. Pu.

states;

I am now living at 512 Yu Yuen Road, Doh Dong Printing Establishment, where I was employed as a type-setter apprentice through the introduction of one named Loh Man Siau, who is my fellow countryman, about two weeks ago. I had been educated in my native country for six years. I haven't started to work yet. One named Mr. Yong took the charge of the shop, and I don't know who is the master as I haven't seen him once.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of [illegible] native of [illegible] taken by me [illegible] at [illegible] on the [illegible] and ~~interpreted~~ translated by [illegible]

states;

I have been educated in my native country for four years. I am now living at 628 Ka Zhen Road, Kah Hong Printing Establishment,(which is owned by one Ng Zaung Yah,)where I am employed as a ~~[illegible]~~ accountant ~~[illegible]~~ through the introduction of my fellow-countryman named Chen Yi Zen, a month ago.

Since I had come to the shop , I had never seen the master.

All the shop affairs were managed by the acting accountant named Mr. Long, who has just left the shop at 9a.m. this last.

I don't know very well about the affairs in the shop.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Kau Yung Yien, aged 15 years,
native of Hangchow taken by me C.D.I. 10
at B'Well Stn. on the 7-9-31 and ~~interpreted by translated by Pu Y.B.~~

states;

I am now living at 612 Ku Yuen Road, the Dah Dong Printing Establishment, where I am employed as a apprentice printer through the introduction of my brother's friend named Dong Tsai Sung about a month ago. Since I had come to that shop, I have never seen the master once. Only I heard from my fellow workers that the master is named Sz Jeang Yah. Presently the shop affairs were managed by one named Dong Ka Chong. I don't know anything else. I have been educated in Hangchow for six years.
I don't know what were the books printed in my shop.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Huang Siang Sz, aged 15 years.
native of ~~Ling Dien Town, Haimen~~ taken by me ~~C.D.S. 10.~~
at ~~B'Well Stn.~~ on the ~~7-9-31~~ and ~~interpreted~~ translated by Y.B. Pu.

states;

I have been educated in my native country for four years. About three weeks ago my uncle Kau Yoong Ziang intriduced me to one Mr. Sz Foung Pah in Haimen, who then took me to his Dah Dong Printing Establishment at 612 Yu Yuen Road, and I am employed there as an apprentice, and I also live there. As I have only arrived Shanghai few days ago, I don't know what I should do. I am only doing ~~work~~ some rough work.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Zeu Kong, aged 13 years native of Chi Tung, Haimen taken by me C.D.S. 10. at B'Well Stn. on the 7-9-31 and ~~interpreted~~ translated by Y.B. Pu.

states;

I have been educated in my native country for seven years. I am now living at 612 Yu Yuen Road, the Dah Dong Printing Establishment owned by Sz Foung Pah, where I am employed as a typesetter apprentice through the introduction of my fellow-country men named Zung Yui Zung in March this year. As I have only remained in the shop for about 10 days, I went to homeland owing to me being sick, and I arrived back to Shanghai two weeks ago only/ I haven't started to work yet. I don't know what were the books printed in the shop. I had never seen my master since my return from sick leave.

S.B.-D.2755

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC
No. S. B. D. 2755.
Date 21. 9 31.

September 19 1.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

With reference to your confidential letter of September 7, 1931 and further to my reply thereto dated September 16, I forward herewith a copy of a Police report* regarding Zung Mok Jen(曾木仁), mentioned in the letter sent from Shanghai to an accommodation address of the Communist Party in Singapore.

Yours sincerely,

C.C.P.

* Encl:- 1.
21/9

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2 Station,
Date September 18, 1931
S.B.D. 2756.
19-9-31.

Subject (in full) Zung Pung Jen (陳本仁), a student of the Tung Wen College.

Made by J.D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* D.S.D. Duncan

In accordance with your instructions, enquiries made in connection with a Chinese student of the Tung Wen College named Zung Mok Jen (陳木仁) show that there is a student by the name of Zung Pung Jen (陳本仁), whose name differs slightly from that of Zung Mok Ven only by an additional stroke in the second character.

Zung Pung Ven (20) is a native of Hunan and entered the College in September 1930. His guarantor is a teacher of the Labour University, Kiangwan.

Some time ago he instigated other Chinese students to refrain from paying the boarding fee on the ground that the College is maintained by the Chinese indemnity to Japan. Since then he has failed to pay the fee.

The College Authorities are carefully watching his activities amongst the Chinese students.

M. Umemoto.
J. D. S.

A.R. 19/9

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Y

SHANGHAI
C. & S
No. S. B. D. 2755.
d.e 16 - 9 - 31.

September 16 1.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your confidential letter of September 7 enclosing a translation of a Chinese letter, written in secret ink, from an unknown address in Shanghai to an accommodation address of the Communist Party in Singapore and the photograph of Lau Tong Yok.

Original document and photograph returned herewith.

Yours sincerely,

* Encl:- 2.

16/9

Sgd:- (Henry Robertson).

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

Registry.

Copy of report addressed Brother Hong sent by hand to Mr. Akagi and Col Chen Lei Tseng together with copies of the photograph of Lau Tong Yok.

A.R. 16/9

File

Confidential

Dear Mr. Robertson:-

I enclose, herewith, translation of a Chinese letter, written in secret ink, from an unknown address in Shanghai, to an accommodation address of the Communist Party in Singapore.

The man mentioned, Lau Tong Yok, whose photograph is attached, is a very well known subversive Communist, who was banished from Singapore this year on account of his activities.

I suggest you either make enquiries concerning the address given, or hand these

address over to the Bureau of Public Safety for such action as they may wish to take, together with copy of the attached photograph.

Please return the original photo or document.

Yours truly,

J. J. Leighton

7/9/31

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]
Section L.C.S. Section
S. B. D. 2756.
Date Sept. 16, 1931
19-9-31

Subject (in full) Inquiries regarding the arrest of a suspected communist named Zau Loong (趙龍) by the Chinese Authorities.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I.Everest

With reference to the endorsement of the D.C. (Crime) on the attached report, I have to state that as a result of careful enquiries made by the staff of this Office, it has been ascertained that the communist suspect mentioned therein was arrested in Room 66, Yeu Koong (又安) Hotel, No.99 North Szechuen Road, O.O.L.

C.C.P. B.D. Everest.
D. S. I.

A/Officer i/c Special Branch.

H.R. 19/9 Original letter to be returned to Chinese Authorities
H.R. 19/9
D.C.S.B.
Letter returned to Chinese Authorities through Capt. Gen
D.S.B. 8.2
19/9/31.
Registry file H.R.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
D.S.I. Fd. Sec. Station
Section S. B. D. 2756.
Date Sept. 17, 1931.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Assistance to the Soong-Wu Military Headquarters and joint watch kept at Yuan Yuan Lodging House(源寓), 154 Kiukiang Road.

Made by D.S.I. Everest. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Everest

At about 11 a.m. September 14, 1931, Wong Ping(王斌), 1st Class Detective attached to the Soong-Wu Military Headquarters, came to this office and requested assistance to keep a joint watch on Room 48, Yuan Yuan Lodging House, 154 Kiukiang Road, which was suspected of being frequented by Communists.

Wong Ping produced a letter, (attached) obtained by him from Post Office Box No. 889 as a result of information obtained during the course of a recent raid in Chinese territory, which gave the address of the lodging house as the meeting place to be used by two persons named therein who are suspected of being Communists.

A joint watch was maintained by this office and the Chinese Authorities at the above address from 4 p.m. September 14 to 9 p.m. September 15 when it was discontinued at the request of the Soong-Wu Authorities.

Information has been received that in connection with this case, a suspect named Zau Loong(趙龍) was arrested by the Chinese Authorities at 11 a.m. September 15 in Room 66, Yeu Koong Hotel(月宮), No. 99 North Szechuen Road, O.O.L. No Communistic literature was found.

Suspicious Enquiries taken from Settlement Police

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.
D.C. (Crime)
Sir A summary of the above report is included in the Intelligence Report of Sept. 17. 1931.

A.R. 17/9

Translation of a letter addressed to Miss Ting Nah (丁娜女士), Post Office Box No.889, dated Sept.10.

We have not seen each other for more than two years. It might be possible that you have forgotten me entirely as we were not on very intimate terms when we were at school together.

Upon my arrival in Shanghai, my friend "Siau" (肖), Author of the "International" and member of Chi Tsoong (?) (暨中), told me of your address and informed me that you were interested in modern Chinese literature, and as I know something about this, I am very anxious to have a hearty talk on the subject. I have no fixed abode but you can find out my whereabouts by calling on Mr.Zau (趙), Room 48, Yuan YuanLodging House (源源旅館, corner of Kiukiang and Fokien Roads. I am sure you will not disappoint me. I am expecting your visit.

If you are engaged, you may send Mr.Moh(麻) to see me on your behalf. Mr.Moh was formerly my school-mate and fellow worker. Have you any children now? Anyway, I know about your present conditions and also about the literary men in our country.

Hoping you will call on me at an early date. This is important.

Signed : Sah Koo Foo (薩可夫)

(Min Min 明明 in brackets)

c/o 5.48
attending

二馬游溪之旅第
餘記 四十七 与
四十八 旅館

信面　上海華郵政總局信箱八八九号　丁柳女士啓　薩寄

內容　我們到来纔已有兩年多了吧。說不定你已完全忘記我是誰。因為我們以前同窗讀書時也不是怎樣接近的。記得到滬時友人尚君（國際作家同盟中的一員）你的通信處也是他告訴我的）对我說你对於現代中國新興文藝是有興趣的。同時我也很想知道一些這方面的情形。因此我很希望和你通信一次以便暢談一切。我現在一定住處你未時可先到二馬路石路口陳源記旅館四八号房間姓薩的地方接洽便知道我的所在。我相信你是不會失約的我是怎樣的盼望你到来啊。如你有事不便来時可託麻君代来。我和他也是今學期且今過事呢。你們倆結婚後已生小孩沒有？總之我很想知道你們夫妻倆的近況和國內文壇的消息。專此問好。

弟日幾約駕臨切要至要　　薩可夫（明之）九月十日

FLASH NO. 3

D-2760

D-2762

DIRECTION
DES
SERVICES DE POLICE

Changhai, le 22 Septembre 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2760
date 12. 11. 31.

CCP

Le Chef de la Section Politique

a l'honneur de vous remercier de la communication

N°S.B.D. 2760 que vous avez bien voulu lui adresser

le 19 courant

Mr Assistant Commissioner i/c
of Special Branch
Shanghai Municipal Police
Changhai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2760.
date 23. 10. 31.

Dear Mr. Hill,

I have to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of your letter dated October 21 forwarding information about three Chinese Communists. The particulars in your letter will form an interesting addition to our files.

I am forwarding for your information a summary* of the case in connection with which the documents containing the names of persons in question were found.

Yours sincerely,

*Enclosure
Summary of case
23/10 31. N.G.P.

Captain F.L. Hill,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 21:10:, 1931.

To S2,

Please see draft letter to Capt Hill, but do not destroy.

Please prepare the summary to which reference is made.

D/C.S.B. to Summary and draft letter herewith.

HBR 23/10.

Summary of Case relating to the raid on
No. 561 Tien Foh Li(天福里) off Range Road
and subsequent Court proceedings.

At 3.30 p.m. September 17, 1931, at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, the Municipal Police raided, on a search warrant, a Chinese dwelling at No. 561 Tien Foh Li(天福里) off Range Rd. A quantity of communist literature and pass books of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank showing deposits totalling approximately $8,000.00 together with a list of addresses in various parts of the world were seized. A female named Dzu Li Sz(陶李氏), age 24, native of Wuchang, who was found on the premises, was taken into custody. She appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on September 18 on a charge of propagating Communism and was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities together with the documents seized.

REC'D
D.2760.
21 10 31

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL. October 21st 1931.

Dear Givens,

With reference to your No.S.B.-D2760 of 17.10.31, the following may be of interest to you:-

T.H.LI. On 15.10.31 was an officer and active worker in new Communist organisation called Workers Cultural Foundation. His address is: 233 East 12th Street, New York.

CHEN CHOU LI alias Tchen Chan Le. On 16.10.31 was employed at Hispano Suiza Works, Colombes. Known as Executive Member of Port Arthur Chinese Communist Party for Europe.

LI AU - (Liau-Han-Sin). On 6.8.31 chief of Chinese National Agency in Berlin and member of Executive Committee of Anti-Imperialist League. Is married to a German woman named Dora DOMBROVSKI; they live with his wife's people at Graunstrasse 18, Berlin,N.31. His wife was born in Berlin on 18.2.05.

Yours sincerely,

T.P.Givens,Esq.,
(Special Branch)
C.I.D.

Reg. Please attach file
21:10:31

2760.
17. 10. 31.

My dear Hill,

With reference to your letter of October 16, I asked for theinformation about T.H. Li and Chen Chou Li in a note addressed to you on September 19.

Yours sincerely,

Captain F.L. Hill,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

S. B. D. 2760.
16th October, 1931.
17-10-31.

PERSONAL.

Dear Givens,

Did you by any chance make enquiries, sometime about the middle of September, regarding a certain T. H. LI and a certain CHEN CHOU LI or (TCHEN CHAN LE) with addresses in Europe and U.S.A.?

I have received brief reports about the two above but have no record as to who asked for this information.

Yours sincerely,

T. P. Givens, Esq.,
(Special Branch)
C. I. D.
S. M. P.

Reg.
Please put w/f file.
16:10:31
Sir. Henwick.
17/10.

2760.
18.9.31.

Extract from Intelligence Report 18.9.31.

Communist Suspect Arrested

Acting on the authority of a search warrant issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, the Municipal Police raided No.561 Tien Fuh Li (天福里), Range Road, at 3.30 p.m. September 17. A quantity of communistic literature and deposit books of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank showing deposits totalling approximately $8,000.00 were seized. A female named Dau Li Sz (陶李氏), age 24, native of Wuchang, who was on the premises was taken into custody. She will be brought before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on September 18 on a charge of being in possession of seditious literature.

It has been proved that this prisoner is the sweetheart of Li Ts Ying (李之英) alias Li Shao San (李之英), who was arrested by the Chinese Authorities on September 16 (Vide I.R. 17/9/31).

Acting on the authority of a search warrant issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, the Municipal Police raided the Hwa Lung Printing Works (華倫印刷所), No.99 Dzong Zee Li (崇善里), Haining Road, at 3.50p.m. September 17. Apart from several proof sheets of a book bearing on political economy and class struggles, nothing of an incriminating nature was found. Li Ts Ying (李之英) who was arrested by the Chinese Authorities on September 16 is believed to be the owner of this printing works.
An application will be made to the Court this morning for the disposal of the printing machines.

S.?. D.2760

S. D. RECORD
D. D.2760.
26. 9. 31.

September 25, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information tabulated statement referring to Dau Li Sz (陶李氏), who was arrested on September 17 1931, at No.561 Tien Foh Li (天福里), Range Road, on a charge of propagating communism, together with a list of the literature seized in connection with that arrest.

The Shanghai District Court on September 18 made an order to have Dau Li Sz (陶李氏) handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

※ Encl:- 2.
26/9

Directeur des Services de Police,

French Concession.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Station,

REPORT

Date Sept. 25, 1931.

Subject (in full) Arrest of Dau Li Sz (陶李氏) on September 17, 1931, at No.561 Tien Foh Li (天福里), Range Road.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* J.B.Kuh.

I forward herewith tabulated statement in respect of Dau Li Sz (陶李氏) who was arrested at No.561 Tien Foh Li, Range Road, on September 17, 1931, on a charge of propagating communism, together with a list of the literature seized and a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
25: 9: 31.

D R A F T

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information tabulated statement referring to Tao Li Tz (陶李氏), who was arrested on September 17, 1931, at No.561 Tien Foh Li (天福里), Range Road, on a charge of propagating Communism, and who was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities on September 18, 1931, together with a list of the literature seized.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner i/c

Special Branch

for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police

French Concession

HONGKEW

Dau i i Sz (陶李氏)

Hupeh : 24. : Married female.

One year.

Five months prior to date of arrest (17.9.31)

Nil

Nil

No.561 Tien Foh Li (天福里)
Range Road.

Wuchang (武昌), Hupeh.

At 5.30 p.m. September 17,1931,
No.561 Tien Foh Li, Range Road.

Propagating Communism. Cont. to Art. 2 Sec. 2 and Art 6 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts to injure the Republic of China.

Handed over to the Soong- u Military Head Quarters.

Accused was arrested at the above mentioned time, date and place for~~xbxingxxinxpx~~ where a quantity of communistic literature was found. She was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities on September 18,1931.

List of Communistic Literature etc. seized at No. 561 Tien Foh Lee, Range Road, at 3.30 p.m. September 17, 1931, on the authority of a search warrant issued by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

(Found in outer room). In a writing desk.

1. One manuscript: A Chinese translation of a book on Capitalism.

2. One manuscript: A novel entitled "The Terrible Developments". (Pro-Communistic.)

3. Some 20 large envelopes bearing the heading "American Foreign Insurance Association", believed to ~~xxxx~~ have been used without authority for the purpose of disseminating literature.

4. One lease issued by the Dah Loh Bank( ) to Lee Sao Shan( ) for the rent of the above mentioned premises.

(Found in outer room in a dressing table).

5. One document referring to expenses incurred.

6. One document (Consisting of several sheets) relating to Communistic activities in Manchuria.etc.

7. Counter-foil of a bank book showing various sums of money up to $400. drawn from the bank, name of Bank unknown. (Possibly the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank).

8. One bank book of the Hongkew Branch of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, in the name of Li Shao Shan( ), showing a balance of $8.00

9. One ~~xxxx~~ deposit book of the Hongkew Branch of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, in the name of Li Shao Shan( ), showing deposits totalling approximately $8,000.

10. One cheque book of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Szechuen Road.

11. Two receipts of the Carlowitz & Co., Shanghai, for the purchase of printing presses valued at $900., issued to the Hwa Lung Printing Co., Shanghai.

12 An invoice for the purchase of printing press valued at $240., issued to Mr. Zung by the Zung Chong Machinery Works.

13 One account book showing expenses incurred.

14. One book entitled "The Fundamental Problems of Capitalism".

15. One book entitled "The World of To-day".

16. One book entitled "Egyptians".

17. One book entitled "Marx's Economy".

18. 3 copies of a periodical entitled "We". (Communistic.)

(Found in middle room on the ground floor, underneath a bed).

19. Book entitled; The Fundamental Problems of Social Science.

20. Two copies ; The New Civilization.

21. One copy: Labour Movements in Soviet Russia.

22. One copy: "The Struggles".

23. Three copies: " The Thoughts Monthly".

24. One copy "The fundamental Problems of Marxism."

25. Some ten copies of "The Construction Monthly".

26. Several copies of miscellaneous books.

27 One bundles of manuscripts bearing on Capitalism and Labour Movements in various countries.

28. Miscellaneous receipts and athxxpapers. (including several pawn shop tickets).

D 2760
23.9.31

Special Branch,

September 23, 1931.

S. 2.

Please note that investigations in Berlin show that the address, Mr. Liau, c/o Dombrovsky, Graunstr., 18, Berlin, No. 31, Germany, actually exists.

Liau otherwise Liau Han Sin otherwise Li-Au is Chief of the Chinese National Agency in Berlin. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League in that city. His wife, who is well known as Dora Dombrovsky, was born in Berlin on February 18, 1905.

O. i/c Sp. Br.

23/9

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

F.I.R.2065 Stn No. F 1425 5 copies

S. B. D. 2760.

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Friday, 18th. Sept. 1931.

the 21.9.31

Register No. 5/38930 Station Hongkew. Procurator Zung Judge Mr. Bob, Yih Soong

Accused Dau Li Sz ( ) Age 24. Female.

Charge Spreading rebellious propaganda by writing. Cont to Art 2 Sec 2 and Art 6 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commits acts to injure the republic of chinag.
For that she on dates prior to the 17/9/31 did spread rebellious prepaganda by writing

Soong Wu Military Authorities.

Proceedings. Mr King S Kum appeared for the police.

Mr Kum:-On the 17/9/31 the Rep: of the Soong Wu Military Authorities requested the police at the Hongkew Station to give them as assistance in the arrest of a person residing at Haining Road. No.99. This was done & the police seized at this house a quantity of Communistic Literature but no one was then arrested. The Soong Wu Authorities request the Court to orderthe house sealed.

Witness Wong Ping Rep: of the Soong Wu Military Authorities.: Corroborated and added, One named 'Lee Ts Ying' now in Custody stated that this house was the place where the literature was printed . This (produced) is the statement of this prisoner now detained by the Soong Wu authorities. That is in his own writing . This is a letter also in the handwriting of that accused (produced) e also visited No.561 Range Road accompanied by the Settlement police & there seized a quantity of Communistic Literature.

Mr Kum:-This accused now before the Cpurt was arrested at the House on Range Road. She was arrested on the behalf of the Rep: of the Chinese Authorities. Her name is not on the Warrant but she was on the premises at the time of the Raid by the police. The police now charge the accused with being a Communistic.

Witness Rep: of the Chinese Authorities:- Dau Li Sz is not real name of this accused. Her real name is 'WongChing Eu' Her husband told me that and he informed me that she would know where all the literature was to be found and this (produced) document will prove to the Court that she knew where the letirature was printed.

D.S.Omand:- Corroborated evidence of arrest and added. the Rep: of the Soong Wu Authorities came to the station at about 3.15 pm on the 17/9/31 accompanied by D.S.I.Everest. They ha a warrant for the searching of the premises No.561 Tien Foh Li off the Range Road. When

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for _____ 19

Register No. _____ Station _____ Procurator _____ Judge Mr. _____

Sheet No. 2.

Proceedings. we entered the house we found the literature now before the Court on the floor under the bed but not wrapped up. The accused rented two rooms in the house & in each of the rooms we found Communistic literature and books. We later went to the Wong Loong Printing works at No. 99 Hai ning Road but there we did not find any type as the works have been in liquidation for some days , Neverthe less we did find there a quantity of Communistic literature. The representative of the Soong Wu authorities states that this accused is the one who rented this printing plant with which to print the communist literature.

Accused:-My husband is named 'Lee Tse King' His proper name is Li Zau Sai' we were married three years ago. He lived at Tien Foh Li off the Range Road. This is not my husbands photograph. & he wrote this paper (Photograph & letter handed to the accused by the Court.) My Given name is 'Ching Eu' but my name is not 'Wong' I have not seen those papers found by the police prior to their arrival at the house. I can read but very little, I did not know the nature of my husband's business. At one time he stated that he had a news paper shop. I worked in the house.

Mr Kum in reply to the Judge: I have nothing to say with regards the handing over of the accused . This (produced) is her statement made at the Hongkew police station.

Accused in reply to the Judge:- I do not know the profession of my husband.

Decision. Accused to be handed over tothe Soong Wu Military headquarters through their representative.

W.R. Parker.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Friday 16th.Sept. 1931.

Register No. 5/38931 Station Hongkew. Procurator Judge Mr.

3

Application

Application is hereby made to the S.S.D.C. for the disposal of certain printing machinery consisting of as follows:-

3 printing machines, cutting machine and a quantity of type, seized on the authority of S.S.D Court Search Warrant No 3096 at 3.50 p.m. on the 17/9/31 at No 99 Dong Hai Li, Haining Road.

D.S.Omand.

For proceedings in this case see sheets Nos I & 2.

Decision.

Seized books etc to be handed over also.
Printing Machinery to be temporarily sealed.

W.H.Parker.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ... 193 .....

To .....

D. 2760.

Wu Li Shi, female communist, arrested at 561 Range Rd. and said on Wo Lung printing shop.

D/C.I.B. - 18.9.31.

F.W.D. Robertson

Telephoned to Lou yesterday

S.P. Complete file please 19/9

M.R. 19/9.

F. 22F
90m-I-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

D. 2760.
Date 19.9.31.

"C" Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
September 18, 1931.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2065.

Diary Number:— 2. Nature of Offence:— Communism.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9 a.m. - 11 a.m. 18/9/31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	S.S.D.Court. Detective Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to Crime Diary No.1.

The accused Dau Li Sz (陶李氏) appeared before the S.S.D.Court on afternoon of 18/9/31, where the Soong Wu Military Authorities made application for her extradition. The Court ordered her to be handed over to Military Authorities.

Premises at 99 Dzong Zai Li, Haining Road to be sealed up.

D.K. 25/9
Kwh.

D.S.

J.Knight C.I.
S.D.I/c.

D.D.O."C".

D.2760

Intelligence Summary 19/9/31

3. Communist Propaganda - Result of Court Proceedings

Dau Li Sz (陶李氏) who was arrested on September 17 at No.561 Tien Foh Li (天福里), Range Road, on a charge of being in possession of communistic literature, appeared before the Second Branch, Kiangsu High Court on September 18 when she was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities together with the literature seized.

Intelligence Summary 19/8/31

An application for the disposal of the printing machines found at No.99 Dzong Zai Li (崇義里) on September 17 (Vide I.R. 18/9/31) was made before the Second Branch, Kiangsu High Court on September 18 when the Court ordered the premises to be sealed.

SHANGHAI
C. & S
No. S. B. D. 2760.
Date 21. 9. 31.

September 19 1.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

I forward herewith a list of addresses found amongst the Communist literature seized at No. 561 Tien Foh Li, Range Road, on September 17, 1931.

Yours sincerely,

* Encl:- 1.

21/9.

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

J.C. Huston, Esq.,
American Consulate-General.

R. Sarly, Esq.,
French Police Headquarters.

21/9

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. D.2760

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2.

REPORT

Date Sept. 18, 1931

Subject (in full) List of addresses found amongst Communist literature seized at 561 Tien Foh Li, Range Road on September 17, 1931.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I.Everest.

I forward herewith a number of slips of paper bearing addresses of certain persons and organisations in Vladivostok, Habarovosk, Moscow, Berlin, Bois-Colombes, (Seine, France) and New York which were found during the course of a raid on premises No. 561 Tien Foh Li, Range Road, on September 17, 1931, when a quantity of communist literature was seized and a female named Dau Li Sz (陶朱氏) was arrested. (File D.2760.)

A typewritten list of the addresses translated into English is attached.

Attention is drawn to the paper bearing the address: Mr. T.H.Li, P.O. Box 72, Station D. New York, (marked No.13) on the reverse side of which are a number of figures which appear to be cipher.

B.S. Everest.
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A.R. 19/9

Lew 19/9.

Translation of a list of addresses found amongst Communistic literature seized at 561 Tien Foh Li, Range Road, on September 17, 1931.

1. U.S.S.R., Moscow.
16 Volhonka,
Kutk.
T. 1287.

---

2. U.S.S.R., Moscow.
16 Volhonka,
M.L.Sh. (KUTK)
Mr. Tsukareff (湘農)
Dutkin (郭)

---

3. Habarovsk,
24, Shevchenko str.
Comrade Anissimoff (收想他是通俄的朋利的)

---

4. Mr. Anissimoff,
"Rabochy Put" ("Labourer's Way")
Habarovsk, U.S.S.R.

---

5. Mr. Vassilieff
Kumacheff
No. 81, Labour Palace, Vladivostok.

---

6. Mr. Kommissaroff
Pekinskaya Str.
Soviet Party School for Chinese .
Vladivostok.

---

7. The Chinese Theatre, Vladivostok. Mr.(or Mrs.)Kerichenko.

---

8. Mr. Liau,
c/o Dombrovsky,
Grammstr., 18,
Berlin, No. 31.
Germany.

---

9. U.S.S.R.

Vladivostok,

Pekinskaya str., No. 17, Room 32,

Comrade Poletaeff.

---

10. U. S. S. R. Moscow, Vorontsovo Pole, 3, Comrade Starodub.

---

11. U. S. S. R. Moscow, Vorovsky str. 25, Comrade Kravchenko.

---

12. M. Tchen Chou Li,

93 Av. st. Germain,

Bois-Colombes (Seine),

France.

---

13. Mr. T. H. Li.

P.O. Box 72.
Station D.
New York N.Y.
U.S.A.

SECRET -- NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

MUNICIPAL POLICE (SPECIAL BRANCH) INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 18/9/31

1. Communist suspect arrested

Acting on the authority of a search warrant issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, the Municipal Police raided No.561 Tien Foh Li (天福里), Range Road, at 3.30 p.m. September 17. A quantity of communistic literature and deposit books of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank showing deposits totalling approximately $8,000 were seized. A female named Dau Li Sz (陶李氏), age 24, native of Wuchang, who was on the premises was taken into custody. She will be brought before the Second Branch, Kiangsu High Court on September 18 on a charge of being in possession of seditious literature.

It has been proved that this prisoner is the sweetheart of Li Ts-ying (李之英) alias Li Shao-san (李紹山), who was arrested by the Chinese Authorities on September 16 (Vide I.R. 17/9/31).

Acting on the authority of a search warrant issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, the Municipal Police raided the Hwa Lung Printing Works (華倫印刷所), No.99 Dzong Zee Li (鐘慈里), Haiming Road, at 3.50 p.m. Sept. 17. Apart from several proof sheets of a book bearing on political economy and class struggles, nothing of an incriminating nature was found. Li Ts-ying (李之英) who was arrested by the Chinese Authorities on September 16 is believed to be the owner of this printing works. An application will be made to the Court this morning for the disposal of the printing machines.

Fm.22 G.No.1
G. 50M-3-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

S. B. D. 2760.
18 - 9 - 31.
.....Division.
.....Police Station.

Crime Register No. [illegible]

.....19[illegible].

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:— [illegible]

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	[illegible] 27/9/31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	[illegible]

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.

[illegible]

Time and date of offence.

[illegible] 27/9/31.

Name, occupation and address of complainant.

[illegible]

Number of criminals with full individual description.

[illegible]

Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.

In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.

(a) Time and date body was discovered.
(b) Position, appearance and marks on body.
(c) Apparent cause of death.
(d) Motive if known.

Full Details of Method used in Committing offence

In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered. if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.

(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.
(f) Means used (tools etc.)
(g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc.
(h) Mode of transport and description.
(i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)

[illegible]

Fm. 22 G. No. 2
G. 50M -3-31.

F.I. . 2065.

CRIME DIARY NO. I. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

the writing desk of the front ground floor room and also underneath the bed of a middle ground floor room.

A female named Lau Ah Yin (劉亞英) who occupied those rooms was arrested. At the station she made a statement, copy of which herewith attached.

This female is the sweetheart of one Li Soo Ming (李子英) who was arrested at 11 p.m. on 16.9.51 in Chapoi by the Soong Wu Military Authorities for being a communist (See Intelli-

Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Value $
Arrests.	One.
Remarks. (Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).	gence Summary dated 17.9.51). This man gave his home address as 561 Shen Noh Li, Mange Road. He also admitted being the owner of the Ho Sang Printing Works (華昌印務) at No. 99 Dzong Sai Li, Haining Road. At 5.50 p.m. 17.9.51, the said party of police then raided this printing shop on the authority of a S.S.P. Court search warrant No. 5096. A search was made but no communistic type could be found, but a quantity of inflamatory papers were seized. No arrests were made. There are three printing machines, one cutting machine and a quantity of type found on the premises. Meantime the police are keeping a guard on the premises, pending application of the machines by the S.S.P. Court. The Wa Lung Printing Shop is at present in liquidation.

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary.

F. 22F
C. 90m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 8[illegible]. .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:-- 2. Nature of Offence:— Co[illegible]

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

[illegible] was duly charged with common and will appear before the [illegible] Court on Afternoon of 10.2.41, where the Court Military Authorities will make application for her extradition.

Jas. F. Onard.
...

J Knight C.S.I.
... /10.

Offrs i/c Special Branch
... .

S. 2.

Please complete file in due course
D.R. 18/9.

D.R.
18/9.
A.R.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Dau Li Su (陶李氏)
native of Woochang taken by me [signature]
at Honkew on the 17/3/31 and interpreted by

My name is Dau Li Su, married female, age 24, native of Woochang. I came to Shanghai with my husband one year ago and have resided at 56/ Tien Fah Li (天福里), Range Road for the last five months. Previous to that we resided in the Doong Jung Li (同仁里), Range Road, number unknown. My husband works in a paper hong but I do not know where it is situated. I did not know my husband (Li Shen San 李映山) was arrested in chapel on the 16/3/31. No friends ever visited us, and I had no knowledge of the communistic literature which has been found at our home. I know that a number of books were kept in under a bed but I did not know they were of a communistic nature.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3583.

2762.
24.10.31.

SHANGHAI, 23rd October 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19 October 1931, S.B.-D.2762, concerning a certain Amat Pakal and in connection therewith wish to state that no member of the staff has given "permission" for this man to be detained in the Police Station. From the very beginning this Consulate General wished to avoid determining the question of his nationality as no definite data were available to decide this issue and when the question of providing Pakal with quarters and food cropped up, he was simply asked whether he had any objection to staying in the Station to which he answered that he had none. He stayed there of his own free will and there existed no objections on the part of this Consulate General to this course, but to infer from this that "permission" was given would not be an altogether correct statement of the facts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

R.F.J.Martin,Esquire,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

D.2762.
19-10-31

October 19, 1.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3447 of October on the subject of the repatriation of a certain Amat Pakal.

I much regret that the correspondence emanating from this office should have given the erroneous impression that you had assumed jurisdiction over this individual. This impression was based on verbal permission given by a member of your staff for the temporary detention of Amat Pakal in the Police Station. The error is much regretted and the correct position has been duly noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

F. E. H. Groenman, Esq.,

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S.B. D.2762
Date 17.10.31
Section 2. Station.

REPORT

Date October 17, 1931.

Subject (in full) Amat Pakal.

Made by D.S. Moore. *Forwarded by* W.B.M. 21.

Re: the attached letter from the Netherlands Consul-General denying that he accepted jurisdiction over the above named native of Sumatra after he arrived in this city from Tientsin on September 21st 1931.

Amat Pakal was taken from the s.s. "Fau Sang" by D.S. Sansom and interviewed by Mr. Van den Berg on September 22nd. At this interview, Amat Pakal was interrogated by Mr. Van den Berg, at the conclusion of which Mr. Van den Berg informed D.S. Sansom that he would arrange for Amat Pakal to be sent to Sumatra by the first available steamer and that in the meantime he gave the Police the authority to keep Amat Pakal at a Police Station and requesting the Police to make arrangements for Amat Pakal's clothing to be washed. The authority to keep Amat Pakal at a Police Station until the ship sailed was verbal, but by virtue of the instructions issued by Mr. Van den Berg, D.S. Sansom gained the impression that the Netherlands Authorities were accepting jurisdiction over the man concerned and included these words in his report of September 22nd 1931.

W.B. Moore
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Information

W. Eyéns
O. i/c Sp. Br.
17:10:31

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

B. D. 2762.
15 - 10 - 31.

No. 3447. SHANGHAI, 14th October 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that from correspondence submitted by the Netherlands Consulate at Tientsin concerning the repatriation of a certain Amat Pakal alias Doela Sanin, it appears that the Shanghai Municipal Council are under the impression that I assumed jurisdiction over this person. In connection therewith I desire to make it clear that from the very beginning I have refused to do so and that my interest in this man only confined itself to an inquiry with the local management of the Java China Japan Line as to whether they could take this man on board of one their steamers and bring him nearer home. This they were prepared to do and there is no question of my having ever ordered Amat Pakal to be repatriated. He left voluntarily at my suggestion. As you will see from the copy of the letter of Mr. Isemonger to Mr. Snyers, which is enclosed herewith, the British Municipal Council at Tientsin would be glad to receive back the full amount of the expenses incurred there on this man's account.

The Netherlands Benevolent Society at Shanghai was prepared to contribute, on the understanding that this would not prejudice the man's nationality, a sum of $ 20.--, which were remitted by me to Tientsin, to reimburse those private persons who assisted Amat Pakal and I will ask them whether on the same understanding, they are willing also to make good the additional $ 17.60.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

R. M. J. Martin, Esquire,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

COPIE

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Police Department.

Council Offices.

Tientsin, 7th October 1931.

Monsieur Snyers,

I forward for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from the Commissioner of Police, Shanghai, regarding the man Amat Pakal. I do not know whether the Netherlands Consular Authorities at Shanghai will be prepared to reimburse expenses incurred here on this man's account, nor do I particularly press that payment should be made, but in case you consider that we can fairly claim repayment the following is an account of expenditure.

Food from 4th August to 18th September at 30 cents a day	$ 13.80
Railway Fare to Tangku with escort	3.80
Steamer Fare to Shanghai	10.00
Subsistence Money	10.00
Total:	$ 37.60

Of this you have already personnally contributed ten dollars.

Yours Sincerely,

(signed) F. Isemonger.

Monsieur T. Snyers,
Belgian Consulate General,
TIENTSIN.

& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2761.
Date 26.9.31.

September 25 31.

My dear Isemonger,

With reference to your letter of September 17, 1931, Amat Pakal arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. "Fau Sang" on September 21, and was in accordance with an order made by the Netherlands Consular Authorities here repatriated to Sumatra by the s.s. "Tjisadane" which sailed on September 24.

Amat Pakal, who appears to be mentally deranged, when interviewed by the Shanghai Municipal Police, gave his name as Doela Sanin, age 40. He added that he was a native of Atje, Poloe Lombo, Sumatra and that he had been in Tientsin for the past nine months. Of the $10.00 which you gave him, he spent $2 in Shanghai and the remaining $8.00 was handed over to the Captain of the s.s. "Tjisadane" for safe keeping.

Yours sincerely,

(for) R.M.J. Martin

F. Isemonger, Esq., C.I.E.,
Chief of Police,
British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.

JPG

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D.2762
Date 24.9.31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2. ~~Station.~~

Date Sept. 24, 1931

Subject (in full) Amat Pakal.

Made by D.S. Moore. *Forwarded by* J.B.Kerr S/I

The above named individual was removed from Central Station on the morning Sept.24,1931 and escorted to s.s."Tjisadane" for repatriation to Sumatra. During his sojourn at Central Station he expended $2 of the $10 given him in Tientsin and the remaining $8 were handed over to the Captain of s.s. "Tjisadane" whose receipt for same is attached.

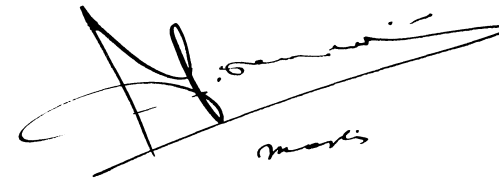
W.B. Moore
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

24:9:31

Received from Police Dep.

the sum of eight dollars



marks

" Eight dollars "

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
D. 2962
Date 22 9 31

File No. D 2962

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Section 2, S.B. ~~Station~~

Date Sept. 22, 1931.

Subject (in full) AMAT PAKAL

Made by D. S. Sansom. *Forwarded by* DBKu S1.

The above named person, the subject of the attached correspondence, arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin on the 21-9-31 on the S.S. Fau Sang, Jardine Matheson & Co.

Interrogated by the undersigned, he gave his name as Doela Sanin, age 40, native of Atje, Poloe Lombo, Sumatra. He also states that he has been in Tientsin for the past 9 months, but he is unable to give any particulars of his arrival there. Further questioning is useless as it is evident that he is suffering from a mental derangement.

The Netherlands Consul interviewed him on the 22.10.31, and, accepting jurisdiction, will arrange to repatriate him to Sumatra as soon as possible. In the meantime he is being detained at Central Station.

The sum of $10.00, the property of the above named, was handed to the undersigned by the Captain of the "Fau Sang" and has been deposited at Central Station.

H Sansom.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Please report again when he has been repatriated.

D.S. Moore

Mr. Van den Berg might assist.

DBK 22/9.

JMG. 22:9:31.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BRITMUPAL"

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

S. B. D. 2762.
21-9-31.

Council Offices,
Tientsin.

17th. September, 1931.

My dear Martin

I enclose a copy of a note written to the Agent of Messrs. Jardine & Co. regarding a Malay, or native of Sumatra who has been left behind by some steamer in Tientsin, and who is destitute. I am sending him down to Shanghai in the hope that he will be able to find a fellow country man and assistance to get to his own country.

Can you help in the matter or get the Dutch Consular authorities to do anything to assist.

The man has been given ten dollars to help him while in Shanghai.

Yours Sincerely,

F. Iseunger.

Major R. Martin
Commissioner of Police
Shanghai.

Y

C O P Y.

16th. September, 1931.

Dear

On the 4th August a man, who apparently is either Malay or a native of Sumatra was found in a destitute condition on the Bund, and was brought into the Police Station. After some time it was found that he understood a little Dutch, and his name was ascertained to be Amat Pakal. He claimed to be a resident of Madal, Sumatra and it was presumed that he was a Dutch subject. The Consul for the Netherlands was therefore asked to make arrangements to send him back to his home. After the lapse of some weeks the Consul decided that it was impossible to prove the man's nationality and he was therefore unable to undertake the responsibility of repatriating him. Application was then made to the British Consul who expressed his inability to do anything. The only course remaining is to send the man to the Chinese authorities with a request that they should assist him. As this is unlikely to be productive of any result I write to ask you whether you will allow the man to travel on one of your Steamers as a deck passenger to Shanghai where he is more likely to meet a fellow countryman and to receive assistance than in Tientsin. Mr. Snyers, who is acting as Consul for the Netherlands has agreed to join me in paying for his passage and for his food, and to provide him with

a little money.

I should be grateful if you can assist me in this case. The man apparently came here as a stoker on a steamer and was either dumped ashore or missed his steamer by some mishop. Being unable to speak any language but his own and a little Dutch he is incapable of helping himself.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. Taylor Esquire,

Agent Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

Tientsin.

D-2764

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 2764
Date 16/5/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date May 10, 1935.

Subject The Local Japanese Consular olice requests Information regarding Hans Sletten Peters.

Made by D.S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* B.B. Emerst. D.C.

The local Japanese Consular olice requests the unicipal olice to make investigation and furnish them some information regarding the occupation, ideas, associates and movements of an individual named Hans Sletten Peters, age 41, suspected Comintern agent, who is at present residing in Tokyo, Japan.

He claimed to have arrived in Shanghai from New York in 1924. He obtained employment with the Tobacco Producing Co. (?) as a cashier, but left for Ja an in 1925. In 1926 he joined the Shanghai Minicipal Police. He was dismissed from the force in 1927 and proceeded to Manila. In 1930 he was employed by the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., 993 Bubbling Well Road. In 1933 he was employed by the Cosmos Paper Co., Hamilton House, as a sales-man. He left for Japan in May 1933 and has since been residing in Tokyo.

N. Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

$2, Please let Japanese Consular Police see this file confidentially.
D.S. Kamashita
B.B.E. 12/5/35.

Shown to Japanese Consular Police on 15/5/35.
M.A.

File
S.B.
18 MAY 1935

S. B. REGISTRY.
11 MAY 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & I. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2989
20. 1. 32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 1 1 32

GERMAN SENTENCED TO GAOL TERM

Instigator Of Theft Of Famine Wheat From America

Heinz Peters, alleged German instigator of the recent theft of more than $6,000 worth of wheat forming part of a shipment from America to relieve the famine in the Yangtze, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the 1st Special District Court yesterday when he appeared on remand on a charge of stealing the wheat.

Accused was alleged at the trial to be the brains of a foreign organization which was responsible for the unloading of the wheat from a lighter into motor trucks which transported it to a godown which he rented in the Hongkew District.

Hickey, an associate of Peters and an employee of a transportation company which had charge of the unloading of the wheat, last week was convicted by Judge Milton D. Purdy, in the U.S. Court for China, of embezzling the wheat and was sentenced to serve a year and a day's imprisonment in the McNeill Island Pententiary in Washington.

It was stated at the trial of Peters that the affair was exposed during a conversation between an employee of a truck company from whom Peters hired the trucks and a man from the express company in charge of the unloading of the wheat.

File HPS

See also Hongkew Crime Register No. 2900
Sec'l B.D. 303 and
D. 276

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1932

REGISTRY
4989
15. 1. 32.

THEFT OF FLOOD RELIEF WHEAT

Court Reserves Judgment in Case Against German

Judgment was reserved until next Monday in the case against H. Peters, German, who was charged in the Shanghai Special District Court with theft, on December 7 last, of 746 bags of American wheat shipped to China for the relief of flood sufferers.

The hearing of the case, which occupied many sessions of the Court, was resumed yesterday morning when Mr. T. Y. Chang, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, told the Court that an American, who implicated the accused as the brain of an organisation responsible for the theft, had been sentenced by the American consular authorities for his part in the offence and that a Chinese laodah alleged to have been paid $70 by accused to "hush up" the story regarding the transportation of the stolen wheat was in Court as a witness.

The laodah, who gave his name as Sze Foh-keng, was then questioned and he stated he worked on a steamer belonging to a local foreign transport company. On the night of December 7 last, witness stated, he was told by Hickey, then in charge of all vessels of the transport company, to move a lighter to the Lay Road Jetty for repairs. Witness denied having received any money from accused and stated he had never seen the latter before.

In answer to the Judge, the accused said he gave $70 to Hickey and not to the laodah because Hickey told him he was in need of money.

Counsel for the accused then called E. Schuster, German, as a witness for defence, it being stated that accused was formerly a salesman in witness' firm. The witness, however, was not questioned by the Court when he admitted knowing nothing about the case.

S2, Please see and pass to Reg
W file.
Reg file
SBS. 15/

& S. REGISTRY
S. D. D. 2989

MISSING RELIEF WHEAT

German Charged Before District Court

AMERICAN ALLEGED TO BE INVOLVED

G. Peters, German, against whom a writ of detention was issued by the Special District Court on December 12 on the suspicion of pilfering over $3,000 worth of American wheat for flood relief purpose which arrived in Shanghai on December 7, was charged before Judge Sun in this regard yesterday morning, the police having completed their inquiries in the case and it being alleged that sufficient evidence had been gathered against the accused.

Prosecuting, Mr. T. Y. Chang, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that, during the period of accused's detention, the police visited a transport company at 8 Yuen Ming Yuen Road where it was learned that accused hired trucks from that firm to transport a quantity of wheat from the Lay Road jetty to a godown in the Hongkew District on December 7 when the theft was committed. An American concerned in the affair had also implicated accused, counsel stated.

Accused Surrendered

Det.-Inspr. Knight stated that Mr. Hunt, of the transport company in charge of the distribution of the American wheat among the flooded areas, reported the disappearance of over $3,000 worth of wheat to the police on December 12. The trucks used to transport the stolen cereal were found to have been hired at 8 Yuen Ming Yuen Road and the wheat was removed from the Lay Road jetty under the instructions of Deitz, a German citizen. Deitz surrendered to the police on December 12 and stated he had been engaged to do this by the accused. The latter, who also surrendered himself, admitted at the police station that he had instructed Deitz to remove the wheat, but he implicated a Chinese by the name of Loh Ping whose whereabouts he refused to reveal.

Questioned by the Court, accused denied having conspired with an American in planning the theft and stated he could produce several foreign witnesses to testify in regard to his innocence. He stated he had known the American for about two years and that about two or three weeks ago, he went to his house where they conversed in the presence of several foreigners. He had never had a chance of speaking to him alone, accused stated. The American, accused added, asked him to join a wheat business and it was arranged to divide the profits from the business among himself, and the other two. On December 5, accused stated he was instructed by the American to hire lighters for use two days afterwards in connection with the wheat transportation.

The Court remanded the case until Thursday morning when it is expected that the American, who is alleged to be concerned in the theft, will be able to testify in the Court.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2989
16. 12. 37

German Held On Suspicion Of Pilfering Flood Wheat

946 Bags Of American Cereal Alleged To Have Been Cleverly Removed By Truck; U.S. District Attorney Starts Probe

Settlement police are at present holding a German named G. Peters in connection with the disappearance of 946 bags of flood relief wheat from the United States, valued at over $3,000, which arrived here December 7. Other foreigners are believed to have been concerned in the disappearance of the wheat which is said to have been disposed of in the course of a well-planned scheme. Police have already recovered the stolen cargo, but continue their search for the alleged accomplices.

The wheat was unloaded on December 7, from a steamer on the Whangpoo into a lighter which drew up alongside the Lay Road Jetty. From there it was transported by truck to a godown at 23 Futuh Road, in the Hongkew District where subsequently it was discovered by the police.

The matter-of-fact way and thoroughness with which the theft was carried out completely disarmed the suspicions of those on board. The shortage later was discovered by a local transportation company which had been entrusted with the task of distributing the wheat among the various areas along the Yangtze affected by the flood.

Surrenders To Police

Meagre details of the pilferage came to light before Judge Sun in the First Special District court yesterday when Mr. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate successfully applied for a detention order against G. Peters, an alleged German, living at 467 Rue Lafayette, who surrendered himself to the Hongkew police on Friday. Peters will be held by the police pending a complete investigation as to the part he is alleged to have played in the theft and will be charged if there was enough evidence against him.

Peters declared that he bought the wheat from an American supervisor of the transportation company in charge of its distribution. He said that no definite terms were agreed upon, but that it was arranged that he should take delivery of the wheat from the vessel. He asserted that he had been duped and had not the slightest reason for suspecting that the wheat did not belong to the seller.

The American, it was ascertained, was interrogated a few days ago by Dr. Geo. Sellett, U.S. District Attorney, who started investigations into the case.

"Without Country"

"I am a man without a country" Peters stated, when asked to give his nationality to the court. He was described by the police as a German and told the court that he travelled a lot.

He went on to state that he had asked a man named Dietz to attend to the unloading of the wheat from the steamer. Dietz, it was sated, also called at the Hongkew station on Friday and explained that the unloading was carried out by an express company at his request, and upon instructions which he received from Peters. He was not detained by the police.

Questioned by Judge Sun, Peters said that the price which he was to pay for the wheat was left over for consideration at a later date between himself and the seller

Mr. Chang then asked the court to make an order for the return of the wheat to the transportation company so that its distribution among the famine-stricken people may not be delayed. This was granted.

Form No. 2
G. 21,5[illegible]-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]

Section [illegible] Station,

B. D. 2764

Date October 12, 1931.

13 - 10 - 31

Subject (in full) Alleged suspicious activities of H.F. Peters, K. Fracke and H. Dietz.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.B. Rus. A.1.

With reference to the attached report of September 21, 1931, forwarding a statement made by Mrs.M. Christensen, on the subject of the above individuals, diligent enquiries have been made regarding the antecedents and present activities of these persons with the following results:-

1) H.F. Peters, German, born 1894 in Listeln, Westphalia, Germany, arrived in Shanghai from Japan during the early part of 1926. He comes of a respectable family, and received a good education. He speaks several European languages including English, French, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish fluently. On October 1,1926 he was engaged by the Shanghai Municipal Police and was appointed constable No.47 on probation. This position he retained until February 15, 1927, when he was obliged to resign, as it had become known that prior to coming to Shanghai he had incurred certain debts in Japan, which he failed to pay, and that he was suspected of being a rather shady character.

For the greater part of the time, after leaving the Police, Peters has been residing in Shanghai. He has been unable to secure permanent employment and only could obtain work of a temporary nature with certain local firms. Occasionally he was compelled to apply to the local German Benevolent Association for help. Through the medium of this society he recently obtained his present position with the Cosmos Paper Co. No.33 Kiangsi Road.

Peters, in addition to being registered with the German Consulate, also holds Chinese passport No. 1587, which was issued to him by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on July 4, 1931. In this document he is described as being a person " without nationality ". It is reported that he poses as an American. His movements during the two past years are as follows:- Resided

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

(2) Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

at No.71 Bubbling Well Road from 10/12/30 to 30/12/30, when he removed to No.59 Avenue Road. On January 2, 1931 he went to Hongkong and returned to Shanghai on May 1, 1931. He continued to live at No.59 Avenue Road until August 1, 1931 when he removed to No.18 Carter Road. On or about September 10 he went to live at No.27 MacGregor Road.

It has been ascertained that the majority of the local Germen residents do not regard Peters as being a respectable person.

2) Dr.K.P. Fracke, German, engineer by profession, married, is reported to have first visited Shanghai for a very short period about three years ago after which he left for **North China.** In the Hong list of 1929, he is mentioned as being the representative of Ulf-Hansen & Co., Tsinanfu. He returned to Shanghai from Tientsin on December 12, 1930, and took up residence at No.12 Medhurst Road. On March 15, 1931 he removed to No.27 MacGregor Road, his present address. He took over this house from Mr.A.E. Knibb, British, of the Shanghai Power Company, during the latter's absence on long leave. Mr. Knibb's motor car, No.8837, is also being used by Fracke. For some time prior to September 1931, Fracke was employed with the Pacific Foundry Co.,15 Peking Road. He is reported to be unemployed and is at present engaged on an invention concerning the manufacture of motor cars for which he hopes to take out a patent in the U.S.A.

Fracke is not registered at the local German Consulate, but is known to the consular staff by name. He is believed to be a relative of Mr. Harms-Emden, of Sulzer Brothers, No.4 Avenue Edward VII.

On September 19, 1931, Fracke left Shanghai for Dairen by the s.s. "Hoten Maru".

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No._____

Station,

REPORT

(3) Date _____ 19

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ *Forwarded by* _____

3) Hans Dietz, German, is believed to be an ex-officer of the German Army, who was taken prisoner by the Russian forces during the Great War and was interned in a camp in Siberia. Following the conclusion of hostilities he proceeded to Harbin. Here he remained until June 1931, when he went to Shanghai. In Shanghai he put up at No.18 Carter Road until about September 10, when he went to live with Fracke at No.27 MacGregor Road. He claims to be a merchant by profession but is at present unemployed.

Very little information is known locally regarding his antecedents. It is reported that while in Harbin he was connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway and was canvassing advertisements for a periodical published by the Economic Bureau of this concern. He came to Shanghai with the original intention of travelling to the U.S.A. but owing to the unfavourable economic conditions prevailing in that country, decided to remain here. In Shanghai he continued to canvass for advertisements for the Chinese Eastern Railway but, as he does not speak English he employed Peters to assist him. Dietz reads and writes Russian well. He is not registered at the German Consulate and his name is unknown to the consular staff.

In connection with this matter Mrs.Christensen was confidentially interviewed by the undersigned with a view to obtaining more information regarding the alleged intention of Dietz to establish a firm in Shanghai under the name of Dietz & Co., with branches at Manila and Hongkong, to deal in goods imported from the U.S.S.R., but she had little to add to her original statement. It would therefore appear that the whole scheme is still under consideration and that the main difficulty is the raising of the

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

(4)

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

sum of $35,000 to $40,000 necessary to start the business. Peters is practically penniless and it is rumored that neither Fracke nor Dietz have any financial standing: Dietz hopes to raise part of the money by selling certain horses he alleges to own in Harbin, while Fracke expects to realise money by the sale of his invention. According to Mrs. Christensen, efforts have been made by them to interest certain Chinese in the scheme but without success.

Regarding Mrs. Christensen's suspicions of there being something in the nature of communistic activity behind the scheme, they seem to be very vague and are based chiefly on the fact that she once found (at 18 Carter Road) the three men reading a leaflet which, she believes, had something to do with communism and which she was not allowed to see on the pretext that "she would not understand it". This and the general atmosphere of secrecy surrounding the whole business, quite unnecessary from her point of view, led her to suspect the bona fides of the business.

Should Dietz and his friends succeed in establishing the proposed business in conjunction with the Centrosojus, there will be every reason to suspect them of being engaged in activities which have very little to do with commerce, but as the matter stands at the present time there is no evidence to this effect.

Any further information obtained on this subject will be submitted.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File gpl 13:10:'31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 22:9: 193 1

To S2,

For further investigation and report please.

D. I. Ross,

File on C. J. Christenson, Manila suspect, attached.

23/9

A.S. Prokofiev.

DBR, 24/9.

Form No. 2
Gr 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station, Date Sept. 21st, 19 31

REPORT

Station Ref. File No. 43.

S. B. D. 2764.

Date 22-9-31.

Subject (in full) Statement made by Mrs. M. Christensen.

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson. Forwarded by D.S.I. Widdowson.

Sir,

On the 20- -31, a lady named Mrs. M. Christensen was brought to this Station regarding enquiries into a theft. She admitted removing the stolen articles, but complainant a Mr. Hans Dietz, German of No. 1d, Carter Road, refused to charge, and as the circumstances were of an unusual nature the lady was released. See F.I.R. B'Well 849/31.

Whilst in custody, the lady gave us a quantity of information, which we believe may be of interest to the Special Branch.

She is of British birth, age 43 years, maiden name Millic living at either, Dallas, Flat No. 2, No. 6 Ferry Road, occupied by a Missionary, or at No. 7 Yang Terrace. Before the War, she married an Austrian named Czay, who died whilst interned in India. She then married one named Christensen, Danish, in India, and he later also died. She came to Shanghai in December 1929, and has subsequently passed as the wife of a man named Peters, German, who it is understood, was dismissed from the S.M.P. in 1926.

She resided with Peters at No. 1 Carter Road when the theft mentioned in B'Well F.I.R. 849/31 took place. A son aged 14, is in custody of a Mr. Smith, of No. 7 Yang Terrace, being supported by the Local Masonic Charity Fund. During interrogation, Mrs Christensen stated that her reason for removing the property of Mr. Hans Dietz, the complainant, was, that Dietz is trying to ruin Peters by involving him in a business which she believes to be shady. Peters is now employed by the Cosmos Paper Co. No. 33, Kiangse Road, and is said to be doing fairly well.

Dietz came to Shanghai from Harbin some 3 months ago. Informant states that he had a stable there, which he sold, and had to leave in a hurry. At that time PETERS was unemployed and Dietz

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. ____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Bubbling Well Station,

REPORT(Sheet No. 2)

Date Sept. 21st, 1931.

Subject (in full) Statement made by Mrs. L. Christensen.

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson. *Forwarded by*

Cont.

gave Peters odd jobs to do, canvassing advertisements for the Chinese Eastern Rly, "and other business connected with the Central Soviet in Mukden". After Peters had obtained his present position through the German Benevolent Association, and became independent, Dietz again interested him in a Central Soviet Agency. It was tentatively agreed that an agency was to be inaugurated in Hongkong Manilla and Shanghai, and Mrs Christensen being of British birth, and having connections in Hongkong, was to go there with Peters. Another friend of Dietz, Dr. Fracke, German, engineer, of No. 27 MacGregor Road, is also largely interested in this project. It is believed that he is already connected with the Centrosojus, No. 2 Peking Road. A Mr. Rover, former local representative of the Tass, U.S.S.R. Telegraph Agency is also interested to a large extent.

These and other unknown Russians, believed to be of similar character, had many meetings together at No. 13 Carter Road. As much of the conversation was in German, which Mrs. Christensen understands, she overheard things which caused her to believe that the proposed Agency would have other motives than mere commerce.

She tried to dissuade Peters from engaging in the scheme, and spoke to his manager, a Mr Schuster, asking him to aid her and persuade Peters to remain at his job, which he has done so far.

Informant's suspicious were strengthened against Dietz when she saw in his room, letter paper headed, "Deeds and Co." Lieds and Co" as well as "Dietz and Co." although he has no tangible occupation.

Failing to dissuade Peters, and being now unable to obtain money from him to support her, informant left him, on the 15-9-31, having removed Dietz's property on the 5/6-9-31. On about the same date, Peters and Dietz also removed to No. 27 MacGregor Road, and are

Form No. 2
C. 21,500-1-31

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Bubbling Well Station,

REPORT (Sheet No. 3)

Date Sept. 21st, 1931.

Subject (in full) _____

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson Forwarded by

Cont.

living now with Dr. Fracke and others, at that address, where it is understood, meetings still take place. Dietz is a former German Army Officer, who was captured in 1915 by the Russian Army and interned for 5 years in Siberia. He subsequently was employed in the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Harbin and was then connected with the C.E.R. at Harbin. Subsequently he was transferred to Mukden and believed to have been connected with the Centrosojus there, and may have come to Shanghai on a Special mission. The above is supplemented by items obtained from Dietz by D.S. Maklaevsky, who conversed with Peters and he, after being instructed to obtain all possible information. The original statement of Mrs. Christensen is attached, and I beg to suggest that it be forwarded to the Special Branch together with a copy of this report.

D.S. Maklaevsky is likely to meet Dietz again and will obtain further particulars of possible.

A. Widdowson.
D.S.I.

On the 5th Inst at about 12 Midnight I removed property (which is now in the hands of the police authorities) from Mr Hans Beetz room adjoining my room at No 18 Carter Road. My reason for having done this was, in the first instance from motives of revenge & because I was mad with anger to think that Mr Peters to who has been fairly Steady & Good to me should now be influenced by Mr Beetz & join him every night, practically, & come back all times of the night & morning & never seemed to have any Money, though I knew from an interview I had with him

Wm. M. Shuster of the Cosmos Paper Co.
he had drawn beside his Salary $100 on
an occasion of $50 ~~on two occ~~. Twice.
and when I asked him for some money
& pay part of [illegible]. —— he says
he had no money & another occasion
when I wanted 50 Cents to pay a hackman
he says he had no money to take — then
went to Dietz from & got a Dollar
from him so me. — Well when I
found it was impossible to get any
money & I was being pressed to pay-
ment, in desperation I took the ~~Dollar~~
his property & pawned it — Raised the
necessary money by that means. because
I was expecting money from my people
& I intended eventually to keep the
property out again & returning it —
to Mr Dietz! Mr Dietz Came to-

Shanghai looking for somebody who wants help him in his business & Mr. Peters at the time being without a job and knowing English, was introduced to Dicks by a mutual friend & went round with him to the different business places in Shanghai trying to get advertisements for the Chinese Eastern Ry: & other business connected with the Central Soviet in Muckden, for which Mr Dicks paid Peters $ 50/-. Just about that time Mr Peters who had been out of a job for a very long period & was obliged to get help from the German Benevolent Society to pay for board & lodging, secured a job, through this same Society, with the Cosmos Paper Co: on $200 a month plus Commission & Travelling Expenses & he promised me that he would pay all our debts & be able to get along alright — when one day I overheard Mr Dicks talking with Peters & Struniff —

I'd bn interested in this Soviet Concern &
later Peters told me that he was going to give
up his job & join Dietz & that I should go
along with them to Hongkong — I tried
to dissuade Mr Peters from taking this step
& later I tried Brask ~~Dietz~~ enlist — Mr
Dietz sympathy & begged of him to leave
Peters alone — but after that they —
feeling that I was not in sympathy
with Dietz's scheme — ceased to talk
business in my presence.

Later Dr Fracke was brought into
the scheme — and they spend all their
time together planning & figuring out this
proposed business. — Raising money
from Chinese or on the sale of Dietz
horses in Harbin to secure the Central
Soviet Agency for Hongkong, Manilla &
Shanghai. Dr Fracke & Mr Dietz are
both without jobs. Mr Dietz Russian
wife & family is in Harbin. Dr Fracke

also has a family in Switzerland & neither of them has any money and the whole three of them are very heavily in debt. Mr. Dietz had to leave Habana more or less secretly because he owed money to various people & after coming here liquidated his Stables business there (Race horses)

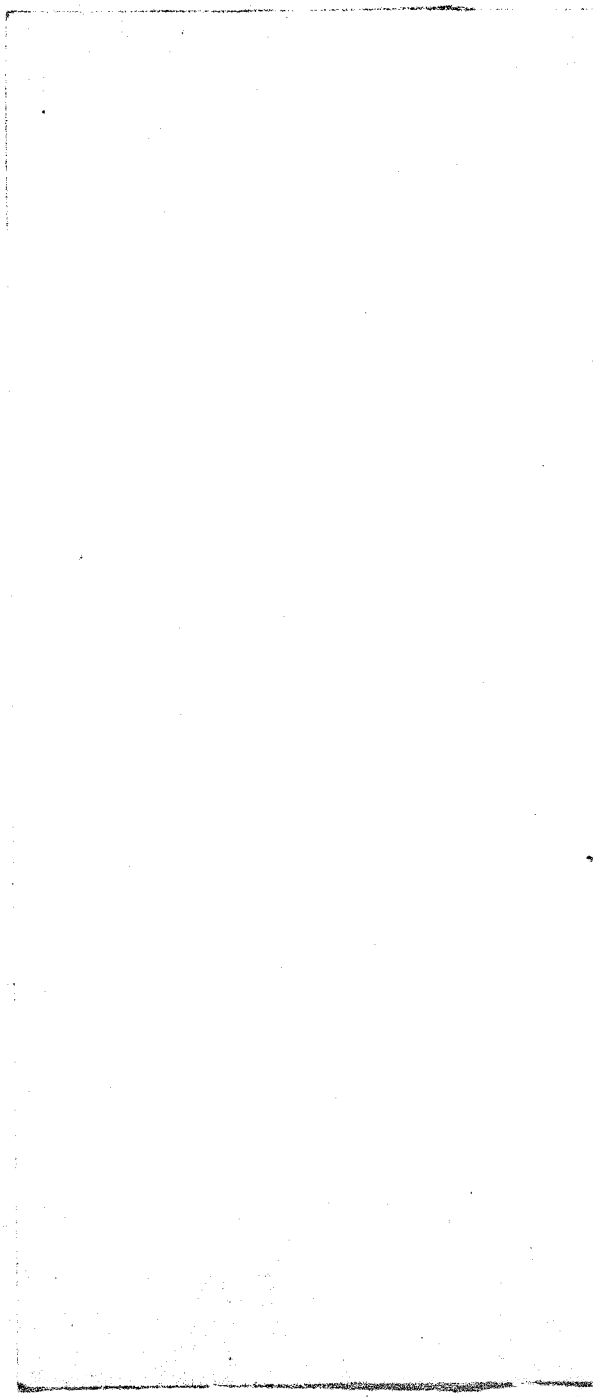
My reason for being so much against Mr. Peters going into this business, is because I have felt from the very beginning that there is something more in this than merely the Trade of Soviet goods & I tried to keep Mr. Peters from getting mixed up in any thing that might eventually lead him into serious trouble with the police. There was another man staying at No 18 Carter Road who also had some connection with the Central Soviet & Mr. Dietz & he used to spend many hours sitting in the garden & talking together so I felt that there was something wrong.

Mr. Peters though a good man himself

to boy easily led by others & I tried to save him
when I said I would'nt go to Hong Kong
& work for them they turned completely against
me & kept me out of their confidence.
About a year or more ago Mr Peters he & I had
very friendly visits a Man — German —
American Citizen — by the name of Charles Crouch
who is well known to the Police in connexion
with fire arms & ammn. also trying to
influence Mr Peters & get him to join him —
Shortly he disappeared from his boarding
house — Taking away some of Peters property
& we haven't heard of him since.
Mr Dietz appears to be a good man —
& apart from trying to take my husband
away from a good job I have nothing against
him — but I feel that — he is using Mr
Mr Peters as he is well known & has very good
connexions & belongs to a very good family — to-
suit his own ends make a tool of him
& Peters could see through it. —

Another fact that struck me as strange
was that — though Peter wanted me to
come to Hong Kong & said I could help them
in their business, Mr Dietz spoke to me
privately & advised me to stay out &
not to join them for my own good!
Mr Dietz came to Shanghai
without anything except a couple of
hundred $ which he borrowed before he
left Harbin — but now he seems to be
in very good circumstances — though the
business he originally came about was
not a success. 'biz' — Central Eastern Ry
advertising. He has done no other business
since, except trying to raise money for his
Soviet Schemes.

I have seen some of
Mr Dietz letters lately & found that he has
been doing business at various times under
the name of "Deeds & Co" "Sieds & Co"
& "Dietz & Co." He has, I understand



formerly connected with a Russian Bank in Harbin & it was because of this connection that he got this Central Soviet Agency & as soon as he can raise enough Capital — Mr. Dr. Fracke & Mr. Peters are going ~~to~~ to Harbin in Sept. on this Scheme. Mr Peters representing the Agency at Hongkong Mr. Fracke at Manilla & Mr. Dietz at Singkeden the name of the firm is C. Dietz & Co.

H. Christensen

2nd September 1931.

6 Terry Rd. Flat 2.

C/o Miss M. Soone

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D 303
Foreign Section Station,
Date 18.7.29

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2764
Date 1 1 5 12

Subject (in full) Heinz F. Peters, alias Von Stretten.

Made by D. I. Robertson. *Forwarded by* Jhr Robertson C.D.I.

D. 2989

Heinz F. Peters, a German citizen, is described as the son of a former Captain in the German Army named Von Stretten who left Germany many years ago for South Brazil where he died. Mrs. Von Stretten remained in Germany where she married a man named Peters whose surname Heinz F. Peters adopted by affidavit in New-York. In April 1925 H. F. Peters, who then described himself as a seaman, was issued with a passport at the local German Consulate for a trip to the United States, but apprantly did not leave Shanghai as he was employed from April to December of the said year by the Tobacco Products Corporation (China) 1, Foochow Road who describe his services as satisfactory. Early in 1926 Peters left Shanghai for Yokohama where he was employed by the Ford Motor Co., until the beginning of August 1926 when he left of his own accord after a quarrel with another employee. His moral behaviour in Yokohama was not all that could be desired and after living at the Club Hotel Limited in that city he absconded without settling his bills. He also contracted other debts in Japan and was arrested by the Moji Police but later released as the complaint was entirely civil and Peters had no funds to meet his obligations. In the middle of Setember 1926 Peters arrived in Shanghai and resided in a boarding house at 118 Range Road. Owing to his proficient knowledge of the English, Swedish, German and French language Peters was appointed Constable on probation in the Shanghai Municipal Police on October 1, 1926 and resigned on February 15, 1927. In his letter of application he stated that he had been employed by different concerns in New-York, Montreal, Stockholm, Antwerp, Germany and Shanghai and gave as reference the names of several firms in these cities. Peters is said to be married to an American citizen who is now reported to be in the United States.

√

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-23

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19 .

Subject (in full).....

(2)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

With reference to that part of the enquiry relative to Peters having been in business at 12 Yangtszepoo Road investigations show the said address to be a dwelling house at which he has never resided, nor has it beeen ppssible to locate Mrs. E.E. Fox and two sons.

H. Robertson
D. I.

In consequence of further information regarding Peters being to hand I beg to substitute the above report for that forwarded by D. S. O'Neill on July 15.

A.R.

Copy to Col Hallam for reference his latest Secret No. 18/4

18/7 Kcy

See also S.B.D. 2/6/21 re Hi-Hotels.

File No. O.203.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes — Foreign Section (Political Branch).

July 15, 1929.

H. F. Peters.

Sir;

Although exhaustive enquiries have been made, no trace of Peters can be found. Peters's statement that he was formerly employed at 12 Yangtsepoo Road appears to be a fabrication, as this address is a dwelling house and according to the house-agents, no one by the name of Peters has ever resided there.

It will be recalled that efforts were made to trace this individual in 1923 but without success, so that it appears likely that when in Shanghai, he uses some other name.

YB

Reply on file, Lea

D. S.

With reference to Col. Hallands second letter of July 11, on the above subject I regret that inquiries were delayed owing to the temporary transfer of two of the staff of the Foreign Section

H. Robertson
D.I.

A/ D. C. I.

C. D. I. Robertson
Foreign Section

Please see Col. Hallands letter and enclosure of July 15 and report again.

DCI 17/7/29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
I. O. D. 303.
Date 19. 3. 29.

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

15th. July, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter dated the 11th. of July, 1929, I send you herewith a copy of the statement made by H.F.Peters to the Police Authorities in India.

Yours sincerely,

G.H.M. Halland

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

A.C. (Sol)
Enquire as soon as possible please
17/7.

Copy of Statement of H. F. Peters

------oOo------

I was born at Disteln, Germany, in 1894. My father's name is H.F.Vonstitten and my mother's name is Anna Ne' Sasse Vonstitten. My father was a captain in a German Army for some time. He left the Army and went to South America where he was doing some Banking business. He died in 1913. I was a student at the Munster University, Germany, till 1912. I went to Buenos Aires where I was working in some offices as a clerk. In 1913 I moved to the United States of America and was employed as an office clerk. In 1916, I married an American girl at New York. In 1917, I was sent out from H.B.Asmussen (Incorporated) where I was working as a clerk. I went to Sweden as a Seaman on board of a ship the name of which I do not recollect. I was there till 1919 as a foreign correspondent in a Chemical Corporation which has since been wound up. I went back to New York and was employed in some firm. In 1921, I got a divorce from my wife. In 1922, I took out American papers and went to Shanghai Office of the Tobacco Products Corporation and stopped there till 1925. When my contract closed in 1925, I went to the United States. When I was on my way back to Shanghai, I got employment in the Ford Motor Company, Yokohama, where I remained for two years and married a German lady. She is now at Shanghai. I then joined the General Motors and was sent to Shanghai. During the Civil War there, I enlisted in Shanghai Municipal Police Force. Eight months after, I went back to the General Motors who sent me to Manilla, Philippine Islands. On receipt of information of my mother's death in Germany, I left for the United States to take a boat to Germany. About the end of 1928 I applied again for a certificate from the Court of Hudson County, New Jersey, to declare myself an American. Before any order was passed, I left for Germany. I then travelled on the Continent visiting Holland, Belgium and Italy. In February last, I went to Port Said and signed on a tank motor vessel "Biscaya" of a German Shipping Agency under an American charter, probably of S.O.C. as a donkey man without specifying the period of service. I do not know the name of the Captain of the vessel or any

of the officers. The vessel visited Constantinople, Bombay and then Marmagoa, about the end of March. At Marmagoa, when I was out on shore, the boat left the harbour. I went to the local police who informed me that no report was made by the skipper about me. The vessel was expected to touch Borneo and then go back to Europe. I was staying for about two and a half weeks in the Lobo Hotel at Marmagoa. I was then sent to Bombay by the British Consul. My luggage and some papers were in the vessel when she sailed without me. At Bombay I was stopping in the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute, Nicol Road. The French Consul directed me to go to Pondicherry and to catch a French Mail boat bound for China, and I was paid my railway fare to Pondicherry by the Institute. On 1.6.29 I left Bombay, reached Pondicherry on 4.6.29 touching Madras on 3.6.29. The British Consul sent me here. During my travel in Europe I had no passport. I had only the paper of identification given by the Common Pleas Court of Hudson County, New Jersey, on 5.11.28.

I have no money and I want to go to Shanghai

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C.I.D: REGISTRY
No. I.O. D. 303.
Date 3.7.29

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

11th. July, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to my letter of the 17th. of June, would you kindly let me know whether you have yet been able to obtain any information about the distressed seaman H.F.Peters who arrived at Pondicherry in India on the 7th. of June, 1929?

Yours sincerely,

C.H.R. Hallard

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

For Sec.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 213
Date 17.6.29

Shanghai,

17th June 1929.

My dear Aiers,

One H.F.Peters calling himself a distressed seaman arrived at Pondicherry from Goa on the 7th June 1929. To the French police he gave his father's name as H.C. von Stetten and his mother's name as Anna von Stetten nee Sasse. He also stated that his wife E.E.Fox and two sons were in Shanghai and that he had been in business at 12 Yangtszepoo Road. The British Consul at Pondicherry regards "H.F.Peters" as a mysterious person. His description is given as follows:-

> Age about 35; tall; medium ~~height~~ build; broad face; clean shaven; one tooth stopped with gold; speaks English and French.

Would you kindly let me know whether you can obtain any information about this individual?

Yours sincerely,

C.H.R. Hallett

A.C. Sol?
I think we know him.
17/6 Lcw

C. I. D.
H. O. Records
No. 6107
20. 4. 25

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
SHANGHAI,
10th December, 1923.

No. 8178/23.

Sir,

With reference to my enquiry of November 2nd and your reply of November 14th relating to one "Harold Peters", I have the honour to enclose copy of a further despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Nanking from which it appears that "Harold Peters" has been passing himself off as "H. Pearlsman."

* See I.O. 6107.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S Barton.

Consul-General.

R. J. McEuen, Esquire,
Commissioner of Police,
S H A N G H A I .

F.O. I. D.
F. O. 228
6107
20 4. 25

COPY

British Consulate-General,
NANKING,
3rd December, 1923.

Sir,

With reference to my letter to you of 31st October, I have now ascertained that "Harold Peters" came to Nanking from Ihsien and obtained food and money from Mr. Roberts of the American Church Mission. He called himself H. Pearlsman and said that he had been teaching English in a school in South Shantung which had been burned by bandits. He said he was a Roumanian but Mr. Roberts thinks his good command of English belied him. The man's statements are evidently false but he does not appear to have swindled on an extensive scale.

I have etc.,
(Sd) J. T. Pratt,
Acting Consul-General.

G. Barton, Esquire, C.M.G.,
H.B.M. Consul-General,
SHANGHAI.

PETERS, Hans Sletten
Comintern agent.

FRACKE, K. P. (Dr.)
German. Engineer by profession.
Connected with Centrosojus

DIETZ, Hans
German. Ex-officer of German Army.

CHRISTENSEN, M. (Mrs.)

ROVER
Former local representative of TASS

SMP

SMP: No. D 2764

D- 2851

D- 2852

D- 2853

D- 2854

D- 2855

D- 2856

F 201 A
G 2900-1-34

D 2851 S/13 #6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Reg. ..... OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 2851

SUBJECT:

List of factories in the Settlement

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
See Special Box No. #6.		
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

7

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28/10 1931

To Officer I/C S.B.

The baby was handed over by the Public Safety Bureau on the afternoon of Oct 26 to his ~~father~~ brother a Russian Shanilov employed as a watchman in a certain factory 207 Alcock Road. The father is named Kiasmonfimothy.

Jan 26/10

H.P. 28/10

REF. 13.

The Officer in Charge
Central Police Station.

Can you please tell me if anything is known concerning attached, & whether the matter has been attended to?

Thanking you,

H. M. Donnelly.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SHANGHAI, 28/10/ 19 31.

2852.

A FOREIGN baby, about three years old and unable to speak, was found by officers of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety in Chapei, near Fearon Road, on Sunday. The nationality of the child is unknown, but it is a blonde and has a small bald spot on the back of its head, just above the neck and, at the time it was found, was wearing a grey jumper. Those interested should apply to the Bureau of Public Safety in Chung Hua Road.

F. 201
T.H. 1000 8-31.

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

FILE No.

SUBJECT:

SENT TO

NAME	DATE

SHANG[illegible] C. & S. G. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2854
Date 11. 11. 31.

November 10, 1.

Madam,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your postcard of October 19 and to inform you that enquiries have failed to reveal the where-bouts in Shanghai of Mr. V. P. Cherednichenko.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),

Miss Plachuga,
27 Artilleriskaya Street,
Harbin.

Sent out
11. 11. 31. S. Gp.

2
31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 2552 File No.
Date 9 : 11 : 31
Section 2. Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date November 9, 1931.

Subject (in full) Letter from Miss Vlachuga, Harbin re: Vladimir Pavlovitch Cherednichenko.

Made by D.S. Makaroff. *Forwarded by* O.C. 9. Sweet.

With reference to the communication dated October 19, 1931, from Miss Vlachuga of Harbin, on the subject of one Vladimir Pavlovitch Cherednichenko, Russian. inquiries show that this individual is not known to any of the local Russian organizations, neither has he ever registered with the Russian Emigrant Committee, 6 Hongkong Road.

There was a certain Mrs. Kazimira Stanislavovna Cherednichenko, Russian born 1894 in Vladivostok. who arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in 1923 accompanied by two daughters. She stayed for some time in the French Concession and later left Shanghai for some unknown destination.

D. S. Makaroff.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please prepare reply in above sense.

9: 11: '31.

CARTE POSTALE—CHINE.

中華民國郵政明信片

右邊只書收信人名姓住址

To the
Chief Clerk of the Head
Police Office
Shanghai.

From miss Peachuga,
27, Artillerisskaya Street, Harbin 2

Your Excellency!

I am in urgent need to locate the whereabout of Russian Citizen Vladimir Parloritch Cheredniczenko (Чередниченко), old 60, who before live at Vladivostock.

Kindly find and the whereabout of the party above mentioned and advise us. Yours very truly

Miss Vlachuga
27, Artillerisskaya street
Harbin-port

19/x 1934

Cheredniczenko - commercial men

S.B.-D.2855

REGISTRY
D. 28555
30. 12. 31.

December 29, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.C.I.D. 1249/31 and enclosure of December 22 regarding Nowachinsky and Hodan and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Inspector General of Police,

Police Headquarters,

Hongkong.

See also D 5203

G. R.

2855.
29/12/31.

No. C.I.D.1249/31.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.
HONG KONG.

22nd December, 1931.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.S.B.-D.2855, dated 29th October, 1931, concerning Nowachinsky and Hodan, I beg to attach herewith for your information, a copy of a report by the Chief Detective Inspector on this case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p. Inspector-General of Police.

The Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime & Special Branches),
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.

1 encl:

Copy.

D.C.I.

Sir,

This case concluded on the 5th December after a protracted hearing, defendants being arrested on the 21st October.

They were charged with:-

(a) Larceny by trick,

(b) Conspiracy.

Result:- Convicted on (a) charge.

(b) dismissed.

1st Defendant (Van Nowachinsky) 6 months H.L. and pay $125.--, or one month, concurrent, towards cost of prosecution, $125.-- not paid.

2nd defendant (Hodan) 4 months H.L. and pay $125.-- or one month, consecutively, towards cost of prosecution, fine paid. Both recommended for banishment. Case No.21128/9.

Ring to be returned to pawnbroker, but defendants can redeem if they wish to do so by applying to the P.M. (ticket lost). The substituted ring was returned to defendants, also a ring put in by the defence and another diamond ring pawned by 1st defendant and found on 2nd defendant when arrested. (All exhibits).

(Sd.) A. REYNOLDS.
C.D.I.
7.12.31.

V.

(P. 331.)

MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
C. D. 2855
9 11 31

G. R.

No. C.I.D. 1249/31.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, HONG KONG.

Nov. 3rd, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter S.B.-D.2855 of 29.10.31, the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Lothian

p. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
~~Captain Superintendent of Police.~~

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE (CRIME)

S H A N G H A I.

S.B.-D.2855

& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2855
29.10.31.

October 29, 31.

URGENT

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.1249/31 and enclosures of October 23, which was received today and to forward herewith copies of the criminal records, together with photographs, of Van Novachinsky (Nowaczynski) and Abdul Hodan (Kodan).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Inspector General of Police,

Police Headquarters,

Hongkong.

Enclosure
Copies of criminal records and photographs.
29/X 31. N.P.

G. R.

C.I.D. & S. REGD.
C.I.D. 2855.
29.10.31.

No. 1249/31
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

23rd October, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith finger-prints and photos of two males who stand charged in this Colony on :- A. Larceny by Trick of a gold finger ring.

B. Conspiracy to commit a larceny.

The particulars of each are as follows:-

1. VAN NOWACZYNSKI, native of Warsaw, born in May 1888, profession, butcher, medium height, stout build, bald headed, present, clean shaven, holding Polish Passport No.3724, Ser. C.No.029151, bearing British Consulate-General visa, Shanghai, dated 5.10.31. Shanghai to Canton via Hong Kong.

2. ABDUL KODAN alias FENDAN, native of Persia, age 32 years, profession, music hall artist, medium height, slender build, dark complexion, small black moustache, with wife and child, holding French passport No.756 issued in Manila, bearing British Consulate-General visa, Shanghai, dated 31st August 1931 Shanghai to Portugal, speaks Russian and English

These two men are reported to have arrived in this Colony on the 16th October, 1931.

The fraud which they worked was for No.1 to take a valuable ring to a pawnshop and obtaining a loan on it, in this case $600. A day or so later No.1 called at the pawnshop with No.2 and asked to see the ring, making out

that No.2 would buy, while this was going on a greatly inferior ring of a similar design would be substituted, the men leaving the pawnshop with the original ring in their possession.

They were arrested while going into another pawnbroker's shop on a like errand.

I would be greatly obliged if you could let me have any records of these men which may be in your possession and also if you would treat this letter as very urgent. In both Passports the word "direct (direct transit) has been crossed out - probably by the holders ?

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p. Inspector General of Police.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police,

(Crime & Special Branch),

Shanghai Municipal Council,

S H A N G H A I.

Name YAN. NOWACHIASKY

Aliase

Classification No 9 00
30 1

MALE

RIGHT HAND.

1.—Right Thumb.	2.—R Fore Finger.	3.—R. Middle Finger.	4.—R. Ring Finger.	5'—R. Little Finger.

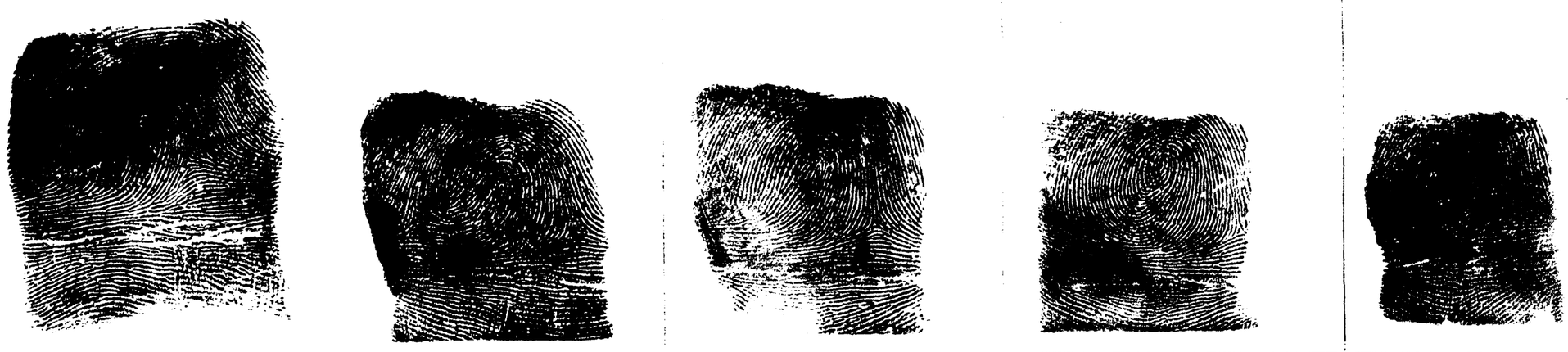
(Fold.) Fold.)

Impressions to be so taken that the flexure of the last joint shall be immediately above the black line (marked) If the impression of any digit be defective a second print may be taken in the vacant space above it.

When a finger is missing or so injured that the impression cannot be obtained, or deformed and yields a bad print the fact should be noted under *Remarks*.

LEFT HAND.

6.—L. Thumb	7.—L. Fore Finger	8.—L. Middle Finger	9.—L. Ring Finger	10.—L. Little Finger



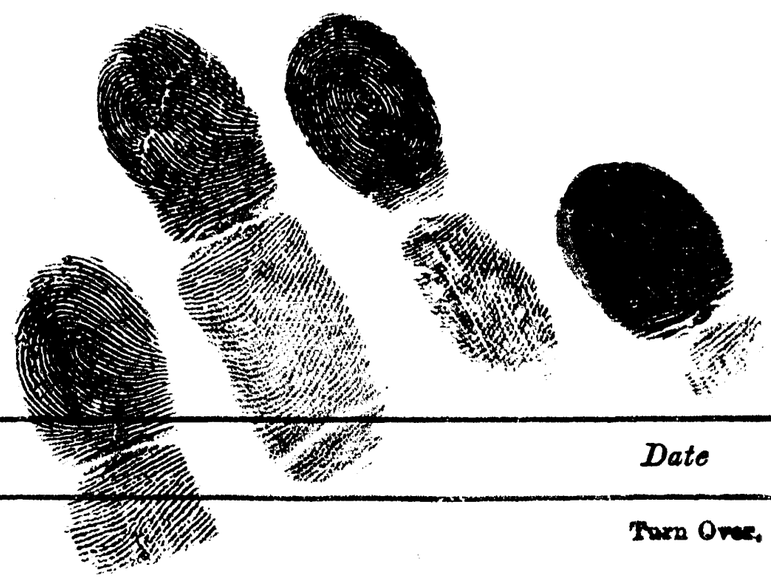
(Fold.) (Fold.)

LEFT HAND

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously.

RIGHT HAND

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously.



Impressions taken by *Rank* *Date*

Turn Over.

MALE

Name ABDUL HODAN

Aliase

Classification No 1 A
114 R

RIGHT HAND.

1.—Right Thumb.	2.—R Fore Finger.	3.—R. Middle Finger.	4.—R. Ring Finger.	5'- R. Little Finger.

(Fold.) Fold.)

Impressions to be so taken that the flexule of the last joint shall be immediately above the black line (marked) If the impression of any digit be defective a second print may be taken in the vacant space above it.

When a finger is missing or so injured that the impression cannot be obtained, or deformed and yields a bad print the fact should be noted under *Remarks*.

LEFT HAND.

6.—L. Thumb	7.—L. Fore Finger	8.—L. Middle Finger	9.—L. Ring Finger	10.—L. Little Finger

(Fold.) (Fold.)

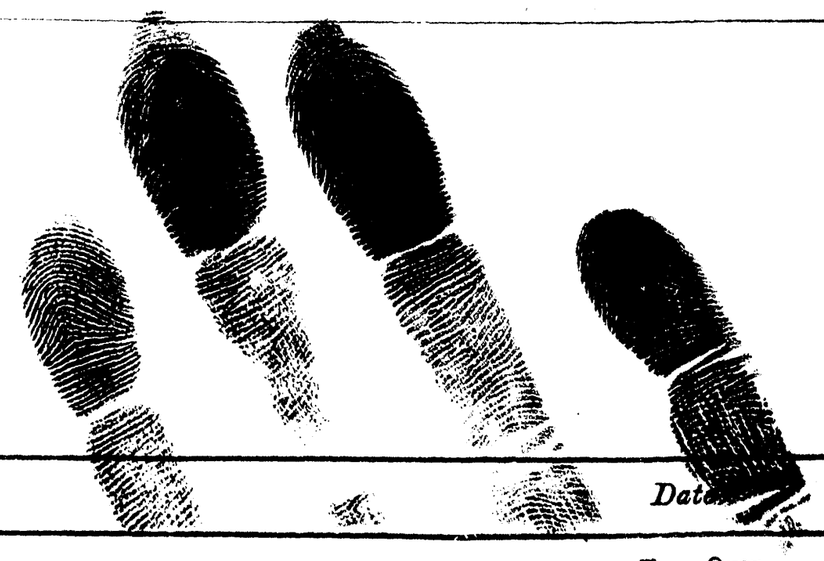
LEFT HAND

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously.

Impressions taken by *Rank* *Date*

RIGHT HAND

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously.



Turn Over.

5340
856
2 133

NOTICE

C. A. BAUMAN is no longer connected with this Company.

SHANGHAI LUMBER & COAL CO., INC.

1.2. The O/C S. B. has seen this cutting. Will you please note.

C.C. 8/2.

Noted. 1.2.

8/2/33

SHANGHAI M
C. B. S. R. REG
2856
23/8/1932

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Corporation has purchased from C. A. Bauman all properties held by him in the Shanghai Lumber & Coal Co., a sole proprietorship.

SHANGHAI LUMBER & COAL CO., LTD.

by C. J. BREEN,
President

J. J. GILMORE,
Secretary

Shanghai, August 19, 1932.

NOTICE

I, C. A. BAUMAN the undersigned have this day sold my interest in the Shanghai Lumber & Coal Co. to the Shanghai Lumber & Coal Co., Inc.

C. A. BAUMAN,

Shanghai, August 19, 1932.

3237

C A BAUMAN ?

52

72

DBR 23/8.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date July 5, 1932.

Subject (in full) Dumping of Soviet Coal in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by*

Information has been received to the effect that Mr. Karl Bauman, Russian, an ex naval-officer and the present owner of the "Shanghai Lumber & Coal Co." 10 Hankow Road, has been approached by a Portuguese named Remedios acting as a broker on behalf of Messrs. "The Great China Co. Ltd." 50 Nanking Road - an organization which is known to be connected with the distributing of Soviet merchandise in China.

It is reported that Remedios suggested to Bauman that the latter take up certain consignments of Soviet coal through the medium of "The Great China Co. Ltd."

During the course of a meeting between Bauman and one M.P. Brunner - a known representativeof Centrosojus - and an employee of the "Great China Co. Ltd." the latter suggested that Bauman take delivery of 3000 tons of Soochan coal and 4500 tons of Saghaline coal which at present is stored at the C.E.R. Pootung Wharf. He also stated that his firm is looking for a consignee who would annually take possession of 500,000 tons at $15 per ton Soochan coal and $14 per ton Saghaline - payments to be made in cash.

No agreement has been reached in connection with the latter proposal, as it is felt that the prices mentioned are too exorbitant.

G Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File 8.7.32

x See also file D 216

Form No. 1
G. 21,500-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
C. & I. REGISTRY
No. S. [illegible] 9836
Section [illegible] Station.
Last Date October 29, 1931.
29.10.31.

Subject (in full) The Great China Co. Ltd.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* J D Keir A I

*see S.O.7909. S.O.7860/14. D. 96

Information has been received to the effect that "The Great China Co. Ltd" (Imports & Exports), 50 Nanking Road, Arco Building, a Chinese firm, connected with the Soviet Textile Syndicate, has recently established a wine department for the sale of Soviet produce such as caucasian and crimean wines, liquors and spirits. Price list of same is attached herewith.

It is reported that this firm has purchased a large quantity of Soviet grain at Gold $19.80 per ton and that an agreement concerning this transaction was signed in Moscow during July 1931 by Mr. Wong, general manager of the Great China Co.

D. Tcheremshansky
S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
29.10.'31.

THE GREAT CHINA CO., LTD.

WINE DEPARTMENT

50. Nanking Road, Telephone 15287/8/9

SHANGHAI.

CAUCASIAN & CRIMEAN WINES, LIQUORS & SPIRITS

PRICE LIST

Prices subject to change without notice.

D-2858
D-2859
D-2860

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2852.
Date 29.10.31.

Translation of a letter from Wu Heng-jui of the Social Bureau of the Shanghai Municipality to Superintendent Tan Shao-liang, Special Branch.

October 28, 1931.

Dear Mr. Tan,

One of our investigators named Loh Yi-mur reported yesterday that while making investigations in Yangtszepoo District he was taken by a policeman on duty there to the police station where he was detained for about an hour although he had shown them his identification card of investigator issued by this Bureau. In addition to paying no attention to the card, the police even seized the investigation book and forms. As the object of this Bureau in carrying out the investigation is to compile statistics relating to business conditions and as our investigator has never intruded into any shop, it is beyond doubt that no breach of peace and order has been created. Besides in view of the fact that the identification card showed by our investigation is sufficient to show his standing how can that policeman arrest and detain him at his own will, thus obstructing the discharge of public functions? What is more ridiculous is the subsequent confiscation of the investigator's books and forms by the police. In fact, on what authority does that policeman make use of his good office and commit this arrogant act? Please make investigation into this matter and favour us with a reply as early as possible.

Yours etc.

(Sd & Chopped) Wu Heng-jui.
Chief of 2nd Dept
Social Bureau.

Office of S.B.
Forwarded
Tan Shaoliang
Supt.
29/10

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. Inst. RECORD REGISTRY

REPORT

Station,
No. S. B. D. 2858.
Date October 28, 1931
Date 29.10.31.

Subject (in full) Illegal Functioning of Chinese Authorities

Made by and *Forwarded by* C/Inspector, Foley

Sir,

Herewith the card and registration book which was found in the possession of one Loh Zeu Tsong No. 2 Pakhoi Road when he was observed recording shop numbers and names of shop owners on Yangtszepoo Road at 4.40 P.M. 27th inst. He claimed to be working for The Bureau of Social Affairs, The City Government of Greater Shanghai, the ultimate object being to compile a Chinese Hong List with the names addresses etc of important shops and Hongs in the Settlement. He also claimed he was now working on the job for about two months. He was not in possession of any document whatever from the Council which would entitle him to function within the Settlement. On your advise he was allowed to go, being told a report on his activities would be forwarded to Headquarters together with his card and book.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Foley.

C/Inspector.

Officer i/c Political Department.

D.C. Crime.

Sir, Information

H.R. 28/10

Identification Card & book returned to Mr. Wu Chief of this Dept Social affairs Bureau. He was advised to notify the Police or the Council beforehand when the Bureau desires to make such enquiries. Jan

Supt Jan,

As spoken please

H.R. 28/10.

29.10

C of P.

Sir, Information

H.R. 29/10

W. Meiers D.C.S.B. 29.10.31.

29/10

Form No. 3
G. 25,002-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
S'HAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. 100 ROAD Station,
No. S. B. D.2859.
Date 7/II/1931.
Date 9-11-31

Subject (in full) Attempted Communist Demonstration on Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. A. Turner. *Forwarded by* Inspector i/c.

Sir:

Between 6 and 8 p.m. today about 300 to 400 Chinese gathered on Robison Road in the vicinity of the Kumamura Memorial Tower and also at the Lung Hwa Li Alleyway. An attempt was made to demonstrate by firing crackers and shouting Anti-Kuomintang slogans, this was frustrated by the arrival of a party of Police under Inspector Holt. Some Communistic and Anti-Kuomintang pamphlets were picked up by the Police, these are being forwarded with this report. Detectives moving among the crowd ascertained that several students present were from the Yueh Hsh Middle School, Darkham Road. The crowd were kept on the move by the Police who finally withdrew at about 8:30 p.m. without further incident. No arrests were made.

A. Turner,
D. S. I.

Daily Report of 9/11/31

H.P. 8.11.31.

Arrest of Lectures at Taochow and Report handed in by Chinese re Rebellious Propaganda in file SB02880

Down with the Kuomintang! 打倒国民黨,改組派,国家主義派

Support the Communistic Party and Red Army 擁護苏維埃政府和紅軍

Oppose the Japanese Imperialists! 打倒日本帝国主義

Down with all the Imperialists! 打倒一切帝国主義

To join the Communistic Party! 加入共產青年團

Commemorate the month of 'October! 紀念十月革命部

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 2859
Section 2 (Station)
Date November 5, 1931

Subject (in full) 14-th Anniversary of the Soviet Rule.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.S.P. Brewster

In connection with the 14-th anniversary of Soviet Rule in Russia which falls on November 7-th, enquiries show that the local White Russian organizations do not propose to mark the day by any activities other than the holding of church services at about 7.30 p.m., after the usual evening services, in commemoration of all victims of the Bolshevist revolution. It is possible that members of the White Russian community will be requested to hoist Russian national flags at half-mast and draped with black ribbons, at their residences.

There are no indications, so far, of any arrangements on the part of local Soviet citizens to celebrate the anniversary, but inquiries will be continued and any information of interest will be immediately reported.

Attached is a list of Russian churches in Shanghai and also a list of Soviet establishments.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S/I, Please insert summary in Daily Intelligence Summary.

J.V.
5:11:31.

Registry
File
D.S.

LIST OF RUSSIAN CHURCHES IN SHANGHAI

1.	Archbishop's Church	876 Avenue Joffre
2.	St.Nicolas Church	929 Avenue Joffre
3.	Church at the Dietericks Orphanage	154 Route Pere Robert
4.	Broadway Church	14 Kungping Road
5.	Chapei Church	Paoshan Road,near Tien Tung An Railway Station.

LIST OF SOVIET ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

1.	Soviet Consulate Building	1 Whangpoo Road
2.	Centrosojus(England),Ltd	2 Peking Road,Glen Line Building, Room No 208.
3.	Chinese Eastern Railway, Commercial Agency	3 Canton Road,Robert Dollar Building,ground floor.
4.	Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank)	3 Foochow Road,ground floor.
5.	United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R. (Soyuzneft)	2 Canton Road,fifth floor, Rooms 504 ,505.

D. D. 2859
9. 11. 31.

局 安 公 市 海 上

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY,
CITY GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

Nov. 4, 1931.

Capt. R.M.J. Martin,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to invite your attention to the probable disturbance on the occasion of a Communistic memorial day on Nov. 7.

Yours faithfully,

C. D. Hwang.

Chief of the Second Division.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 2859 6/11/31

REPORT Section 2, Station.

Date November 6, 1931

Subject (in full) The 14th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, November 7: possible demonstrations by local communists.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D. I. Lucas

Communistic handbills bearing on the 14th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, which falls on November 7, calling for demonstrations have occasionally made their appearance in the Settlement, but no venue has been suggested. A general strike has also been advocated by the local communist fraternity, but most probably this will not materialize.

Information from other sources indicate that local communists may attempt to hold demonstrations and disseminate communistic handbills at the following places on the morning or during the evening of November 7:-

1) Pingliang and Thorburn Roads (Yangtszepoo District).

2) Pootoo and Tongnin Road corner (Between 8.30 and 10 a.m.)

3) Robison Road, between Ying Hwa Li (櫻華里) and Kawamura Memorial Tower. (Between 6 and 8 p.m.)

Included in Daily Report of Nov. 6, 1931 BDS

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File pls 6:11:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
File No. 2859
POOTOO ROAD Station,
Date 4. II. 31.
Date 3/II/ 1931.

Subject (in full) Information re Proposed Communist Demonstration.

Made by D.S.I. A. Turner. *Forwarded by* Inspector i/c.

Sir:

The Inspector i/c of the No.6 Sub-station of the Bureau of Public Safety, Robison Road, reports that he has received information from the Headquarters of the Bureau to the effect that Communists are planning a huge demonstration in the vicinity of the Kawamura Memorial Tower, Ferry Road, next Saturday the 7/II/31.

A. Turner,

D. S. I.

S2, For investigation and report please.

D.C. Kuh for inquiries 4/11/31

4:11:31.

Report submitted.
Kuh
6/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2859
Date 30.10.31

Station,

Date Oct 30 1931

Subject (in full) rumoured demonstrations by communists on November 7.

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson, e.D.7.

Information has been received from Mr Wong the Nanking political agent that communists will demonstrate on November 7 in the following districts.

1. French Concession.

Rue de Marche

Rue Amiral Bayle

2. Eastern district

Yangtzepoo Road

Thorburn Road

Ping Liang Road

3. Western district

Ferry Road

Robison Road

in the vicinity of the Memorial Tower

Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

S2,
Any information on this subject please?
J.J.G.
30:10:'31.

S.I. Kuh.
For attention.
D.B.R.
30/10.

Enquiries proceeding.
Kuh
30/10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2859
Date 2. 11. 31.

November 2nd, 1.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.86 of October 30, regarding the activities of communists on November 7, 1931 and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

Colonel Chen Hsi Tseng,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Greater Shanghai Municipality.

Supt. Tan,

Please keep in touch with Ch. Authorities with a view to securing any information possible happenings on Nov. 7 which they obtain.

Report forwarded.
6/11 Tan 6/11

2:11:'31. Thanks. Please file. 6:11:'31.

226
00-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
C.I.D. 2859
Date 2. 11. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

No.政130.

October 30, 193 1.

Captain Martin,
Commissioner of Police,
S. . . .

Sir,

I am in receipt of a confidential report to the effect that communistic activities will take place at the following places on November 7:-

International Settlement.

Eastern District - Yangtszepoo, Dorburn & Hongkiang Rds.

Western District - Ferry & Robison Roads near the Big Stock (Japanese Tenement)

French Concession.

Southern District - Rue du Marche, Rue Petrel Daple and Ohd Chuy Road (Arsenal Road)

I shall be glad to convey the above information to you so that precautionary measures can be arranged.

Chen Kei Leung,

Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

95440
REGISTRY
2860

Engineer Fined For Use Of A False Passport

Judge Imposes Fine Of $400 For Offense And For Possessing Firearm

Mircea Lupescu, 34-year-old Roumanian engineer, was fined $400 with the alternative of serving 200 days' imprisonment by Judge Dzien in the First Special District Court yesterday morning for using a false passport and for possession of firearms without a permit.

Lupescu was arrested on October 25 and was found in possession of a Canadian passport in the name of G. P. Dorandi, under which name he had been going in Shanghai. In the pocket of his car the police found a "Sauer" 6.34 caliber automatic pistol and 6 rounds of ammunition.

On October 26 Lupescu was brought up in court on a writ of detention and on November 2 he was formally charged with being in possession of a forged passport and with possession of an automatic pistol and ammunition without authority. Dr. F. Wilhelm, appearing on behalf of Lupescu, contended at that hearing that under the Chinese Criminal Code a man could not be charged for being in possession of a forged passport allegedly issued by a foreign power.

Judge Dzien, however, overruled the contention of the defense attorney and fined Lupescu $300 for using a false passport, he then fined him $200 for possession of firearms without authority and combined the two fines to $400 in all.

Dr. Wilhelm's contention regarding the charge of possession of firearms was that Lupescu did not keep the pistol on his person, but in the pocket of his car, and under the French Concession regulations, where he was arrested, a person does not require a permit to keep a pistol; this was also overruled.

$2, Please note and pass to Reg. to file.
Noted 9/11/34

S.S. Reg
Noted & passed.
D.S.R. 9/11

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2562
Date 5 / 11 / 34

Rumanian Engineer Charged With Using Forged Passport

Formal charges of using a forged passport as genuine and possession of arms and ammunition were framed against Mircea Lupescu, 34-year-old Rumanian engineer, in the First Special District Court yesterday morning. Lupescu had been passing in Shanghai under the name of G. P. Dorandi, being in possession of a Canadian passport in that name.

After a short hearing during which Dr. F. Wilhelm, appearing on behalf of Lupescu, contended that under the Chinese Criminal Code a man could not be charged for being in possession of a forged passport allegedly issued by a foreign power, Judge Dzien allowed Lupescu to be released on $3,000 cash or shop security until the next hearing, which he set for Wednesday, November 7.

With regard to the charge that Lupescu kept a "Sauer" 6.34 caliber automatic pistol and 6 rounds of ammunition without authority, Dr. Wilhelm contended that Lupescu did not keep the pistol on his person, but in the pocket of his car, and under the French Concession regulations, where he was arrested, a person does not require a permit to keep a pistol. Dr. Wilhelm contended that no proof was produced by the prosecution that Lupescu ever appeared in the Settlement with the pistol.

The prosecution objected to Lupescu's release on bail during the period of remand, but was overruled by the judge.

Questioned again as to why he used the forged passport and was going under an assumed name, Lupescu again stated that he had previously had an affair with a lady and therefore had changed his name.

Reg. Please attach file. W.H.

S2, Please see and return to Reg. W.H.

Seen by D.L. Kraus 7/11/34

NOV 5 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2860
Date 30 / 10 / 34

SECOND PASSPORT MYSTERY CASE

Court Grants Police Request To Detain Rumanian

The second case concerning passports to be brought before the First District Court within a week was heard yesterday when a Police request for the remand of Mucca Lupescu, Rumanian, aged 34, was granted.

For the Police, it was stated that although no specific charge had been made against Lupescu, they wished to detain him in connection with a case of passport forgery. When arrested by the Police, it was added, the accused man was carrying a pistol.

Lupescu was remanded in custody until Friday.

The previous case concerning a passport to appear before the court was on Monday, when Anton Wirthmuller, a German, was asked to answer a number of questions concerning a passport found in his possession.

It was stated by the authorities on that occasion that a forged passport bearing Wirthmuller's photograph was found in his trunk. Wirthmuller, in reply, explained that he was a German Royalist, and that when he left Germany to visit friends in Paris, political friends gave him the passport in case he might require it on return to Germany.

He had entered China with his own official passport as the agent of a German motor factory, and had registered at the German Consulate-General.

He had not destroyed the other passport, he said, because he wished to send it back to his friends.

Wirthmuller was asked to furnish $300 security, and the case was adjourned for a week.

$2, Please note and pass Mtg. Note. WG

S.I. Reg.

Noted & passed.

DOR 29/10.

S.B.-D.2860

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2860.
Date 31. 10. 31.

October 31, 31.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter and enclosure of October 30, regarding Vasile Dimitri Murgulescu and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Manager,
American Express Company, Inc.,
15 Kiukiang Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. 2860
Date 30. 10. 31

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

INTERNATIONAL
BANKING, SHIPPING, TRAVEL

CABLE ADDRESS:
AMEXCO,
SHANGHAI.

TELEPHONES:
GENERAL: 61977-61978
MANAGER: 14241
COMPRADORE: 15518

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM
FOREIGN OFFICES
EUROPE

ROTTERDAM	GLASGOW	NICE
ANTWERP	HAMBURG	PALERMO
ATHENS	HAVRE	PARIS
BASLE	INTERLAKEN	PIRAEUS
BERLIN	LIVERPOOL	ROME
BIARRITZ	LIDO (VENICE)	ROTTERDAM
BREMEN	LONDON	ST. MORITZ
BRUSSELS	LUCERNE	SOUTHAMPTON
CANNES	LUGANO	STAMBOUL
COPENHAGEN	MARSEILLES	TAORMINA
EDINBURGH	MILAN	VENICE
FLORENCE	MONTREUX	VIENNA
GENEVA	MUNICH	ZURICH
GENOA	NAPLES	

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM
FOREIGN OFFICES
FAR EAST

HONGKONG	SHANGHAI
MANILA	TIENTSIN
PEKING	YOKOHAMA

INDIA & STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

BOMBAY	PENANG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	

AFRICA & ASIA MINOR

ASSUAN	JERUSALEM
CAIRO	LUXOR

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

BUENOS AIRES	HAVANA

GENERAL FOREIGN AGENTS, NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
HEAD OFFICE: 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

P. O. B. 523,
15. KIUKIANG ROAD,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

October 30, 1931.

Criminal Investigation Department,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
L o c a l.

Dear Sirs:

VASILE DIMITRI MURGULESCU

For your information we beg to inform you that above, who was arrested in Albany, New York, on March 21st, 1931, escaped from prison in New York on September 21st, and is now at large.

We attach hereto circular referring to above.

Yours very truly,
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

MANAGER

AP:NM
Encl.

13469

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

65 Broadway **New York, N. Y.**

WARNING

The persons described herein are INTERNATIONAL FORGERS specilizing and manipulating LETTERS OF CREDIT. Any one of them may call at your office to purchase a Letter of Credit or negotiate a draft upon one which has been forged. They operate in all parts of the world.

All are believed to be at large and to be active. If any one of these persons comes to your office exercise the greatest care in all transactions. Keep party under surveillance. If a Letter of Credit or Travelers Cheques, reported on bulletin as lost or stolen, are presented for encashment, notify police immediately and telegraph Inspector Richer, 65 Broadway, New York, N. Y., full informtaion of the transaction.

1. VASILE DIMITRI MURGULESCU

Alias

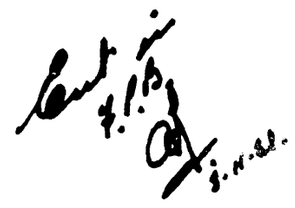
Vital Vasili, Count Vittorio Morisini, Francois de Valabrega, Henry Douglas Waltuck, Count Vittorio, Prince de Trevise, Solomon Hecht, Morris Dolber, Jean Basile, Jean Jargulescu, Nino Valabrega, Francois De Marville, S. Mayer, Max Bruter, Frederick J. Griffiths, George Hausman, Isidor Zarazinski, Ibrahim Bey Fayasof and Harry Linder.

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	34 1930	Eyes	Brown, slant Mongolian manner
Height	5 feet 6½ inches	Complexion	Dark
Weight	155 lbs.	Generally clean shaven. Sometimes wears mustache.	
Hair	Dark brown		

Believed to be member of same gang as Lupescu (2) and Brown (3)

HAS SCAR ON UPPER RIGHT CORNER OF MOUTH. His appearance is Slavonic and his eyes resemble the Mongolian slanting type. Speaks a number of foreign languages fluently, and English with a foreign accent. Very refined in manner of speech and actions, and very particular as to personal appearance. Wears a soft hat very low on the head, almost down on his ears.



He is known within the last year to have operated in Egypt, Spain, Germany, New York and California.

He is believed to be in possession of American Express Travelers Cheques and Travelers Cheque Exchange Orders issued to Isidor Zarazinski, Solomon Hecht and George Hausman. Also believed to be in possession of Letters of Credit in the names of Harry Linden and Morris Dolber.

He is believed to be connected with a well known gang of Roumanian and Italian forgers and to be skillful in imitating handwriting, erasing entries on Letters of Credit and raising and altering the numbers and amounts of Letters of Credit.

If you identify this man have him taken into custody, inform the police and the American Express Company will prosecute. WIRE immediately to D. E. Richer, Inspector, 65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

2. MIRCEA LUPESCU

Alias
Leon Michel

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	32 1931	Believed to be one of the same gang as Murgulescu (1) and Brown (2). Ferrando (5). George Kimmel (4), and associated with Froimesku (8).
Height	5 feet 6 1/8 inches	
Born	Bucharest, 1899	
Known to be expert washer of entries on Letters of Credit.		

3. WALTER BROWN *

Alias
Charles Puig, Charles Stone, Stoner, R. C. Williams, William Charles

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	33 1931	Build	Slender
Height	5 feet 10 inches	Hair	Dark Brown, wavy
Weight	160 pounds	Eyes	Dark
	Complexion	Sallow	

* See B. 2117.

4. GEORGES KIMMEL

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	31 1931	Believed to be member of same gang as Murgulescu (1), Brown (2), Lupescu (3) and Ferrando (5).
Height	5 feet 9 7/8 inches	
Hair	Med. Dark	
Born	Bucharest, 1900	

5. ADOLFO FERRANDO

Alias
Luigi Polesta

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	17 1931	Believed to be member of the same gang as Murgulescu (1), Brown (2), Lupescu (3) and Kimmel (4).
Height	5 feet 11 inches	
Born	Borgo Franco, Italy Dec. 12, 1884.	

6. LOUIS CAMERA

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	45—1929	Leader of gang of Letter of Credit raisers and counterfeiters.
Height	5 feet, 7 1/8 inches	
Hair	Dark	
Complexion	Dark	

7. JESUS LOPEZ

Alias
Saez

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	34 1929	Eyes	Brown
Height	5 feet 6 3/4 inches	Pockmarked, long face.	
Hair	Dark	Companion of No. 13.	

2. MIRCEA LUPESCU

Alias
Leon Michel

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	32 1931	Believed to be one of the same gang as Murgulescu (1) and Brown (2). Ferrando (5). George Kimmel (4), and associated with Froimesku (8).
Height	5 feet $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches	
Born	Bucharest, 1899	
Known to be expert washer of entries on Letters of Credit.		

3. WALTER BROWN*

* See B 2117.

Alias
Charles Puig, Charles Stone, Stoner, R. C. Williams, William Charles

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	33 1931	Build	Slender
Height	5 feet 10 inches	Hair	Dark Brown, wavy
Weight	160 pounds	Eyes	Dark
		Complexion	Sallow

4. GEORGES KIMMEL

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	31 1931	Believed to be member of same gang as Murgulescu (1), Brown (2), Lupescu (3) and Ferrando (5).
Height	5 feet $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches	
Hair	Med. Dark	
Born	Bucharest, 1900	

5. ADOLFO FERRANDO

Alias
Luigi Polesta

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	47 1931	Believed to be member of the same gang as Murgulescu (1), Brown (2), Lupescu (3) and Kimmel (4).
Height	5 feet 11 inches	
Born	Borgo Franco, Italy Dec. 12, 1884.	

6. LOUIS CAMERA

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	45 1929	Leader of gang of Letter of Credit raisers and counterfeiters.
Height	5 feet. $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches	
Hair	Dark	
Complexion	Dark	

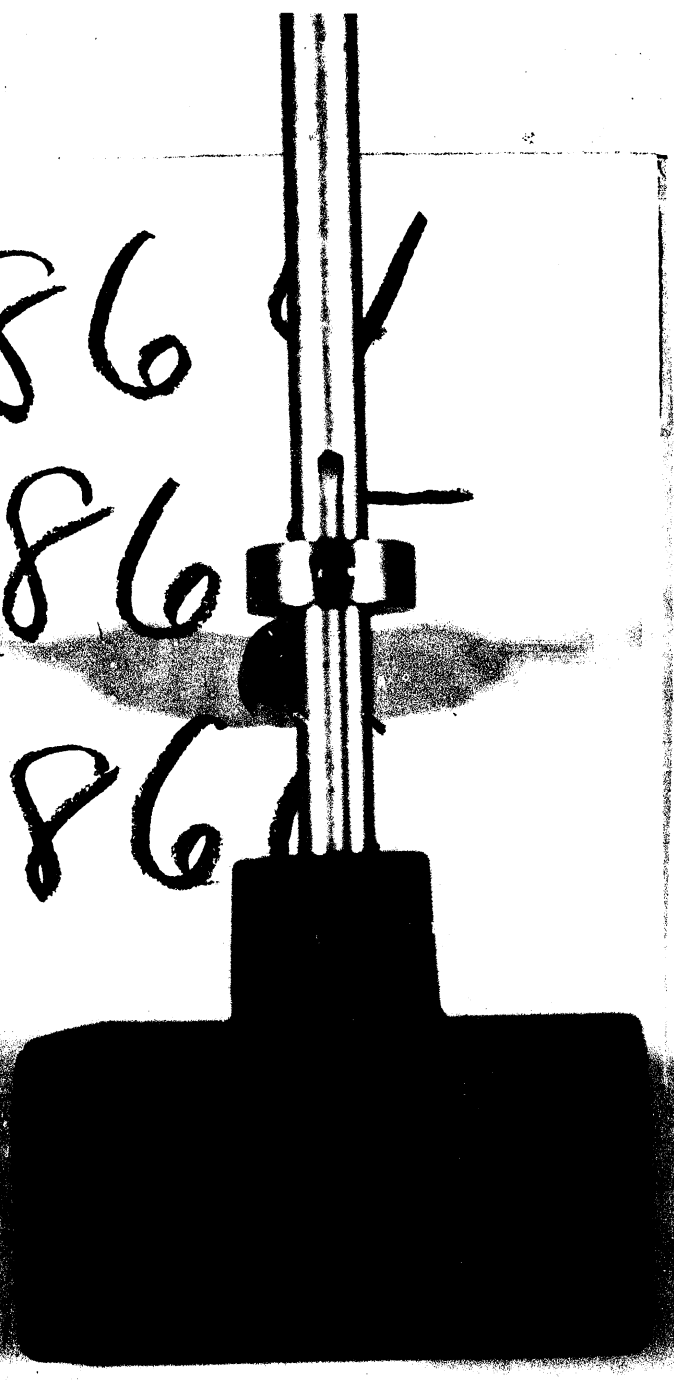
7. JESUS LOPEZ

Alias
Saez

DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

Age	34 1929	Eyes	Brown
Height	5 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches	Pockmarked, long face.	
Hair	Dark	Companion of No. 13.	

D-286
D-286
D-286



D-2864
D-2865
D-2866

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
D. 2864
26. 12. 31.

Translation of Letter from Railway Police Headquarters.

December 28, 1931.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sirs,

With reference to our previous letter requesting your assistance in effecting the re-arrest of one Tung Tsan Ping (程赞平) who was formerly arrested by you and handed over to us and he finally effected his escape by climbing over the wall of the detention room in No. 1 Divisional Office, has been arrested by our Inspector Lee Ong Tsung (李鴻春) on December 22, and handed over to the District Court for trial, but the "Mauser" pistol No.800315 and fifty-six rounds of ammunition stolen by him have not been recovered. We have to inform you as above and to request that should these stolen arms come to your notice, kindly let us know.

Circulated F.I.R. 753. 3.11-31

Headquarters of Railway Police
(Shanghai-Nanking Line and
(Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line)

Circulated

C.S.

D.I.S. to attend.

29/12/31.

DAILY INFORMATION SHEET
No. 791
Date 28-12-31
CRIME REGISTRY

(Copy)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2864.
Date 24. 12. 31.

Letter from Railway Police Headquarters.

December 23, 1.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sirs,

With reference to our previous letter requesting your assistance in effecting the re-arrest of one Tsung Tsan Ping (程贊平) who was formerly arrested by you and handed over to us and he finally effected his escape by climbing over the wall of the detention room in No. 1 Divisional Office, has been arrested by our Inspector Lee Ong Tsung (李鴻平) on December 22, and handed over to the District Court for trial, but the "Mauser" pistol No.800215 and fifty-six rounds of ammunition stolen by him have not been recovered. We have to inform you as above and to request that should those stolen arms come to your notice, kindly let us know.

Headquarters of Railway Police
(Shanghai-Nanking Line and)
(Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line)

Fingerprint Bureau
notified.
24/12.

S.B.-D.2864

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2864
4. 12. 31.

December 4, 31

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.300 of December 1, regarding the escape of a prisoner named Zung Tsan Ping (程贊平) on November 21, 1931, who was arrested in connection with the theft of two "Mauser" pistols and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Tsu Ching Dien, Esq.,

Chief of Railway Police,

S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. Lines.

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
D. 2864
3 12 31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Railway Police Headquarters.

No. 500. December 1, 193 1.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sirs,

In connection with the larceny of two "Mauser" pistols by one Zung Zan Ping (程贊平) on 31/10/31, you were requested to render assistance in effecting the arrest of the above named culprit and the recovery of the stolen firearms, which later resulted in the arrest of the culprit as well as the recovery of one of the stolen firearms numbered 800896 by the detectives attached to Siuza Police Station. The accused, after being handed over, was sent to No. 1 Division, Nanking, for enquiry with a view to tracing the other firearm, but he succeeded in effecting his escape by climbing over the wall of the cells at about 6 p.m. 21/11/31. Kyoong Koh Koong (龔國棟), officer in charge No. 1 Division, made a report to the Administrative Bureau to this effect submitting that the officers concerned be reprimanded and that a coolie named Tsaung Za Kien (莊芝泉) and a prisoner named Kyun; Kuh Fah (金克發) are at present detained and brought before the Shanghai District Court for trial.

The escaped prisoner may take refuge in the Settlement, therefore I have to request you to give instructions to your subordinates in order to have him rearrested.

Tau Ching Dien,

Chief of Railway Police for
Nanking-Shanghai Line and
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & G. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 2864

File No.

Date 2/12/31

Sinza Station,

Date Nov, 27th, 1931.

Subject (in full) Re attached.

Made by D.I. Robinson. Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the attached, enquiries have been made by the undersigned and it appears to refer to a case of " Assistance to Railway Police" (File attached).

The two men concerned were handed over by order of the S.S.D. Court and the pistol returned.

Enquiries made at the Railway Police elicited that the first accused had "escaped" from the detention room on Saturday 21st inst.

It is significant that neither of the accused had been arraigned before the Shanghai District Court although they were handed over on 6/11/31.

This appears to be an act of spite against Bah Tsoong Gee as the proceedings from Sinza Station were quite in order, and It is hardly likely that he could have had any connection with the "escape".

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. H. Robinson

D.I.

D. C. (Crime)

Information

W.K.Kay

D.C.D.

28/11/31

Sir,

Col Chen informed accordingly

30/11

J. Jan

Supt Young Chen of Col Chen has been informed for information purposes.

30/11

Kay

1/12

< 5

Confidential Clerk

1/12/31

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

November 23, 1931

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAFT

C.D.I. Loh Li Kwei,

This is to inform you that arrests were made by D.I. Pai Zoong Gee of Jinza Station, in the settlement day before yesterday in connection with the smuggling of mausers on the train. Although these prisoners had committed several cases of robbery, yet they were secretly released on receiving a certain amount of money and at the request of the Chief of the railway. We sincerely hope that you will pay your prompt and careful attention to this matter.

The traffic Office of Shanghai Nanking Railway Station.

To Det 4c 3 for engraving & return. W.K.K. 26/11/31

REGISTRY
D. B. D. 2864
e 2. 12. 31.

D. 2864

December 2, 31.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ONLY ($100.00) for distribution as a reward for the services rendered by members of this Force in connection with the arrest of Zung Tsan Ping (程赞平) and the recovery of a pistol No. 800826.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)
for Commissioner of Police.

Tsu Ching Dien Esq:

Chief of Shanghai-Nanking Line &

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line.

S.B.-D.2864

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2864
date 13.11.31.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.245 of November 9, 1931, I have to inform you that the Mauser pistol No.800826, which was found on the person of the accused Dzung Tsai Bing (桂贊平), was handed over to Inspector Yang Tsau Jeu (楊作权) of the S.N. and S.H.N. Railway Police by a member of this department on November 9.

Efforts are being made to recover the other pistol.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Tsu Ching Dien, Esq.,
Chief of Railway Police,
S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. Lines.

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2864
Date 12.11.31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Chief of Railway Police.

No.345 November 9 1931

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sirs,

I have to inform you that the two pistols, which were reported stolen, are numbered 800215 and 800526. Having learned that you have been successful in arresting a man named Kung Tsai Ying; 程贊子) and recovering one of the pistols. I shall be very grateful if you will kindly return it to us subsequent to your examination, and cause further endeavours to be made if possible. The reward offered in this connection will be forwarded to you at the conclusion of the case.

Tou Ching Dien
Chief of Railway Police
(Nanking & Shanghai Line and)
(Shanghai, Hangchow & Ningpo Line)

Req. Please obtain case papers ref above asked.
12/11/31.

Case papers attached
13/11

See also Linza Station file
16/11.

S.B.-D.2864

SHA[illegible]
C. [illegible] REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2864
Date 6. 11 31.

November 5, 1.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your further letter of November 4, regarding the theft of the two Mauser pistols, the contents of which have been noted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Chu Ching Dien, Esq.,
Railway Police Headquarters,
S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. Lines.

Sent out
6/11 31. N.C.P.

2864
5/11/31.

Translation of a letter from Railway Police
Headquarters of the S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Lines
dated November 4, 1931

Dear Sir,

We have reported to you that two Mauser pistols Nos. 500215 & 800826, and 62 rounds of ammunition were stolen by one named Dzung Tsai Ping (程贊平) on the morning of October 31 and requested your help in dealing with the case. As up to present nothing has been achieved, we beg to renew our request and have the pleasure to inform you that a reward of 100 dollars has been offered for the recovery of each of these two weapons.

Chu Ching Dien (朱慶田)

(Chopped) Railway Police Hdqrs. of the
S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Lines

Special Branch,

Municipal Police Department

International Settlement

Shanghai

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2864
2. 11. 31.

November 2nd, 1.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated October 31, 1931, regarding the larceny of two Mauser pistols by Zung Tsai Ping (程贊平) and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Messrs. Railway Police Headquarters,
Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-
Hangchow-Ningpo Railways.

P.A. (C&B)
Arms Section
To note
Put on D.I.S
& forms notify R.P.
3/11

CRIME INFORMATION
No. 1-537
Date 3-11-31
CRIME REGISTRY

Translation of a letter addressed to the Special Branch, S.M.P. from the Railway Police Headquarters of the S.N.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. C. B. D. 2864
2 11 31

October 31,1931.

To the Special Branch, S.M.P.

We have received a report from our Inspector named Zung Dien Zung to the effect that he was visited at his quarters on the morning of October 31, by a distant uncle named Zung Tsai Ping(鍾贊平). The latter stated he was hungry and asked his nephew to buy some food for him. Inspector Zung complied with the request of his uncle but was suprised that when he came back his uncle had gone. It was then discovered that he had stolen two Mauser pistols numbered 800215 and 800826 and 62 rounds of ammunition. Inspector Zung immediately went out to search for his uncle but his efforts were fruitless.

Apart from ordering Inspector Zung to endeavour to locate Zung Tsai Ping and issuing instructions to our staff to do the same, we beg to request that your department will be good enough to assist us in tracing and arresting Zung Tsai Ping. We beg to state the description of Zung Tsai Ping as follows :-

Zung Tsai Ping, age 26, native of Tung 東明 Min Hsien, Hopeh. Height, 4'7" or 4'8"; complexion, pale; thin; wears foreign clothes; hair combed in foreign style(?). Speaks Shanghai dialect in addition to his native dialect.

Headquarters of the Railway Police of S.N.R.

and S.H.N.R.

P. H. (Gr. Hr.)
Passed by you
2:11:'31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2865.
Date 3. 11. 31.

November 2nd, 1.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.44 of October 30, regarding a female named Zau Mei Tseng (趙梅貞), who is wanted on a charge of opium smuggling and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

T.N. Wong, Esq.,

Chief Procurator,

Second Branch Kiangsu High Court.

逕啟者准
警處十月卅日卅字第一〇〇〇號函為
請求協緝女犯趙梅貞一名因私販
鴉片一案在逃未獲等由准此到處
飭屬一體注意偵緝矣相應函復
即希
查照為荷 此致
江蘇高等法院第二分院
首席檢察官王
刑事處長安士

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2865.
Date 3. 11. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from the Procuratorate of the Second Branch

Kiangsu High Court. October 30, 1931.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of a communication from the High Court requesting our assistance in effecting the arrest of a female named Yen Tsai Hsiu (趙梅貞), who is wanted for failing to answer a charge of opium smuggling preferred against her by the aforesaid court.

I enclose herewith a Circular Order of Arrest and hope you will kindly have this circulated among all districts concerned for information with a view to bringing her to justice.

Yours Truly,

Chief Procurator.

CIRCULAR ORDER OF ARREST.

re Case No. 2311/30

In connection with the above case, at the request of our Procuratorate, a Circular Order of Arrest is hereby issued in accordance with Articles 50 & 51 of the Chinese Criminal Law Procedure against one female named Zau Foi Ueong (趙栘貞), age 28 years, native of Ueih-Hiang (绩溪), formerly residing at Si Po Moh Jao (西柏木橋), Ueih-Hiang,, on a charge of being in possession of opium for sale at her dwelling house in Ueih-Hiang in July last (6th moon, 20th year), who absconded, whilst case pending for appeal, and failed to appear in answering the above charge. She is to be brought before the Kiangsu High Court, if arrested.

Issued by Chief Judge Zau Ueong Tang
of the Kiangsu High Court,
Dated 27.10.31.

D 2866.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2866.
Date 29/4/32

REUTERS PACIFIC SERVICE RPS: 9

COMMUNIST SUSPECT IN NANKING

NANKING, MARCH 5

A COMMUNIST SUSPECT NAMED FU TA-CHIN RECENTLY ARRESTED IN SHANGHAI HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO NANKING FOR TRIAL.

IT IS REPORTED HERE THAT FU TA-CHIN HAS A COMMUNIST RECORD IN SINGAPORE AND THEREFORE THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT GOVERNMENT WITH REFERENCE TO FU'S RECORD WHILE LIVING IN THAT COLONY.

-REUTERS PACIFIC SERVICE.

D 2,
For attention
please.

5/4/32
F30.

N G/1 filed 5:4:32.

R 6/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY.
D 2866.
18/4/32.

April 15 32.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated April 6, 1932, asking for particulars regarding the arrest and trial at Singapore of a Chinese named Foo Da Ching(傅大慶), and regret to have to state that the Municipal Police are not in possession of the information you require.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

Wong Tseng-nan, Esq.,

Chief Procurator,

Second Branch of Kiangsu High Court.

上海公共租界工部局警務部用箋

第　頁

逕復者接准

貴處本年四月六号大函請查覆新加坡緝獲傅大慶一名

並破獲及審判情形等由准此查敝部前於

貴處所需並無案卷擬請逕行函致海峽殖民地政府詢問

自能盡量協助並有圓滿之答覆也相應函覆希煩

查照為荷此致

江蘇高等法院第二分院首席檢察官王

一九三二年四月十五日

警務部長費爾德

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2866.
Date 22/4/32

Special Branch, S.M.P.

April 12, 1932.

S.2.

Please prepare a memorandum giving the information we received from Singapore about the arrest and conviction of Foo Thai Keng and the document found in Noulens' place which had come from Le Franc at Singapore.

J. Meens
Officer i/c Sp. Br.

D.S.B.
Sir: Memorandum attached
S.2. 13/4/32

Memorandum on Foo Thai Keng (傅大慶).

Foo Thai Keng(傅大慶) alias Boon Tat Keng(文達慶) alias Voo Tat Ming(符達名) alias Vung Tat Oon(文達宏) alias Veng Dah Ching(文達慶) was arrested with Joseph Ducroux alias Serge Lefranc on June 1, 1931 by the Singapore Police. He subsequently appeared before the Singapore Court on a charge of propagating communism and on this charge was sentenced to six months imprisonment and ordered to be deported to China. He was sent to Shanghai at his own request and was arrested by the Soong-Wu Military Authorities on November 3, 1931, as he disembarked from the s.s."President Cleveland" on which he was travelling as a third-class passenger.

Other than information received from Singapore to the effect that Foo and Serge Lefranc are associated, the Shanghai Municipal Police are not in possession of any further evidence that would implicate the former in the Noulens' case, since none of the documents seized in this case mention Foo's name.

However, from evidence in possession of the Singapore Police, it would appear that the Communist Movement in Malaya was under the direction of Foo Thai Keng ( ) from the time he first arrived at Singapore in November 1928 until his arrest in June 1931.

The following documents seized in connection with enquiries made in the Noulens' case are purported to have emanated from Serge Lefranc at Singapore:-

1. Document No.1 D.	Letter dated 'Singapore 27.3.31.' partly in French and partly in code, refers to the arrival of a certain person from Shanghai for information work. One 'Mr.Jack' is mentioned.
2. Document No.2 D.	Cablegram dated '17.V.Nr.9'. "Connections well established. Have" "you any further instructions and " "money concerning budget Malaya Pen" "insula C.P.,Trade Unions,Youth. "Please write us fully"
3. Document No.3 D.	Document in English appealing for help as they(?) are without help and are communicating with Nuac - an Annamite Communist. Also refers to the new address as "New Mansion, Oxley Rise." (Possibly refers to Serge Lefranc who resided, prior to his arrest, at a boarding house at Oxley Rise, Singapore.)
4. Document No.5 D.	Letter in French dated 'Singapore 4.5.31.' mentioning the addresses:- "Serglefran,Singapore" and "Post Box Number 307 Singapore". The signature of the sender is undecipherable.

The originals of 1, 3, and 4 above have been lent to the French Police.

Special Branch,

April 8,1932.

S.2

For report please. I understood the Chinese Authorities arrested this man entirely on their own responsibility. I understood that we simply told them that this man had served a sentence in Singapore on a charge arising out of illegal activities which indicated that the offender had Communist inclinations. I understood we did nothing which would justify the Public Safety Bureau in thinking that we wished that a charge be preferred against Fu Da Ching or that we were in a position to assist in proving any kind of a charge against him.

T. H. Evans

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

H.S.B.

Sir: I attach herewith a copy of Intelligence Summary of November 4, 1931, dealing with the matter.

Apart from passing the information of his expected arrival here to the Public Safety Bureau, the S.M.P. had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and no record of his activities etc.

[illegible]

11/4/32.

EXTRACT FROM DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT DATED 4/11/31.

Communist Propaganda - Arrest of Associate of Lefranc

Acting on information conveyed to them by the Municipal Police to the effect that one Foo Tat-lin (符達霖) alias Fu Ta Kien (傅大慶), a Chinese associate of the III International agent Lefranc, was coming to Shanghai by the S.S. "President Cleveland", the Public Safety Bureau arrested the individual in question when the ship arrived here on November 3.

Chinese Authorities state that the prisoner has been identified as a native of Kiangsi who assisted Borodin when the latter was associated with the Kuomintang in 1926. They add that Foo studied abroad in both Russia and France.

Special Branch,

April 8,1932.

S.2

For report please. I understood the Chinese Authorities arrested this man entirely on their own responsibility. I understood that we simply told them that this man had served a sentence in Singapore on a charge arising out of illegal activities which indicated that the offender had Communist inclinations. I understood we did nothing which would justify the Public Safety Bureau in thinking that we wished that a charge be preferred against Fu Da Ching or that we were in a position to assist in proving any kind of a charge against him.

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. 2866.
Date 7.4.32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Chief Procurator of Kiangsu 2nd Branch High Court.

No. 10.

April 6, 193 2.

S.M.P. Headquarters,
Shanghai.

Sirs,

I am in receipt of an instructional order No.4663 from the Procurator's Office of the Supreme Court stating as follows :-

'In connection with Koulens case, a joint-offender named Foo Da Ching (傅大慶), who was arrested together with a Frenchman in the Straits Settlement on 1.6.31, was subsequently brought before the Singapore Court on a charge of propagating communism for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. At the expiry of his term of imprisonment, he left for Shanghai, when the Shanghai Municipal Police was informed of his arrival by the Singapore Police authorities. His movements were since kept under observation and the Garrison Headquarters of Nanking and Shanghai were informed by the S. M. P. which resulted in his arrest on 1.3.32, for Communistic activities. It is believed that the S. M. P. are aware of his activities in Singapore or in possession of details surrounding his arrest or proceedings of the trial. We are also anxious to know whether or not this person, Foo Da Ching (傅大慶), is one of the prisoners arrested in connection with the Koulens case. Will you please make careful enquiries and obtain proof, if any, from the said Police Force and transmit it to us for investigation".

As requested, any assistance you may be able to render in this connection will be much appreciated.

Wang Tseng Nan
Chief Procurator
Kiangsu 2nd Branch High Court.

2866.
30. 12. 31.

(4) Shanghai. Foo Thai Keng (傅大慶) alias Boon Tat Keng (文達慶) (page 31) who was arrested in Singapore with Joseph Ducroux alias Serge Lefranc on 1.6.31 and who was subsequently sentenced to six months R.I. and finally banished to China, was sent at this own request to Shanghai where he arrived on 5.11.31. He was arrested on arrival in Shanghai by the Public Safety Bureau and has been handed over to the Chinese Authorities. He has been identified as Moscow-trained student and as an associate of Borodin in 1926. This proves, if further proof were needed, that since November 1928 when Foo Thai Keng first arrived in Singapore, up to June 1931, the Communist movement in Malaya was under the direction of a Moscow trained mind.

Reg/ Attach to file
JBK 3/12.

DIRECTION
DES
SERVICES DE POLICE

Changhai, le 4 Novembre 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2866
Date 5. 11. 31.

Le Chef de la Section Politique

a l'honneur de vous remercier de la communication

N° D. 2866 que vous avez bien voulu lui adresser

le 3 Novembre 1931

M^r Assistant Commissioner

in charge of Special Branch.

Changhai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2866
date 3 11 31

November 3 1.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to the information conveyed by you to this office to the effect that one Foo Fat Ming(符大名) alias Fu Ta Kien(傅達慶), a Chinese associate of the III International agent Lefranc, was coming to Shanghai by the s.s. "President Cleveland", I have to state that the Public Safety Bureau (Chinese Territory Police) arrested the individual in question when the ship arrived here.

Foo has been identified as a native of Kiangsi who assisted Borodin when the latter was associated with the Kuomintang in 1926. The Chinese Authorities also state that Foo studied abroad in both Russia and France.

Yours sincerely,

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Sent out
3/11 31. N. 91.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2866
de 3. 11. 31.

November 3 1.

My dear Sarly,

Acting on information conveyed to them by the Municipal Police to the effect that one Foo Fat Ming(符大名) alias Fu Ta Kien(傅達慶), a Chinese associate of the III International agent Lefranc, was coming to Shanghai by the s.s."President Cleveland", the Public Safety Bureau arrested the individual in question when the ship arrived here. The Chinese Authorities state that the prisoner has been identified as a native of Kiangsi who assisted Borodin when the latter was associated with the Kuomintang in 1926. They add that Foo studied abroad in both Russia and France.

Yours sincerely,

R. Sarly, Esq.,
French Police Headquarters.

Sent out
3/11-31. N. G.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2866.
S.I. Station,
Date 3 Nov 1931

File No.

REPORT

Subject (in full) arrest of noted communist

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson, C.D.I.

Foo Tat Ming 傅達銘 alias Fu Ta Kien 付大銘 a noted communist was arrested at 6 a.m. November 3 by Detectives of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters on a launch in the Whangpoo River when he disembarked from the s.s. Cleveland on which he travelled as a 3rd class passenger on deportation from Singapore. The prisoner is a native of Kiangsi, a returned student from France and Russia. He also worked with Brodin in the Nationalist Government in 1926 and is well known to many of the Nanking officials.

Tan Shaoliang

Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2866
Date 2. 9. 31

September 2 1.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

With reference to your letter dated August 5, 1931, I forward herewith a* copy of a detective report regarding one Fu Tai Keng (傅大慶) who was arrested together with Le Franc at Singapore.

The* original photograph and the* letter from Singapore are returned herewith.

Yours sincerely,

* Enclosed July 29 31.

(Sd.) H. Robertson

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500—31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
Section 2 Station,
No. S. B. D. 2862.
Date Sept. 2nd., 1931

Subject (in full) Letter from ~~H.M.~~ H.B.M.Consulate - General Re:Fu Tai Keng (傅泰庚)

Made by D.I.Ross. *Forwarded by* D.B.Ross D.I.

With reference to the letter of August 5,1931,from H.B.M. Consulate-General on the subject of one Fu Tai Keng (傅泰庚)X, who was arrested together with Le Franc at Singapore, I have to report that the Nanking Government has no definite charge against him, although they know that he is a Communist and is known to have participated in the Canton uprising in December 1927.

X also mentioned in File S.B.D. 2699

The Chinese authorities have no objection to taking him over provided he can be extradited from Singapore.

The original photo is attached herewith for return to H.B.M. Consulate.

D.B.Ross

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.B. D. 2866.
5 - 8 - 31

Secret.

My dear Owens:-

I enclose herewith a photograph of one Fu Lai Keng 傅立慶, who was arrested with Le Franc at Singapore. He gives his age as 25 - though he is nearer 30. He is very short sighted wears spectacles. He has been in Malaya for the last 3 years & was the head of the local Communist Organisations.

I believe he is wanted by the Chinese Authorities. Can you find out through the Bureau of Public Safety if this is really so & if so on what charges.

The photo must be returned to me please

Yours

Sd, Hal.

For investigation in co-operation with Supt. Tan of S'pore and return please

JMB 5/8/31

* See S.B.-D. 2527/6(8)

Copy

Officer of the Director,
Criminal Intelligence Department,
Straits Settlements.
Singapore, July 23, 1931.

Special Branch C.B.11/31/3

Dear Steptoe,

I enclose a photograph of a Hupeh Chinese who, you will remember, was arrested with Ducroux alias Lefranc and was sentenced to six months' R.I. with him.

He is known to us under the name of Foo Tai Kheng ( )and knows English. He appears to be about 30 years, though he gives his age 25 years. He is very ~~sort~~ sighted and wears horn-~~rimm~~ rimmed spectacled. He has been in Malaya for the last three years and was the head of the local Communist Organisations.

It is now stated that he is wanted by the Chinese Government. If so, could you please let me know when convenient.

Yours sincerely,

H.N. Steptoe, Es .,
H.B.M's Vice-Consul,
Shanghai.

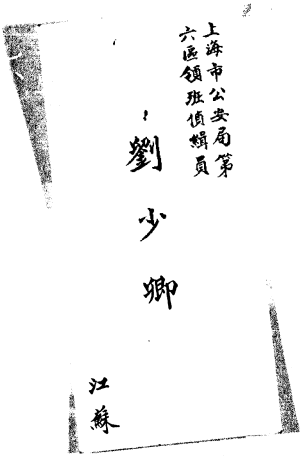
D - 2867

D - 2868

D - 2869

D - 2870

今由靜安寺捕房領得
本局偵緝員一名品山一名及其手槍一支
子彈九粒，另候此证
靜安寺捕房 为照
刘少卿
辛亥十月 日



Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2867
3 11 31

File No.

Station Reference No. 52. REPORT

Bubblingwell Station,
Date October 30, 1931.

Subject (in full) Alleged Attempted Armed Extortion by member of the Bureau of Public Safety, O.O.L.

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson *Forwarded by* W.D. MacGillivray Insp

Sir,

At about 2.10p.m. the 30-10-31 one named Chang S Ching (張樹春) came to Bubblingwell Station and reported a fight in progress at Edinburgh Road. A party of Police under Inspector MacGillivray attended, and as the result of enquiries, arrested fourteen persons who were alleged to have been fighting, outside No. 459 Edinburgh Road, also one named Au Ping Sai (歐陽錫) employed by the Bureau of Public Safety as C.D.C. 84 attached to No. 6th. Division Zau Ka Doo, at his home, at the above address.

Subsequent enquiries show that the majority of the persons arrested are Peking Road brokers, who had been attending an auction at No.54 Edinburgh Road. After the auction, at about 1p.m. they adjourned to a nearby teashop No. 50 Edinburgh Road O.O.L., about 150 yds. North of Yu Yuen Road, to discuss business. Whilst there, one named Woo Hong Ping (胡鴻炳) broker of No. 66 Peking Road. was approached by another broker named Yang Yoong Soong (楊榮生) living at an unnumbered house off Bubblingwell Road near Tifeng Road, O.O.L. and the latter requested the loan of $50.00. Woo Hong Ping (the complainant) was unable to grant this request, but offered to collect the sum from other brokers, $2.00 each (probably sarcasm). This apparently annoyed Yang, who left the teashop, with a companion Li Ah Hai (李阿海) a tea boy, living in the same teashop. They returned after a short while, accompanied by Au Ping Sai, (the detective) and it is said, forty other loafers, and again demand of complainant, $50.00, which he again refused to loan. A free fight then apparently began between the loafers and complainant, who was assisted by other brokers, during ~~which it is alleged~~ the B.P.S. detective was alleged to have drawn his official pistol and said "Don't have, you must pay this $50.00".

Sir. Col Chen informed accordingly. says he will investigate. 2/11 Jan

A.R. 2/11

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No......

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Bubblingwell *Station,*

REPORT

Date October 30, 1931

(2)

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

At this juncture C.P.C. 2907, who was attached to a Search Party operating at Edinburgh and Yu Yuen Roads corner, was informed, that a fight was in progress. He attended to make enquiries and the fight ceased. Immediately afterwards, Inspector MacGillivray and the Station Party arrived, having been called by one of the combatants who went to the Station in a motorcar. Upon their arrival the combatants dispersed and the B.P.S. detective entered his home No. 459 Edinburgh Road, where he was arrested after the complainant had given information against him.

When interrogated at Bubblingwell, Crime Branch Office, he denied drawing his pistol, which was still in his possession on arrest. On the instructions of the D.C. (Crime) no charge was preferred by us. The Inspector i/c the 6th. Division, B.P.S. at Zau Ka Doo was informed of the circumstances, and he sent C.D.S. Liu Siau Ching (劉小清) to take over the prisoner and his pistol and ammunition. Official receipt attached. Before being handed over the pistol was sent to the Arms Identification Bureau, and was found to be already on record. Details:- .32 automatic, Demon make, No. Y.3855, stamped, Bureau of Public Safety, in Chinese.

The complainant and witnesses were informed that investigations would be continued by the Inspector i/c the 6th. Division, B.P.S. and the following of their own accord, elected to accompany the C.D.S. to press their complaint.

Complainant Woo Hong Ping,

Witnesses to the pistol incident;- Miau Nyoh Daung (繆玉堂), Tsang Yung Kuei (張永奎) both of No. 412 Peking Road, and Dai Nyi Chon, (戴義昌) of 1175 Peking Road, all brokers.

Yang Yoong Sung, who started the trouble, and Woo Ah Hai, his companion, also accompanied the C.D.S. The rest of the persons

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Bubblingwell *Station,*

REPORT

Date October 30, 1931

(3)

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

were released. Copy of translation of complainant's statement, signed also by above witnesses is attached.

Further enquiries as to the result of the B.P.S. investigations will be forwarded.

J.M. Riddon Son.

D.S.I.

He shall be unable to get details until 10am 31st. MM

上海公共租界巡捕房

錄供單

胡鴻炳年三十二安徽人住福安路

路南公祥棧內第十號房子至因在早十時

在友人赴滬西愚園路口打牙牌叫賣叫

賣水值洋八十二元洋一百五角將貨物等

賣好至愚園路口等江南第一等棧結識算

沒被華捕跑出一人自在身畔取出手槍口

說包探開賣叫乃他等是我該管向我搶洋

五十元幸已分用並有準期伴不許報

巡捕等前後左右引指告此供

是實並不祥言

胡鴻炳 十

Form 40
G. 10,000-9-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Woo Hong Ping, aged 32
native of Anhwei taken by me C.D.C. 105
at B'Well Stn. on the 30-10-31 and ~~interpreted~~ translated by Y. B. Pu.

states:

I am the owner of the Koong Ziang Tai Furniture Shop, No. 266 Peking Road. At 10a.m. today I, accompanied by my friend, went to No. 54 Edinburgh Road, to sell some second hand goods by auction. The sum for the goods sold was $83 silver and $10.50 small silver. I then went to the Kiangnan Di Yih Leur Teashop, 50 Edinburgh Road, to count up the amount. Suddenly a man appeared and produced a pistol stating that he is a detective, and also that it is his district. Further he demanded for $50.00. He threatened that if the money was not paid over the goods sold by auction could not be removed. Later I managed to send my friend to report to the Police Station. This is my true statement.

(Signed) Woo Hong Ping.

Witnesses (Signed) Miao Nyoh Daung, 27,
Kiangsu, shopmaster, 412 Peking Road

Tsang Vung Kuei, 29,
Canton, shop-assistant, 412 Peking Road

Tai Nyi Chong, 51,
Kiangsu, 470 Peking Road.

Copy for A.C. (Special)

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station Reference No. 52. **REPORT**

Bubblingwell Station,

Date October 30, 1931.

Subject (in full) Alleged Attempted Armed Extortion by member of the Bureau of Public Safety, O.O.L.

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson Forwarded by W. D. MacGillivray Insp.

Sir,

At about 2.10p.m. the 30-10-31 one named Chang S Ching (張樹青) came to Bubblingwell Station and reported a fight in progress at Edinburgh Road. A party of Police under Inspector MacGillivray attended, and as the result of enquiries, arrested fourteen persons who were alleged to have been fighting, outside No. 459 Edinburgh Road, also one named Au Ping Sai (歐炳西) employed by the Bureau of Public Safety as C.D.C. 84 attached to No. 6th. Division Zau Ka Doo, at his home, at the above address.

Subsequent enquiries show that the majority of the persons arrested are Peking Road brokers, who had been attending an auction at No.54 Edinburgh Road. After the auction, at about 1p.m. they adjourned to a nearby teashop No. 50 Edinburgh Road O.O.L., about 150 yds. North of Yu Yuen Road, to discuss business. Whilst there, one named Woo Hong Ping (胡鴻炳) broker of No. 66 Peking Road, was approached by another broker named Yang Yoong Soong (楊榮生) living at an unnumbered house off Bubblingwell Road near Tifeng Road, O.O.L. and the latter requested the loan of $50.00. Woo Hong Ping (the complainant) was unable to grant this request, but offered to collec the sum from other brokers, $2.00 each (probably sarcasm).

This apparently annoyed Yang, who left the teashop, with a companion Li Ah Hai (李阿海) a tea boy, living in the same teashop.

They returned after a short while, accompanied by Au Ping Sai, (the detective,) and it is said, forty other loafers, and again demanded of complainant, $50.00, which he again refused to loan. A free fight then apparently began between the loafers and complainant, who was assisted by other brokers, during which it is alleged, the B.P.S. detective is alleged to have drawn his official pistol and said "Don't move, you must pay this $50.00".

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No......

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

(2)

Bubblingwell *Station,*

Date October 30, 1931.

Subject (in full) .....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

At this juncture C.P.C. 2907, who was attached to a Search Party operating at Edinburgh and Yu Yuen Roads corner, was informed, that a fight was in progress. He attended to make enquiries and the fight ceased. Immediately afterwards, Inspector MacGillivray and the Station Party arrived, having been called by one of the combatants who went to the Station in a motorcar. Upon their arrival the combatants dispersed and the B.P.S. detective entered his home No. 459 Edinburgh Road, where he was arrested after the complainant had given information against him.

When interrogated at Bubblingwell, Crime Branch Office, he denied drawing his pistol, which was still in his possession on arrest. On the instructions of the D.C. (Crime) no charge was preferred by us. The Inspector i/c the 6th. Division, B.P.S. at Zau Ka Doo was informed of the circumstances, and he sent C.D.S. Liu Siau Chin (劉少卿) to take over the prisoner and his pistol and ammunition. Official receipt attached. Before being handed over the pistol was sent to the Arms Identification Bureau, and was found to be already on record. Details:- .32 automatic, Demon make, No. Y.3855, stamped, Bureau of Public Safety, in Chinese.

The complainant and witnesses were informed that investigations would be continued by the Inspector i/c the 6th. Division, B.P.S. and the following, of their own accord, elected to accompany the C.D.S. to press their complaint.

Complainant Woo Hong Ping,

Witnesses to the pistol incident;- Miau Nyoh Daung (繆[illegible]堂), Tsang Vung Kuei (張[illegible]奎) both of No. 412 Peking Road, and Tai Nyi Chon (戴義昌) of 1175 Peking Road, all brokers.

Yang Yoong Sung, who started the trouble, and Woo Ah Hai, his companion, also accompanied the C.D.S. The rest of the persons

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No......

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..Bubblingwell *Station,*

REPORT

Date October 30, 1931

(3)

Subject (in full) .....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

were released. Copy of translation of complainant's statement, signed also by above witnesses is attached.

Further enquiries as to the result of the B.P.S. investigations will be forwarded.

H. Addison Son.

D.S.I.

Enquiry not begun at 4pm. 30th
He shall be informed of result
at 10a 31st HM

H.K.
31/10

31:10:31.

Form 40
G. 10,000-9-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Koo Hong Ping, aged 32
native of Anhwei taken by me D.I.No. 105
at B'Well Stn. on the 30-10-31 and ~~interpreted~~ translated by D. No. Du.

states:

I am the owner of the Koong Ziang Tai Furniture Shop, No. 266 Peking Road. At 1 p.m. today I, accompanied by my friend, went to No. 81 Edinburgh Road, to sell some second hand goods by auction. The sum for the goods sold was $63 silver and 10.50 small silver. I then went to the Kiangnan Ti Yih Lour Teashop, 50 Edinburgh Road, to count up the amount. Suddenly a man arrested and produced a pistol stating that he is a detective, and also that it is his district. Further he demanded for $50.00. He threatened that if the money was not paid over the goods sold by auction could not be removed. Later I managed to send my friend to report to the Police Station. This is my true statement.

(Signed) Koo Hong Ping.

Witnesses (Signed) Miao Ryoh Faung, 27,
Kiang Su, shopmaster, 412 Peking Road

Tsang Fung Kuei, 29,
Canton, shop-assistant, 412 Peking Road

Tai Kyi Cheng, 31,
Kiangsu, 470 Peking Road.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

B'well Station,

REPORT

Date 20. 10. 1931.

Subject (in full) Attempted Armed Extortion, alleged against
BDC 84 of the Bureau of Public Safety.

Made by and Forwarded by DSI Heddon Son.

Sir,

At about 2pm, following a fight in a tea shop, No 50 Edinburgh Rd, BDC No 84, named Au Ping Sai (区炳西) of the B.P.S. attached to No 6 Div. Zau Ka Doo. is alleged to have drawn his pistol, and threatened compt. attempting to force him to pay the sum of $50.00 to one, Yang Hoong Sung.( ) living in an unnumbered house on B'well Rd near Tyeng Rd, with whom compt had been quarrelling.

Compts name. Hoo Oong Ping (胡仲平) broker of No 66 Peking Rd.

Witnesses who say they saw the pistol drawn.

(1) Miau Yoh Tong. (繆友堂) broker.
(2) Tsang Voong Kwei (曾文貴) " ,
both of No 412 Peking Rd.
(3) Tsah Yih Tsang. (謝義昌) broker of 1175 Peking Rd.

The accused BDC denies drawing his pistol, & states that he was called from his home nearby to settle a quarrel in the teashop.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station.

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

(2)

His pistol, Demon, No Y.3855, together with magazine containing 9 rounds, is herewith forwarded for your inspection and for instructions as to disposal.

W.J.M. Laidlaw for
D.S.I.

Pistol has already been issued
back on file in Arms Instr. Bureau.

FA(CB)
30/10/81.

F. 409
T.H. 300-2-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Arms Identification Section,

Report No. 1659 Date 30-10-31.

Occurrence	Arrest of C.D.C.84 of the Public Safety Bureau for Attempted Extortion, Edinburgh Road, 2 p.m. 30-10-31 (B.W.).	**Crime Registry Number.** **Serial Numbers.**
Subject	Demon .32 Auto Pistol No.163, S.M.P.No.Y3855. (In possession of above C.D.C.)	U37
Date obtained by Police	30-10-31.	**Date received for Examination.** 30-10-31.
Initial Examination Remarks	The pistol had been cleaned and oiled since last fired and shows no signs of recent firing.	
Previous Records	None.	
Further Remarks	Tests of above pistol already on file.	

Checked by F. A. Simms D.P.S. **Signed** N. E. Bauer D.S.I.

Forwarded to D.D.O. "B" Division.

J. C. (C. & S. B.)

F. 409
T.H. 300-2-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Arms Identification Section,

Report No. 1659

Date 30-10-31.

Occurrence	Arrest of C.D.C.84 of the Public Safety Bureau for Attempted Extortion, Edinburgh Road, 2 p.m. 30-10-31 (B.W.).	Crime Registry Number.
Subject	Demon .32 Auto Pistol No.163, S.A.I. No.Y3855. (In possession of above C.D.C.)	Serial Numbers. U37

Date obtained by Police	30-10-31.	Date received for Examination.	30-10-31.

Initial Examination Remarks	The pistol had been cleaned and oiled since last fired and shows no signs of recent firing.
Previous Records	None.
Further Remarks	Tests of above pistol already on file.

Checked by L A Ennis D.I.S. Signed R.E. Barnes D.S.I.

Forwarded to D.D.O. "B" Division.

G. C. I. C. & S. B.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 1, Special Branch
No. S. B. D. 2868
Date November 17, 1931
Late 18-11-31

Subject (in full) The Workers' Representatives' Office, 4 Hou Sung Li, Hochien Road.

Made by D. S. I. Moore *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson, C.D.I.

With reference to the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch appended on attached file regarding the Workers' Representatives' Office, 4 Hou Sung Li Hochien Road, Nyi Dah Kyah (戴大宣), Lawyer, 468 North Szechuen Road, was interviewed on November 12, and the position of this union explained to him.

Nyi promised to go into the matter with his clients and let the Police know the result of his efforts later.

On November 18, Nyi informed this office by telephone that his clients had agreed to close down the office at 4 Hou Sung Li forthwith.

Further enquiries show that the office has closed down, and that a notice to this effect is posted on the door of the premises.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.O. "S".

Information and return please.

O. i/c Sp. Br.

Noted, & Loo Staff informed.

NOV. 19 1931

K. Gardiner
D. D. S.

File

20. 11. 31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
Date 7 11 31

S. B. File No. D.2868

Station,

REPORT

Date Nov. 7 1931

Subject (in full) ex_workers of Hou Sung Cottoh Mill

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson, C.O.I.

Enquiries indicate that the application of the ex workers of the Hou Sung Mill for registration has been rejected by the Social Bureau on the ground that tne mill referred to has been closed down and that there is no necessity for the workers of a closed mill to form an Union.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

SI,

Please call on Nyi Dah Lyah, explain the true position to him, and ascertain what he and his clients intend to do. If they are not willing to close the offices at No. 4 Hsu Sheng Li, Hochien Road, and suspend activities of their own accord, it will be necessary to approach the Municipal Advocate for favour of his assistance in finding means to compel them to do so.

D.S.I. Moore,

Please comply with the instructions of the Officer-in-Charge.

7:11:31.

H.R. 9/11

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. S.B. REGISTRY
No. 2868
Date 6. 11. 31 S. 1.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date November 6, 1931

Subject (in full) The Workers' Representative Office, 4 Hou Sung Li, Hochien Road.

Made by D.S.I. Moore Forwarded by Henry Robertson, C.D.I.

Further to attached report on the above named office, enquiries show that this organ is not registered or recognized by the Social Bureau, although the Committee of the Workers' Representative Office state that they have received the verbal approval of the Bureau.

Gilmour

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. Tan,
Please ascertain the views of the Social Bureau on the subject of this organization.

J.H. Givens

O. i/c Sp. Br.
6:11:'31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 3 : 12 : 1931.

To SI,

Please ascertain if the Workers' Representatives' Office is registered with and recognized by the Social Bureau.

For my personal information! where is Hochien Road?

JRB

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. S. I. D. 2868.
Date 3. 11. 31.
File No. Station,

REPORT

Date November 3, 1931.

Subject (in full) The Workers' Representatives Office, 4, Hou Sung Li, Hochien Road.

Made by D.S.I. Moore *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson, C.D.I.

With reference to the attached letter from one Nyi Dah Kyah (嚴大闞) Lawyer, 468, North Szechuen Road, on the subject of the Workers' Representatives Office, 4, Hou Sung Li, Hochien Road, enquiries have elicited that the object of the office is to secure for the ex-workers of the Hou Sung Cotton Mill which closed down on May 27, 1931 a retiring gratuity equivalent to 10 months wages and 6 months wages as compensation.

of the 4,900 ex-workers of the defunct Hou Sung Mill, three thousand have registered with this office, including 70 foremen, the latter having contributed $1.00 each to cover initial expenses.

A Standing Committee of 10 ex-workers of the mill has been formed, whose names and occupations are as follows :-

Name	Occupation
Chi Vee-zuan (吉維鑫)	General Duty
Ioh Hai-tang (樂海棠)	Mechanic, Weaving Dept.
Nyi Ah-sze (倪阿四)	Foreman in the Coarse Yarn Room
Chow Hao-zung(周浩匠)	Mason
Chow Tung-zung(周棟匠)	Weaving Room
Pan Ming Ziang(潘明祥)	Cotton Weighing Room
Hsu Ngoeh-ziang(許玉祥)	Parcel Room
Chen Hang-sung(陳杏生)	Cotton Picking Room
Sung Li-kwang (沈礼廣)	Spinning Room
Yao Keng-su (姚耕書)	Weaving Room

The members of the Committee have given an assurance that they are in no way connected with politics, and that their only object is to negotiate with the mill management with a view to securing a favourable settlement of the question of

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by .....*Forwarded by* .....

gratuities and compensation.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 52

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 1 11 1931

To D. S. I. Moore

For inquiry and report re the names and occupations of the persons in charge of the office, the object of the office, etc.
Please also see page 35 of the Handbook of Municipal Information (1931) re "Political Meetings"

A.R. 1/11

Translation of Letter Received

My clients Chih Vi Zai, Tsu Hau Zung, Yau Kung Ts, representatives of the Hou Sung Mill workers in last July made representations to the management for the resumption of work and indemnity.

This orgination is registered with the Kuomingtang and the Social Bureau and the represnntatives names and photos are also filed with them.

They have now rented No. 4 Hou Sung Li, Hochien Road, and called this place The Workers Representatives Office so that meeting can be held to discuss the livelihood of the workers but, nothing illegal or of a disturbing nature will be done. They request me to write to you with reference to this. It is allowed by law for people to hold meetings, and this orgination has already been authorised by the above mentioned parties and this office is considered essential for the workers cause, so I write this to inform you of the address, so that they can find ways and means to present demands to the management for the solution of various problems.

(Sd) Nyi Dah Kyah

468 North Szechuen Road

Tel. 45523

Special Branch. C.I.D.
Forwarded for information.
C Powell.
D. O. ("D" Div.)
31 OCT. 1931

SI, For attention please
JJ 31:10:'31.

CONFIDENTIAL

F. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 10. 11. 1931.

To Supt Kay.

The attached file is forwarded to you for perusal. Dr. (Jenkins) is of opinion that the man "Tsiang" (flagged A) may be the same person who is now under arrest at Gordon Road in connection with a kidnapping case.

40

A.C.(CB)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 13. 11. 1931

To D. C. (C)

C D. C. 153 Loh Kung Dee has seen the prisoners but states Tsiang is not amongst them. As far as he, the Det, knows Tsiang is still employed at the Gold Bar Exchange.

W.H. Kay
D. D. C. "B" Div.

File flag

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 2.8. 1931

To D.C. (Dr)

The last Div: transfers made Ypoo one over strength. A.R. leave if allowed + this will leave them 15 men which is really enough at any time but we can fill up on next recruits. Perhaps A.C.C will send over his recommendations of C.P.C.s now in hand?

H.C. Ayer

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 31-7-1931

To D.C., D.

C.D.C.s 15 Zau Kyih Kwen (H.R.) and 9 Tsang Ka Chien (H.) both old Detectives are suitable for Gold Bar Exchange duty. Both to be replaced.

W. Jno Desmond
D.D.C. "D"

D.C. Div.
Forwarded. E.W. Powell
1 AUG 1931 ("D" Div)

FM. 1

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 10. 11. 1931.

To Supt Kay.

The attached file is forwarded to you for perusal. Dt. (Crime) is of opinion that the man "Tsiang" (flagged A) may be the same person who is now under arrest at Gordon Road in connection with a kidnapping case.

[signature]
A/A(CID)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 13. 11. 1931

To D. C. (C)

C D. C. 153 Loh Kung Dee has seen the prisoners but states Tsiang is not amongst them. As far as he, the Det, knows Tsiang is still employed at the Gold Bar Exchange.

W.H.Kay
D. D. C. "B" Div.

File [illegible]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28. 7. 1931

To D.C. (Sw)

The last Div. transfers made Ypoo one over strength. N.R. have 17 allowed + this will leave them 15 men which is really enough at any time but we can fill up on next recruits. Perhaps A.C.C will send over his recommendations of C.P.C.s now in hand?

H.C.Adye

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai 31-7-1931

To D.C., D.

C D.C's 15 Zau Kyih Kwen (H.R.) and 9 Tsang Ka Chien (H.) both old Detectives are suitable for Gold Bar Exchange duty. Both to be replaced.

W.J.Macdermott
D.D.C."D"

D.C."Div"
Forwarded. [signature]
1 AUG. 1931 ("D" Div)

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER (2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2869
Date 4 : 11 : 31

Divisional Orders dated August 4, 1931.

No. 5332.

For good arrest C.D.C. 150 Woo Zau San (Y) is advanced 3 months in seniority.

No. 5333.

For discreditable conduct the following are dismissed from 25-7-31:-

A/C.D.S. 245 Liu Yung Hsiang (H).
C.D.C. 16 Chang Yu Ding (H).
" 17 Bien Tsung Wo (H).

No. 5334.

The following transfers will take effect from 5-8-31:-

Detective Inspector Tsang Tse Ching (W) to Central.
" Sub-Inspector Zia Sze Zee (C) to Wayside.
C.D.C. 153 (Central) to Bubbling Well.
Kau Tsang" 12 (Bubbling Well) to Central.
" 15 (Harbin Road) to Central.
Tsang Kyak Yin 9 (Yangtszepoo) to Central.

No. 5335.

Leave of absence is granted to the following:-

A/C.P.S. 1691 (C) from 5-8-31 to 18-8-31.
C.P.C. 2317 (S) " 5-8-31 to 4-9-31.

No. 5336.

Yeh Kuei Ling, Station Interpreter (H), is granted leave of absence from 5-8-31 to 4-9-31.

No. 5337.

C.D.C. 105 Wong I Fei (BW) having completed his probationary period is confirmed in his appointment from 1-8-31.

No. 5338.

The following are granted language allowance with effect from 1-8-31:-

		English	Chinese
Havildar	89 Kishen Singh (BW)	$3.00	$4.00
"	496 Jiwan Singh (BW)	$2.00	$4.00
"	499 Wariam Singh (BW)	$3.00	$4.00
S.A.C.	91 Mall Singh (BW)	$3.00	$4.00

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)
FM. 1 **Memorandum.**

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai 28. 8. 193 1

To D.D.O. A.

Vide Conversation of today please Cancel transfer of Yen Ah Kung & Sgt. Zoang To Ching to C & Sub Jen Ze Ze to W.

Also please interview Yen Ah Kung & Caution as arranged.

Po 15.
Pleased to
you please.

D. C. (CRIME)

8. 8. 31

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Date

REGISTERED
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2869
Date 4.11.31

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Confidential

D.C. (Dio)

Information.

I suggest the following transfers. I think changes of senior Chinese Detectives at Central & Lanza would do good:-

~~D.I. Yee Ah Kung (L) to C.~~

D.I. Wang Ze Ching (W) to [redacted] C

S.I. Zia Ze Zee (C) to W.

C.D.C 153 (C) to B.W.

C.D.C 12 (B.W.) to C.

D.R.O. Orders Km/3 AUG - 4 1931

D.O. 5334 of 4.8.31. 4/8/31.

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C.4887/...
Date 27/7/31

C.P.

Mr Lee & the Committee are keen to turn out the element now in "power" in these positions & are working on the theory that this combination will ensure protection to members, in other words they are working on the system of gang protection.

I suggested the detectives & he was very pleased at the idea. I have therefore to request your permission for D.C.A. to select two of our older men as additional to our strength on the same lines as we now supply Banks.

So far as Cutral Station staff is concerned I think transfers are needed & I will arrange with D.C. (Dio)

D. C. (CRIME)

If you approve I will instruct the detectives selected myself & also deal with Suspect and ex detective Dost.

The Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange, Ltd.

5 KIUKIANG ROAD,

Shanghai, July 24th, 1931.

The Commissioner,
Commissioner's Office,
18 Hankow Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

As a result of a conversation between our Mr. P. S. Zee and Deputy Commissioner Mr. R. C. Aiers yesterday afternoon, I am instructed to request you to appoint two armed Chinese detectives for duty at this Exchange taking effect from the first of August, 1931. They will be required for duty from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. during week-days, holidays excepted. We shall be appreciated to hear from you as to their monthly pay and the manner of payment.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE SHANGHAI GOLD STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.,

SECRETARY

TY COMMISSIONE
(:IME BRANCH)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 22. 7. 193 1

To

Interviewed at
4 pm 22/7/31
Mr Joe will apply
for 2 detectives
for Permanent
duty the same
as the Banks

D. C. (CRIME)

The Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange, Ltd.

5 KIUKIANG ROAD,

Shanghai, July 21st, 1931

The Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime Branch)
S. M. C. Police Force,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

With regard to the recent incident happened just outside of this Exchange, I am instructed to inform you that our Mr. P. S. Lee is prepared to call at your office to-morrow afternoon between 3 and 4 P. M.

Hoping the time appointed will be convenient to you,

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE SHANGHAI GOLD STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.,

.....

SECRETARY

Mr. Y. C. Ho informed by telephone. 21/7/31.

The Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange, Ltd.

5 KIUKIANG ROAD,

Shanghai, July 20th, 1931

The Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime Branch,
S. M. C. Police Force,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

I am instructed to inform you of the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. to our Mr. P. S. Lee about the recent incident just outside of this Exchange and that he will let you know when he is prepared to fix an appointment for you.

Yours faithfully,

THE SHANGHAI GOLD STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.,

.....

SECRETARY

C. I. & S. B. R.
No. S. B. D. 2869
Date

July 18, 31.

P.S. Zee Esquire,

Chairman of Committee,

Gold Bar Exchange.

Sir,

In connection with the recent incident at the Gold Bar Exchange about which you visited Police Headquarters I should be glad if you would fix an appointment for me to discuss the matter with you, either in my office or yours.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch).

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

D.C.

The combination of kidnappers, dismissed detectives & serving detectives, their records & relations, is a bad one in a place like the Gold Bar Exchange & may account for inside knowledge obtained by kidnapping gangs. With your permission I will write to the Committee & ask them to call here or give me an appointment to discuss the matter.

H Caven
D. C. (CRIME)

I will make suggestions re: dismissing the detectives

H Caven

7/7

THE LESTER CHINESE HOSPITAL
SHANGHAI

Date 5.7

(Name) 陳阿七 brought in by P. C. 311

is suffering from Contusion chest

The injury is not serious

He will require about 2 days' treatment in ~~Hospital.~~ O.P.D.

H C Ho
Physician.

*This report carries no guarantee that the injuries indicated will not prove more serious than revealed at the preliminary examination.

5-31. 1000

Date July 16th, 1931.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Sir,

The facts and details of the dispute and subsequent fight or assault which forms the subject of this letter are as follows:-

In the early part of 1929, the Gold Bar Exchange Association employed two supervisors whose sole duty is is to ensure that only registered brokers enter the pit where actual business is transacted. The names of these supervisors are, Dzung Vung Me ( ) and Yu Ah Vung ( ). Both were engaged by Mr. Zee Poo Sung ( ) through ex-C.D,S. 89 Mau Dzang Sz. Neither have any actual criminal record but the first-mentioned was on one occasion arrested by the French Police for assault but released from the Police Station, and the latter was charged from Dixwell Road Station with complicity in an armed kidnapping committed on Peking Road. He was in custody under remand for several weeks but eventually discharged from Court.

About November, 1930, it was decided to employ two additional supervisors and Zia Siau Mau ( ) and Tsiang Ah Zen ( ) were taken into service. Again ex-C.D.S. 89 was the enlisting agent but the first-mentioned is a brother of C.D.S.I. Zia Sz Zien (Central Station) and the latter was formerly an assistant to D.I. Loh Kung Sung (Dixwell Road) who is the elder brother of C.D.S. 153 Loh Kung Ti (Central Station).

There appears to have been no trouble until the end of June, 1931, when, owing to the unusual fluctuations on the exchange, it was found necessary to provide further against the excitement daily prevalent in the Exchange. Four additional supervisors were urgently required and from a Chinese psychological point of view, the initial mistake was made in the manner this extra help was engaged.

Mr. Zee Poo Sung, manager of the Exchange, entrusted

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Squeeze ?

Tsiang Ah Zen (8 months service) with the mission of engaging the extra help and Dzung Vung Me (2½ years service) undoubtedly considered this a slight on his character or reputaion.

Tsiang Ah Zen approached ex-C.D.S. 89 and four additional supervisors were engaged on July 3. There is no actual evidence or admission on the point but it is quite conceivable that some of the four were assistants to C.D.S. 153.

At about 4.30 p.m. on July 6, a fight occurred, or an assault was committed in an alleyway adjoining the Exchange. According to Tsiang Ah Zen who personally, or by proxy, was the aggressor, it was a fight between himself and Dzung Vung Me. If the latter's version is to be believed, it was an assault committed by Tsiang Ah Zen and four others. There are no independent witnesses and the only common ground is that, whether it was a fight or an assault, the trouble was occasioned by Dzung Vung Me making disparaging remarks on the character and appearance of the help recently engaged through Tsiang Ah Zen. Dzung Vung Me sustained slight bruising of the hands (in falling) and the chest and lost a gold watch during the melee. He reported the occurence at Central Police Station almost immediately and an entry of his complaint was made by C.D.I. Mason and S.I. Tabrum. He was sent to hospital and medical certificate in re. examination is attached herewith. He again attended at Central Staion the following afternoon and was interviewed by C.D.I. Mason who called in C.D.S.I. Zia Sz Zien, C.D.S. 153 and ex-C.D.S. 89. It was then the allegedly aggrieved person Dzung Vung Me withdrew his complaint and in the course of enquiries made from this office, it transpires that :-

(1) C.D.S. 153 was not present during the assault or fight.

(2) The gold watch lost or stolen during the melee

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

was returned to Dzung Vung Me by C.D.S. 89.

Subsequent to his enquiries, and before receipt of the attached letter, C.D.I. Mason warned C.D.S. 153 to cease interfering in matters outside his duties and reminded him that this was the second occasion on which he had been involved in irregularities connected with the Gold Bar Exchange.

In an interview on July 5, Mr. Zee Poo Sung was advised to dismiss the whole of the supervisors now employed in the Exchange and if in difficulties re. new employees, to request A. C. (Chinese) to furnish reliable men. To this suggestion, Mr. Zee replied that he would be only too willing to have Police supervision , were it not for the fact that employees engaged through the Police would not be acquainted with the brokers. Entrance into the pit, (and seconds of time count tremendously,) would thus become a difficult matter. It was suggested that brokers wear distinguishing badges and apply at the office for an emergency badge in cases of lapse of memory but Mr. Zee apologetically remarked that this would be too systematic a procedure for Chinese brokers to conform to.

Supt.

D.C. (Crime Branch)

Copy sent to D.D.O. "A" Div.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 6 · 7 · 1931

To Supt. i/c Sec. C. I.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Please inform D.D.O. & Chief Japan Staff Enquire.

I have heard many times that S.I. Zia & this C.D.C. are paid by the Gold Bar Ex. & suggest that S.I. Zeffer or Yourself & C.D.C. Enquire with aid of Inspector Mason

H.C. Carter

D. C. (CRIME)

Translation of the attached anonymous letter.

(Undated).

C. & S.
No. S. I. D. 2869
Date 4. 11. 31

Messrs. R.M.J. Martin & R.C. Aiers,
Police Department,
Corner of Honan & Hankow Roads.

Gentlemen,

We beg to inform you that C.D.C.153 Loh Kung-ti, concurrent chief supervisor in the Gold Bar Exchange at No.3 Kiukiang Road with a salary of $80 per mensem from the latter position only, came to the above exchange with four of his seconds at 4.30 p.m. on the 6th of the present month and assaulted and injured a man named Chen, one of the supervisors in the exchange. Loh and his men threatened their victim with two pistols and robbed him of one gold chain and one gold watch. The complainant went to the Central Station and lodged a complaint. The foreign Inspector, the foreign detective and the Chinese gateman notified the Detective Office, and, as C.D.C. 153 Loh Kung-ti is the 'pupil' of the Chinese Senior Detective Hsia Dah Mao, the report was rejected. In the same evening Hsia Dah Mao and his pupil Loh Kung-ti arranged with and secured the understanding of the foreign Senior Detective, so, when the complainant went to the Station at 9 a.m. on the 7th, he was again turned out. Hsia Dah Mao also asked the foreign Senior Detective not to report the case to the D.D.O. nor to any other superior officer, for a report on the assault case, it is feared, will either result in Loh's transfer or jeopardise the prospect of his promotion which has been recommended. According to Loh's own words he has drawn six months salary from the gold bar exchange and used it to thank the foreign Senior Detective.

From the above we can see that we shall have no hope of promotion to the rank of Sergeant, because we are not like C.D.C.153 who has both influence and

money, who holds several concurrent positions and who is the 'pupil' of Hsia Dah Mao upon whom he can always rely for support in any case, however serious it may be.

You can get confirmation of this case from the (? Occurrence) Book in the Charge Room and from the gold bar exchange at No.3 Kiukiang Road wherein C.D.C. 153 has been holding his concurrent position for three years.

Please cause confidential enquiries to be made and don't let this letter be passed to the foreign and/or Chinese senior detective nor to the Chinese Detective Sergeant of the Central Station, because these officers, I am sure, will withhold the truth from you.

(Unsigned).

Office of the U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, CHINA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2870
Date 6/11/31

November 6, 1931.

SUBJECT: James Gladney, American Citizen.

Sir:-

Please disregard my letter of the 5th inst., re the above named man as he returned to his boarding house this a. m., having been on a trip to Hangchow.

I understand that passage to the U. S. has been arranged by next Empress liner leaving this port.

Very truly yours,

Thurston R. Porter,
United States Marshal for China.

By William Van Buskirk,
Deputy Marshal.

To; The Commissioner of Police, Shanghai.
The Superintendant River Police, C. M. C., Shanghai.

Reg File

6/11/31

ACKNOWLEDGED
6, 11, 31. E.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2870
6. 11. 31.

Ph. 11199. U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, CHINA

November 5, 1931.

Information is desired re an American named JAMES GLADNEY, Age about 24 years. Weight about 175 lbs. Light complexion. Heighth about 5' 10" Large head, Light Brown Hair. Left Missionary Home Quinsan Garden before Breakfast on Saturday, October 31, 1931. Believed to be wearing Golf Trowsers (Knickerbocker) and Coat. Color Brown with very small check. May have had an Overcoat and Hat. Believed to be slightly demented; had several times threatened to commit suicide. All papers etc.,which would tend to identify him are at the Missionary Home.

If information can be furnished re the above named, kindly communicate with this Office.

Thurston R. Porter,
United States Marshal for China.

By William Van Buskirk.
Deputy Marshal.

To : The Commissioner of Police, Shanghai, China.
The Superintendent, River Police, C. M. C.
Shanghai China.

Reg.
D.I.S. reply please.
6/11/31.

D-2871

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
C. & S. B. D. 2871.
Date 18. 11. 31.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
AND
AMERICAN MAIL LINE

ROUND THE WORLD
NEW YORK - CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA - NEW YORK

TRANS - PACIFIC
NEW YORK - ORIENT
ORIENT - NEW YORK

LPC-1893-ESW.

Shanghai,
November 12, 1931.

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner (Crime),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of November 5th regarding the abduction of children and wish to assure you of our co-operation in combating this traffic.

ESW:C.

Very truly yours,

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

H.B. Longfellow

H.B.Longfellow,
Passenger Agent.

Filed 18/11/31

Form 2[illegible]
A.S. 500-[illegible]-31

SHAN[illegible]PAL POLICE
C. & [illegible]GISTRY
No. S 2871
Date 16. 11. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from C.M.S.N. Co. acknowledging receipt.

No.220 November 11, 1931.

Shanghai Municipal Police.
Shanghai.

Sirs,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter re suppression of abduction of children, and in reply to you thereto, I have to inform you that any of our ships before leaving the port is always subjected to an examination by the examiners of our Southern (Hin Lee Kuon) Wharf, should any of our passengers be suspected as being an abductor, the nearest police are always informed and requested to take such necessary steps as it may deem fit.

However, your suggestion is very much appreciated and will be circulated for information of all concerned.

Kwoh Wai Koong,

Commissioner of the
Administrative Bureau
of the C.M.S.N. Co.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2871
Date 14. 11. 31.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1931.

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

We have for acknowledgment your letter D/2871 of 5th instant and would advise having communicated its contents to the Pursers of our River Steamers and Masters of our Coast ships.

In respect to the latter, we have no doubt that you will arrange for your Officers visiting our Southbound vessels in connection with "Piracy Prevention" to also discuss with our Officers any children that may have been booked as passengers for Southern Ports.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Jardine Matheson & Co Ltd

General Managers, Indo-China S.N.Co.,Ltd.

WJR
KGJ/KYC.

G

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
TRAFFIC AGENTS FOR
CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2871.
Date 12. 11. 31.

P. A. COX
ASSISTANT ORIENTAL MANAGER
4, THE BUND
TELEGRAMS "NAUTILUS"
TELEPHONE 65581
P. O. BOX 1231

SHANGHAI Nov.11th 1931

331-1-C

R.C.Aiers, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner (Crime),
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir:-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 5th inst., regarding the abduction of Chinese children for the purpose of sale, and asking our co-operation in this matter, and we will endeavour to give you every assistance in this. A copy of your letter has been circulated to all our Commanders and any information that may come to hand will be forwarded immediately to you.

Yours truly,

Assistant Oriental Manager

12/11

COMPAGNIE
DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

AGENCE D ...ghai

R. C. Seine 31.016

...ESSAGERIE

Shanghai, le 9th November 193 1.

N° 1076

D. D. 2871.
10-11-31.

The Deputy Commissioner
Police Force,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant regarding abduction of children for the purpose of sale.

As requested, I have instructed our staff to notify the nearest Police Station or Police Headquarters of any such cases coming to their notice.

I am ,Sir,

Yours respectfully

Manager.

RU.

A. G. 2684 - Imp. Méridionale 52374 - 8/5/1931

A 1/1

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
HONG KONG, CHINA AND JAPAN

General Telegraphic Address
"SWIRE."

SHANGHAI, 2871.
" " - 31.
November 10th, 1931.

The Deputy Commissioner (Crime),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

We have your letter of 5th instant regarding the abduction of Chinese children from the Settlement for the purpose of sale.

This practice is one which, by its nature, is only known to and apparent to the Chinese themselves, and does not come directly to our notice. It has however occupied the attention of the Anti-Kidnapping Society for many years past, and this Society has, for a like period, kept a close watch on passengers embarking by steamers at out French Bund pontoons with a view to detecting those concerned in this particular crime. A number of arrests have been made, so we understand, in this way.

In the circumstances we think you would achieve the best results in this matter by getting into direct touch thereon with the Anti-Kidnapping Society, or with the French Municipal Police, under whose auspices, we presume, the Society works.

Any cases of abduction which may be brought to our notice would of course be reported to the authorities concerned, the French Municipal Police.

Yours faithfully,
Per pro BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
E.R. Lamb

The Company exempt themselves from all manner of liability, no matter from what cause arising in respect of passengers' baggage. Passengers are therefore advised to insure their luggage at the Company's Agencies or at the Purser's Office on Board.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

SOCIETA' DI NAVIGAZIONE

ANONIMA CON SEDE IN TRIESTE

CAPITALE SOCIALE L. 150.000.000 VERSATE L.125.000.000.

SHANGHAI AGENCY

P. O. BOX 615

EZRA BUILDING, 14 KIUKIANG ROAD

CARGO
S. B. D. 2871
9 - 11 - 31

SHANGHAI, November 7th, 1931

Please address reply to
PASSENGER DEPT.

Dear Sir,

I beg to own receipt of your favour of 5th inst, No.D. 2871, contents of which have been duly noted.

You may be assured that on the part of this Office the utmost attention will be given to the circumstances mentioned by you, and I will not fail to comply with your advices should any suspicious case come to my notice.

I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

LLOYD TRIESTINO N. Co.

Agent General

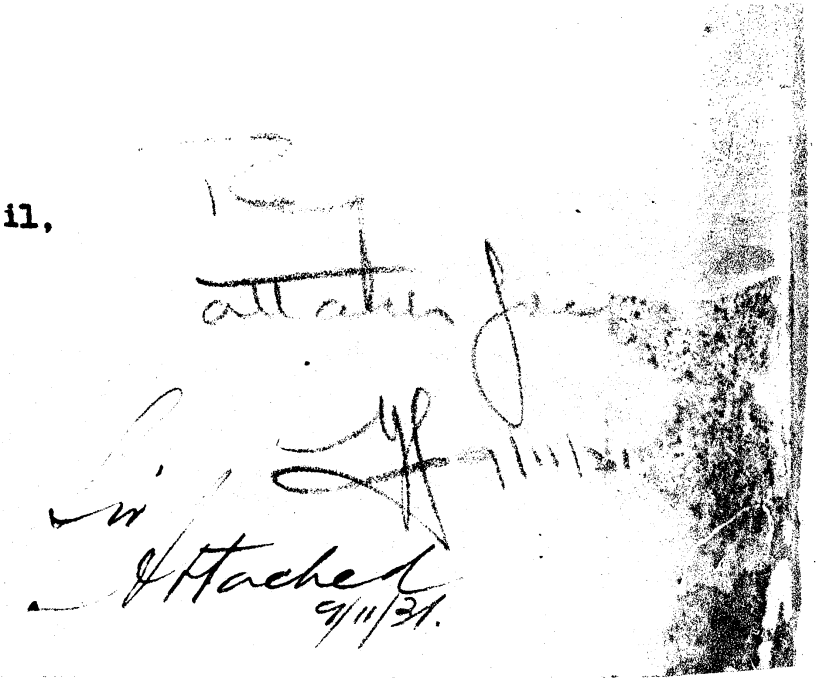
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: „LLOYDIANO"

The Deputy Commissioner,

Police Force,

Shanghai Municipal Council,

P.O.Box 158, Shanghai



7-3-31.

MUNICIPAL
S. B. REC
S. B. D. 2871
9-11-31

寧紹輪船公司
The Ningpo Shaohsing Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Telegraphic Address:
"Ningshao" Shanghai
A. B. C. Code 5th Edition
Phone Nos. 18782-3

HEAD OFFICE:
63 KIANGSE ROAD.

SHANGHAI, November 9, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime),

Shanghai Municipal Council,

Present.

Sir:

Prevention of Abductions

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated fifth, instant, the instructions of which have been carefully noted. We assure you to cooperate in every possible way to prevent such atrocious business as above.

Hereby we have ordered captains, chief officers, and compradores of all our steamers to take close attention on it. They should notify the Police Station in case of suspicion and surely will be glad to do anything in further co-operation with you.

We remain,

Yours truly,
THE NINGPO SHAOHSING S. N. Co., Ltd.

per .....

YCH
WYG

S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2871
11 - 11 - 31

Translation of Despatch No.678 to Council from the Bureau of Public Safety, Provincial Capital of Kiangsu. (Chinkiang)

Dated 9th November, 1931.

Kidnapping of children.

This Bureau has received the following letter from the Council:-

"As most of the kidnapped children leaving Shanghai are sent to Southern ports for sale, the Bureau of Public Safety is requested to give the necessary assistance and to communicate with the Council so that officers may be detailed to make enquiries whenever cases of kidnapping of children occur so that the evil may be suppressed."

Apart from instructing the parties concerned to act in conformity with the Council's desire, this letter is written in reply.

The Council is asked to take note.

(Signed) Chen Fu (陳　　復)

And Sealed - Bureau of Public Safety,

Provincial Capital of Kiangsu.

11 NOV. 1931
REFERRED TO POLICE FORCE
FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION DIRECT.

COPY

Translation of Despatch No.678 to Council from the Bureau of Public Safety, Provincial Capital of Kiangsu.

Dated 9th November, 1931.

Kidnapping of children.

This Bureau has received the following letter from the Council:-

> As most of the kidnapped children leaving Shanghai are sent to Southern ports for sale, the Bureau of Public Safety is requested to give the necessary assistance and to communicate with the Council so that officers may be detailed to make enquiries whenever cases of kidnapping of children occur so that the evil may be suppressed.

Apart from instructing the parties concerned to act in conformity with the Council's desire, this letter is written in reply.

The Council is asked to take note.

(Signed) Chen Fu (陳　　復)

And Sealed - Bureau of Public Safety,

Provincial Capital of Kiangsu.

C. Kliene.

1 NOV

COPY

Translation of Despatch No.678 to Council from the Bureau of Public Safety, Provincial Capital of Kiangsu.

Dated 9th November, 1931.

Kidnapping of children.

This Bureau has received the following letter from the Council:-

As most of the kidnapped children leaving Shanghai are sent to Southern ports for sale, the Bureau of Public Safety is requested to give the necessary assistance and to communicate with the Council so that officers may be detailed to make enquiries whenever cases of kidnapping of children occur so that the evil may be suppressed.

Apart from instructing the parties concerned to act in conformity with the Council's desire, this letter is written in reply.

The Council is asked to take note.

(Signed) Chen Fu (陳　　復)

And Sealed - Bureau of Public Safety,

Provincial Capital of Kiangsu.

C.Kiang

...AI COUNCIL POLICE
C. & S. B. ... STRY
S.R.D. 2877
18.11.31.

Translation of despatch 414 to Council from
Bureau of Public Safety, Wusih.
Dated 13th November, 193[illegible]

Kidnapping of children.

Receipt is acknowledged of the following communication from the Council :-

"Statistics of crime in the Settlement show that the number of cases of kidnapping of children is on the increase. Children are kidnapped from interior towns or outports. Although many kidnappers, male and female, have been brought to justice, it is not easy to completely suppress the traffic. Kidnapped children are mostly sent away from Shanghai and sold at southern ports. Letters have now been addressed to the several shipping companies to request that measures be devised to assist the Council in this matter. The Bureau of Public Safety is asked to afford the necessary facilities and, if cases of traffic in children come to light, to notify the Council promptly so that officers may be despatched to make enquiries with the object of uprooting the evil. As the request is made in the interest of the public, it is believed that the Bureau will gladly comply. Reply solicited."

Traffic in human beings is against the principles of humanity and is condemned by society. In compliance with the Council's request, we have instructed our police to exercise constant vigilance; the police will arrest kidnappers and report.

(Chopped) Wo Puh (華 璞)
Commissioner.

Referred to Police Town
14/11/31

C. Kliene.

Translation of despatch 414 to Council from
Bureau of Public Safety, Wusih.
Dated 13th November, 1921.

Kidnapping of children.

Receipt is acknowledged of the following communication from the Council :-

"Statistics of crims in the Settlement show that the number of cases of kidnapping of children is on the increase. Children are kidnapped from interior towns or outports. Although many kidnappers, male and female, have been brought to justice, it is not easy to completely suppress the traffic. Kidnapped children are mostly sent away from Shanghai and sold at southern ports. Letters have now been addressed to the several shipping companies to request that measures be devised to assist the Council in this matter. The Bureau of Public Safety is asked to afford the necessary facilities and, if cases of traffic in children come to light, to notify the Council promptly so that officers may be despatched to make enquiries with the object of uprooting the evil. As the request is made in the interest of the public, it is believed that the Bureau will gladly comply. Reply solicited."

Traffic in human beings is against the principles of humanity and is condemned by society. In compliance with the Council's request, we have instructed our police to exercise constant vigilance; the police will arrest kidnappers and report.

(Chopped) Wo Pun (華 璞)
Commissioner.

Translation of despatch 414 to Council from
Bureau of Public Safety, Kusih.
Dated 13th November, 1931.

Kidnapping of children.

Receipt is acknowledged of the following communication from the Council :-

"Statistics of crime in the Settlement show that the number of cases of kidnapping of children is on the increase. Children are kidnapped from interior towns or outports. Although many kidnappers, male and female, have been brought to justice, it is not easy to completely suppress the traffic. Kidnapped children are mostly sent away from Shanghai and sold at southern ports. Letters have now been addressed to the several shipping companies to request that measures be devised to assist the Council in this matter. The Bureau of Public Safety is asked to afford the necessary facilities and, if cases of traffic in children come to light, to notify the Council promptly so that officers may be despatched to make enquiries with the object of uprooting the evil. As the request is made in the interest of the public, it is believed that the Bureau will gladly comply. Reply solicited."

Traffic in human beings is against the principles of humanity and is condemned by society. In compliance with the Council's request, we have instructed our police to exercise constant vigilance; the police will arrest kidnappers and report.

(Chopped) Ko Hua (華 璞)
Commissioner.

17 NOV 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2871.
13. 11. 31.

November 13, 1.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 10 on the subject of abduction of children and to thank you for your offer of co-operation which is much appreciated.

In order to facilitate the exchange of information between our respective departments I have arranged for the Officer-in-charge (Chief Detective Inspector Hunter) of the Headquarter Crime Branch, Central Station, Telephone No.15380 extension 57, (Residence Tel. No. 33171) to work in conjunction with Acting Inspector Bridges in connection with the above cases.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Superintendent Woodfield,

Customs River Police,

Pootung Point Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2871
Date 14 = 11 = 31

Customs River Police,

Pootung Point Station,

November 10th, 1931.

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime),

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 5th inst., requesting that our respective departments co-operate in the suppression of abduction of children for the purpose of sale, I assure you that this force will gladly work together with yours in that respect. I was extremely gratified to see an acknowledgment in a recent Municipal Gazette of the friendly co-operation between our departments in previous cases, and am eager that these good relations continue. Acting Inspector Bridges is in charge of our Crime Bureau at the present time, and he reports having had communication with Hongkew Station staff in some previous cases. Bridges suggests that it would facilitate future co-operation if you would kindly furnish him with the name and telephone number of some officer in your force who would work with him in investigating any cases in which you are interested. Will you please take Bridges' request into consideration?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. C. Woodfield

Superintendent,
Customs River Police.

P.A. (C.I.B.)
Please let Capt Woodfield have phone nos of C.I.B. H.Q.
12/11

Form 226'
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 2871.
Date 16. 11. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Ningpo Public Safety Bureau.

November 10, 1931.

Mr. R. C. Aiers,
C. C. (Crime)
S. M. P.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding your suggestion in suppressing or minimising the abduction of children. Information to this effect has now been circulated within our districts. Should any case of this nature happen in future, you will be communicated with, and in case our assistance is required please let me know.

Kau Ping Lee

Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Ningpo.

浙江甯波公安局用箋

逕復者奉讀

大函以租界內犯罪案件發現拐賣幼孩案為多已分函各輪船公司設法援助函知本局亦援助進行具見

貴部長保障孩童造福無量本局長無任佩慰業已分行所屬各區署查照辦理嗣後如有拐賣發現人犯遠颺即逕

函示隨時函請

浙江寧波公安局用箋

貴部查緝倘

貴部有需本局調查此類等件時亦請

示知以便協助而盡公誼相應函復即希

查照為荷此致

上海租界會審公廨刑事副讞官兼刑事公廳長姜士先生

浙江寧波公安局長毛秉禮

中華民國二十年十一月十日第　號第　頁

革命化　紀律化　集體化　國際化

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & G. REGISTRY
D. D. 2871
23 - 11 - 31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Public Safety Bureau, Amoy.

No. 437

November 16. 193 1.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime),
S. M. P.
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the suppression of abduction of children, and in reply to inform you that this offence is against our law. As usual, strict observation has always been made, in case any children been rescued from the hands of abductors, they are photographed and posted at some public place for identification. If their parents are located, they are returned, if not, they are sent to the Po Yyi Yuan Factory 博濟院 where they are taught to learn a trade, so that they would be able to make their own livings when they are grown up.

I shall be glad to give you every effort in case our assistance is required.

Yuan Shih Kyih,
Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Amoy.

內公函一件

送上海四馬路

上海英工部局副警務部長安士公啟

厦門市公安局緘

(P. 144.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2871
23 11 31

POLICE HEAD QUARTERS,

HONG KONG.

November 17th, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter ~~xx~~No.D.2871 of 7.11.31, and in reply, to inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Letham

p. Inspector General of Police.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE (CRIME),

S H A N G H A I

Form 226
S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S.B. D. 2871.
Date 20. 11. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

No. 1685 November 17, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime)
S. M. P.
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 5 regarding the suppression of abduction of children, and in reply to inform you that the abductors are taking advantage of the convenient communications in this port, therefore we have always caused strict observations to be made at various wharves and railway stations.

Your kind advice is greatly appreciated and it has been circulated among all our districts. Should any case of this nature occur in future, you would be duly communicated with.

Chen Hai Chang,
Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

S. B. D. 2871.
23-11-31

Translation of Letter from Metropolitan Police, Nanking.

November 18, 1931.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sirs,

re Suppression of Abduction of Children

We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8871 on the above subject and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

Chop of Metropolitan Police,
Nanking.

貴處第二六七一號公函以租界內發現拐賣幼孩案件增多大半由內地城市拐來由上海出口携往南方各埠銷賣嗣後如有發現拐賣孩童情事即請函知自當隨時飭查以清禍源請查照見復等由准此除通令所屬一体遵照注意查緝外相應函復

晉記書莊藏用箋

查照此致

上海英租界工部局警務部

首都警察廳啓 十月六日

首都警察廳用箋

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 23 . 11 . 1931.

To Insp.

Please attach file with ref.. to letters sent to Police Forces re Shipping Cos. re abduction of children &c.

FA(CID).

P.A.C.P.

Sir,

File attached. Five Police Forces and four Shipping Companies have not yet replied.

24/11

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REG. STN.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

D. 2871
23 - 11 - 31

Translation of Letter from Public Safety Bureau, Canton.

November 14, 1931.

Mr. R. C. Aiers,
D. C. (Crime),
S. M. P.

Sir,

Your letter re suppression of abduction of children was received on 13th inst., and in reply I have to inform you that abduction being a crime of a serious nature and dangerous to humanity has been always dealt with severely by us. Should any person be proved guilty of this sort of crime, he would be almost sentenced to the capital punishment. Consequently, this crime is now on the decrease.

Your suggestion is, however, very much appreciated. We shall always keep you informed of a crime of this nature or other cases of importance. We are prepared to render every effort to help you when our assistance is required.

Hyang Han Ping,
Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Canton.

廣東省會公安局用箋

逕覆者本月十三日接
貴部長大函以租界內拐案日多囑請協助查緝以清禍源等由准此查拐匪以誘騙拐賣婦女兒童離人骨肉為害誠非淺鮮故敝局對於此種拐案尤加注意查獲拐匪務必嚴行懲辦一經訊實即處以死刑辦理以來尚幸拐風稍戢今
貴部長殷殷函囑協緝此誠造福人民之舉曷勝欽佩敝局治安有責自當誠意接受辦理此後關於此種案件或其

中華民國　年　月　日

憲福電錄本圖生備

廣東省會公安局用箋

他之特殊案件有須敝局協助者尚望隨時函知敝局當盡其能力代為查緝以副

雅意准函前由相應函覆

貴部長希為查照為荷此致

上海工部局副警務部長兼刑事處長安

廣東省會公安局長香翰屏

中華民國二十年十一月十四日

原稿請勿折疊

S. S.

No. D. 2871.

File Copy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2871.
6. 11. 31.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

November 5, 1931.

POLICE FORCE.
(COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)
P. O. Box No. 158

Sir,

I have to invite your attention to the following matter and to request your kind co-operation in connection therewith.

Statistics of crime in the Settlement indicate that the abduction of children for the purpose of sale is becoming more prevalent despite the fact that many persons both male and female are arrested and charged with the offence. Undoubtedly most of the victims, those abducted locally as well as in the interior are sent from Shanghai to southern coast ports for disposal and it is felt that the co-operation of your department is necessary to enable us to stop or at least successfully combat this nefarious and obviously profitable business. I beg to suggest therefore that information regarding cases wherein children accompanied by adults give rise to suspicion be exchanged by our respective departments, so that the necessary investigations can be made into the case.

The local shipping companies have been requested to render assistance on the lines suggested.

Any information you may be able, at any time, to furnish will be much appreciated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

* Separate letter.

To Police Forces:

*Hongkong, Soochow, Nanking,
Amoy, Wusieh, Chinkiang,
Foochow, Sungkiang, Hankow,
Swatow, Hangchow, Shanghai (City),
Canton. Ningpo, River Police, Shanghai.

Extract 8/11/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
D. D. 2871
7. 11. 31.

November 7, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite your attention to the following matter and to request your kind co-operation in connection therewith.

Statistics of crime in this Settlement indicate that the abduction of children for the purpose of sale is becoming more prevalent despite the fact that many persons are arrested and charged with the offence. A good percentage of the victims are undoubtedly shipped from Shanghai to southern ports for disposal. In view of this fact I shall be grateful for any information you may be able to furnish that would help us to curb the activities of the persons engaged in this business.

The local shipping companies and Police Forces both in southern ports and in the immediate interior have also been requested to assist.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

Sent out
9/11 31. N. O.P.

File Copy

逕啟者查一年租界內犯罪未決什統計表發現拐賣幼孩案件增多該項被拐孩童皆由內地城市至中或租界內為拐匪來者雖逃經破獲男女拐匪若干惟辯者素知欲使其絕跡誠非易事被拐孩童大述由上海出口攜往南方為娼為銷售現已分函為輪船公司語大設法協助防範為要

準需予以相當協助俾利進行為有發現拐賣孩童情事準需隨時飭員調查以清禍源并為人群造福查照見復為荷此致

廣州福州汕頭廣州
蘇州無錫松江杭州公安局長
寶坻首都鎮江漢口
上海市

副監督務部長
兼刑事處長 安士

十一月 日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2871.
Date 6. 11. 31.

November 3. 31.

Gentlemen,

I have to invite your attention to the following matter and to request your kind co-operation in connection therewith.

Statistics of crime in the Settlement indicate that the abduction of children for the purpose of sale is becoming more prevalent, despite the fact that many persons both male and female are arrested and charged with the offence. Abductions take place inside the Settlement and in cities and villages in the interior. Most of the victims are sent from Shanghai to southern coast ports for disposal and in view of this it is felt that the co-operation of shipping companies is necessary in order to stop or at least successfully combat this nefarious business. I shall esteem it a favour, therefore, if you will kindly issue the necessary instructions to your staff to notify without delay, the nearest Police Station or Police Headquarters of any cases coming to their notice wherein children are being conveyed on steamers under suspicious circumstances. All such reports will receive prompt and careful attention.

Any information you may be able, at any time, to impart will be much appreciated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Messrs:-
Jardine Matheson & Co., 27 The Bund.
China Merchants S.N. Co., 9 The Bund.
Messageries Maritimes, 9/10 Fr. Bund.
P. & O. S.N. Co., 1 Canton Road.
Nippo Yusen Kaisha, 31 The Bund.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 31 The Bund.
Robert Dollar Co., 3 Canton Road.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 4 The Bund.
Lloyd Triestino N. Co., 14 Kiukiang Road.
Melchers & Co., 19 Kiukiang Road.
San Peh S.N. Co., 10 Canton Road.
Ningpo-Shaoshing S.N. Co.63 Kiangse Rd.
Butterfield & Swire, French Bund.

Sent out 5. 6/11 31 M.C.P.

FILE COPY

D - 2872
D - 2873
D - 2874
D - 2875
D - 2876

D - 2877
D - 2878

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2592/31
11-11-31
S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 11, 1931.

Subject (in full) Letter from the Wen Hwa Fine Arts Press (文華美術圖書印刷公司), 150 Point Road re Labour Unrest.

Made by D.S.I. Moore Forwarded by Henry Robertson, C.D.I.

With reference to the attached letter from the Wen Hwa Fine Arts Press, 150 Point Road, regarding the labour situation in this concern, enquiries show that at 11 a.m. November 7, the Manager of the Press reported at Wayside Station that he was expecting trouble at the Works that afternoon as he had heard that the workers were going to demand holidays on Sundays. Police and detectives from Wayside Station were posted within call, but nothing of an untoward nature occurred.

According to the manager, the employees have been holding meetings nearly every night after work, either in the World Book Store Workers' Club, Dalny Road, or in an unnumbered dwelling house behind the Hwa Shang Tobacco Company, Kwenming Road, but he cannot say what the meetings are about, and so far no demands have been put forward.

This printing works has no union, and in this connection the manager is suspicious of three employees, whom he has heard, are trying to form a union. Their names and occupations are Wang Chung (王忠), typesetter; Chow Tsang Pao (周長保), Engineer; and King Yung-ling (金詠馨), typesetter, the latter being regarded as the brains behind the scheme. All have been working in this concern for the past two years.

At present all is quiet at the works, but the manager states that he will get in touch with Wayside Station in the event of any further signs of unrest among the workers.

File
11:11:'31.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Noted
D. O. "D" Div. 1931

D.O. "D", Information and return please.
11:11:'31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2872.
Date

Translation of the attached letter from the Wen Hwa Fine Arts Press Co., corner of Point and Paoting Roads.

November 6, 1931.

Political Department,

Municipal Police.

Gentlemen,

We have to draw your attention to the action of two of our workers named Wong Chung (王忠) and Cheu Tsang Pao (周長保) in inciting the rest of the workers to go on strike and coercing them to sign their names on the list of participants. As we are afraid that the outbreak of the strike will be detrimental to peace and good order, we have, apart from reporting to the Wayside Police and asking for their protection, to forward this for your record and also request that an officer be sent here to make an investigation so as to nip the trouble in the bud.

(Chopped) The seal of the Wen Hwa Fine Arts Press. 文華美術圖書印刷所

S2,
For attention
please.
7:11:'31.

上海文華美術圖書印刷股份有限公司用箋

謹啓者茲查本廠工友王忠周長保二人近有鼓動全廠工友罷工強迫全體簽字加入之舉動恐一時暴發有碍治安故除報告滙山捕房派警保護外特行具函

貴部存案並請派員前來調查彈壓得防患於未然是為至盼肅此謹請

工部局

警務處政治部鈞鑒

中華民國二十年十一月六日

謹啓

印刷廠電話五〇九一二 電報掛號〇六〇三

第 號 第 頁

發行所電話一八〇九八 郵政信箱一五二七

發行所 棋盤街五百二十六號

印刷廠 虹口周家嘴路保定路口

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D2873 File No.
Date 10/11/31
S.I.

REPORT

Station,

Date Nov 10 1931

Subject (in full) Tong Chia Tseng 唐嘉錚 mentioned in attached dispatch to the Municipal Council

Made by Supt Tan Shao Liang *Forwarded by* Henry Robertson, e.d.i.

Tong Chia Tseng 唐嘉錚 who claims to be a Shanghai correspndent of the Hangchow Municipality is not known to the local authorities. No person bearing this name has ever called on the Chinese Police nor has he approached the noted Shanghai journals for information. Enquiries have failed to elicit his whereabouts.

In any case the writer should bring a letter of introduction or credential from the local Chief of Police to establish his identity before he can be furnished with information of any description.

Superintendent.

Officer i/c S.B.

S.I.
Please inform
Mr Burton - Lazer confidentially.
10:11:31.

D.S.I. Montgomery
D.P.S. Macallan,
Please do so.
H.R. 10/11

C.D.I. Robertson
Sir,
Instructions carried out
J. M. 10/11/31

Registry
H.P.

1180

7 NOV. 1931
POLICE FORCE

Translation of despatch ~~No.176 to Council~~
from Hangchow Municipality.
Dated 21st October, 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2873.
Date 9. 11. 31.

News Agent appointed.

During the present national crisis, news in the country should be quickly transmitted. As Shanghai is an important city where news is readily obtained, this Municipality has appointed Mr. Tong Chia-tsang (唐 家 珍) to be its Shanghai correspondent. The Council is asked to take note and to recognize the officer.

(Chopped) Tsao Tse-yui (趙 志 游)

Mayor.

III

Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2874
Date 2.11.31.

S.A. (C&B)

Make out clean copy of revised Estimate & I will sign. S.I. Bonner must understand that there must be no lack of Effort or loss of Efficiency in regard to this latter Estimate. The Council only want Economy with Efficiency & therefore we must obtain the ammunition necessary to obtain it.

29/10/31

D. C. (CRIME)

I

D.S.I. Bonner informed & new copy forwarded for approval of D.C. (C.B.)

29/10/31

Sent to M.O. 29/10/31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 29. 10. 1931.

To D.C. (C.B).

Reference attached reports, D.S.I. Bonner has explained the reason of the large reduction of ammunition required in the revised estimate. I would suggest that this estimate be forwarded to the M.O. for inclusion in the 1932 estimates.

A.S.P. (C.B.)

F. 21

Arms Identification Section.

28th. October 1931.

File No......

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

With reference to the attached, the first estimate shows a complete list of assorted ammunition to provide ample supply of each type and allowing a surplus to cover unexpected requirements without interfering with the routine.

There is a large variety of each calibre of ammunition which show different effects when fired, so that it facilitates identification work to use corresponding rounds for testing, although it is not essential.

In testing licensed arms it is practice to take two tests with two kinds of ammunition.

For these reasons additional rounds of 8m/m, 9m/m, .25 and .32 calibres were listed. If the surplus had proved excessive, it could have been used the following year.

The revised list was made with a view to strict economy and based upon a calculated estimate of arms expected to be tested during the year.

Instead of allowing 3,000 rounds of .25 auto in four types, providing sufficient of each to cover excessive tests of one kind, this was reduced to 1,000 assorted rounds for even distribution.

The 2,000 rounds of .32 S.F.M. were cancelled as there is enough of this calibre in stock, but the stock is mostly of one kind, plain Pieper ammunition.

The revised list will provide sufficient for 1932 without altering the system if the arms maintain the average quoted, which is taken from past figures plus a slight allowance for increase and the testing of all licensed arms.

If any part of the stock proves insufficient, single tests could be resorted to as a temporary measure and in certain cases impressions could be taken without firing the weapons. This would be more difficult but could always be done if necessary and would not effect the results.

In the opinion of the undersigned the revised estimate should cover the requirements of 1932 without emergency measures, and there is no danger of efficiency being impaired.

N. E. Bacon

D.S.I.

P.A. (Crime).

FM. 1

Memorandum.

URGENT

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28. 10. 1931.

To D/S I. Bonnus.

Please explain the following points & return as soon as possible

1. Why there is a difference of 11.800 rounds of ammunition submitted in your 1st + 2nd estimates of requirements for next year.

2. Is your 2nd estimate (5125 rds) sufficient for the approximate requirements in the Section for 1932.

Gibbard
PA(CID)

S. L. F. Armoury.

October 24, 1931.

Ammunition Estimates 1932

(Arms Identification Section)

D. C. Crime.

Sir,

Reference the attached Estimates for ammunition for the A.I.S.

No. 1 Was handed in on the 13, October and it will be seen that the amount asked for amounted in all to 16,500 Rounds, which amount added to their present Stock of 15,199 Rounds (No. 3) struck me as being in excess of possible requirements. S.I. Bonner was asked to show how this Ammunition was to be expended and cut his estimate down to the lowest minimum.

No. 2 Was received on the 23rd and it will be seen that there is a cut of 11,800 Rds.

	No. 1 Estimate	No. 2 Estimate	Remarks
Various Cal: Auto:Pistol	6,300 Rds:	1,100 Rds	= Less 5,200 Rds
Various Cal: Revolver	2,200 Rds:	350 Rds	= Less 1,850 Rds
S.M.P. Various	8,000 Rds:	3,250 Rds	= Less 4,750 Rds
		Total	11,800 Rds

Although No. 2 is quite clear and shows the amount required, I would like, in face of the very big reduction of over 11,000 Rds:, to have your approval for the Estimate to go forward.

W Stanbarn

Musketry Officer.

F. 21

Arms Identification Section.

14th. October 1931.

File No......

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

No 3

Total Ammunition in stock on 1st. October 1931.

7 m/m	Automatic	8	Rounds,	
8 m/m	"	77	"	
9 m/m	"	234	"	
.22	"	2	"	
.25	"	565	"	
.32	"	9,792	"	
.38	"	105	"	
.45	"	504	"	
6.5 m/m	"	1	"	
.380	"	298	"	
7.63 m/m	"	1,314	"	
7.65 m/m	"	188	"	(Luger).
Various	Rifle	240	"	
8 m/m	Revolver	163	"	
12 m/m	"	8	"	
.22	"	7	"	
.32	"	289	"	
.38	"	897	"	
.44	"	37	"	
.45	"	406	"	
7.62 m/m	"	61	"	
.22	Pistol	3	"	
	Total:-	15,199	Rounds.	

Marketing Officer,

Sir,

Information in connection with ammunition estimates submitted by A.I.S.

H.E. Bacon D.S.I.

P.A. (Crime).

J. Sharman D.S.I.(C.I.D.) 14/10/31

F. 21

Arms Identification Section.

13th. October 1931.

File No......

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

No. 1

Estimated Ammunition Requirements for 1932.

Automatic Ammunition - All as plain as possible.

200	Rounds	8m/m	all sizes, Brass Caps.
500	"	9m/m	" " , " " .
1000	"	.25	F.N. Copper Capped
1000	"	.25	A.E.P. Copper Capped without letters on.
500	"	.25	S.F.M. Brass Capped.
500	"	.25	S.F.M. Copper Capped.
2000	"	.32	S.F.M. Brass Capped.
200	"	.38	Remington Nickel Capped, All sizes.
200	"	.38	Remington Copper " , " " .
200	"	.38	Eley " " , " " .

6300 Rds

Revolver Ammunition - Lead Bullets.

1000	Rounds	.32	All sizes.
1000	"	.38	" "
100	"	.41	" "
100	"	.44	" "

2200 Rds

S.M.P. Ammunition - from returned issue.

5000	Rounds	.380	Auto. Assorted,
2000	"	.45	" "
1000	"	.45	Revolver.

8000 Rds.

The above added to present stock will accommodate the testing and registration of the following arms:-

Seized Arms,..... estd. 500,

Arms for Licensing,..... " 3,000,

S.M.P. Arms for Personal Issue,.... " 600,

Arms for issue to Watchmen etc..... " 500.

N. E. Bannister
D.S.I.

~~P.A.~~ 26.
(Crime).
Musketry Officer.

Arms Identification Section.

20th. October 1931.

No 2

Estimated Arms and Ammunition for testing in 1932 where additional ammunition will be required.

Calibre.	For Searching		Y. Arms (Lic.Reg.)		S.M.P.		Damaged	Total	
	Arms.	Rds.	Arms.	Rds.	Arms.	Rds.	Rounds	Arms.	Rds.
.25 Auto.	45	170	600	1200	-	-	30	645	1400
.38 "	8	20	30	60	-	-	5	38	85
.45 "	10	20	70	140	10	40	-	90	200
.380 "	20	50	600	1200	620	1860	10	1240	3120
.32 Rev.	8	30	40	120	-	-	10	48	160
.41 "	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	10
.44 "	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	10
.45 "	8	25	30	90	5	20	-	43	140
							Total:-	2112	5125

Actual Ammunition Required after deducting 1931 stock & Useless Rds.

(Not necessarily new ammunition)

1,000 .25 Auto. (10% Brass Caps, 90% Copper - plain)

100 .38 " (Assorted Sizes and Caps - as plain as poss)

~~300~~ 1,100 Rds .32 Rev. (1 Box of each standard size)

25 .41 " (Assorted standard sizes)

25 .44 " (" " ")

350

S.M.P. Ammunition from returned issue.

3,000 .380 Auto. (75% Kynoch - 25% Remington)

150 .45 " (" " " ")

100 .45 Rev. (Kynoch)

3256

N.E. Bacon
D.S.I.

~~D.C.~~
~~P.A.~~ (Crime).

passed to M.O.
23/10/31.

Manager, C. S. Moise, B. A.

THE CHINA JOURNAL

Tel. No. 13247
Cable Address "JOUCHINA"

Editors, Arthur de C. Sowerby, F.R.G.S.
John C. Ferguson, Ph. D.

No. 8 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2875
4. 11. 31.

中國美術雜誌社

December 2, 1931

R. M. J. Martin, Esq.,
Commissioner,
Police Force,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Martin,

Please ask Assistant Commissioner Givens to excuse my mistake in referring to him as Inspector. It was unintentional.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur de C. Sowerby

AdeC3:MCT

File 4'. 11. '31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2875.
18. 11. 31.

Shanghai Municipal Police,

November 17, 1931.

Sir/Madam,

Cinema Film Censorship.

I have to inform you that cinema films entitled "GREAT LOVER"

will be projected for preview by Police Censors at the Carlton

Theatre, 2 Park Road at 10 A.M. on November 18,1931.

Yours faithfully,

H. Givens

Assistant Commissioner of Police.

F. 421
F.H. 500-3-31.

Fm.

Shanghai Municipal Police,

November 9. 1931.

Sir/Madam,

Cinema Film Censorship.

I have to inform you that cinema films entitled " Beloved Bachelor". " Twenty Four Hours". "Road To Reno", & 6- Shorts & Newsreels. will be projected for preview by Police Censors at the Capitol Theatre, 21. Museum Road at 9.30 A.M. on Tuesday Nov' 10. 1931.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant Commissioner of Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D.2875.
Date 9 NOV 31
POLICE FORCE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Memorandum.

Shanghai, 9. 11. 1931.

To Reg.

Could you please keep all these notifications in a special box. I have asked that the notices of previews be sent to me as I want to keep a check on this feature of the work of CS.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2876.
Date 12. 11. 31.

Shanghai November 10, 1931.

Concession Francaise de Shanghai,

Police Department,

Political Section.

No 16/S.P.

My dear Givens,

I have conveyed to Mr. Fiori the complaints of the British Authorities regarding the police of the Rue du Chu-Pao-San.

Mr. Fiori, in co-operation with the French Naval and Military Authorities, has issued orders to increase the number of Foreign members of the police in the Rue du Chu-Pao-San, especially on the paydays.

General Fleming is personally satisfied with the measures taken.

Yours cordially
(Signed) Sarly.

T.P. Givens Esq.,
A/C Commissioner of Police.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
For information.
File
12:11:31.
T.P. Givens
O. i/c Sp. B.
12:11:31.

Concession Française de Changhai
DIRECTION DES SERVICES DE POLICE
SECTION POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 10 Novembre *1930*.I.

N° I6/S.P.

Mon Cher GIVENS,

J'ai transmis à Mr. FIORI les doléances des Autorités Britanniques, en ce qui concerne la Police de la Rue du Chu-Pao-San.

Mr. FIORI, d'accord avec les Autorités Navales et Militaires Françaises, a donné des ordres pour que le nombre des agents européens soit renforcé dans la Rue du Chu-Pao-San, en particulier les jours de paiement du prêt. Le Général FLEMING lui-même est satisfait des mesures envisagées.

Bien cordialement

T.P. GIVENS Esq.
A/C Commissioner of Police

$2,
For careful translation please.
O.C.S.B. 11:11:'31.
Translation by D.S. Prokofiev attached
11/11/31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2876
Date 9 11 31.

My dear Sarly,

With reference to our conversation on Saturday, I have to state that, according to reports received by the Municipal Police from the British Military Authorities, there were large numbers of British sailors from H.M.S. "Suffolk" and large numbers of French sailors from the Cruiser "Waldeck Rousseau" ashore in the cabarets on Rue Chu Pao San on November 3rd, 1931. It is said that the bulk of the men were under the influence of drink, and that considerable antagonism manifested itself between those of British and French nationality. It is said that the hostility almost resulted in fights on several occasions, and that the French Naval Picquet present was inadequate to deal with the unruly element among their nationals.

I should deem it a favour if you would kindly let me know by telephone later what you have done about this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Monsieur R. Sarly,
Section Politique, Services de
Police, Municipalite Francaise.

Sent out
9/11/31. N.G.P.

Subject:- Provocative and disorderly conduct of ratings from the French Cruiser "WALDECK ROUSSEAU".

R E P O R T

To:- The D.A.P.M.,
Shanghai Area.

Sir,

I have to report for your information, that at Shanghai, on the 3rd November, 1931, I was N .C.O. Visiting Night Duties, and in consequence of the disorderly conduct in general of the men of the French Cruiser "WALDECK ROUSSEAU" I was compelled to confine most of my time to Rue Privee Chu Pao San (French Concession.

There were a large number of ratings and marines from the Cruiser "H.M.S. Suffolk" and the French Cruiser"WALDECK ROUSSEAU" in the Cabarets up till midnight, and I had to assist the Naval Patrol to prevent three fights in three separate Cabarets, two of which I actually saw started between French and British sailors and the frenchmen had purposely provoked the British sailors.

Their general conduct was disgraceful, approximately 80 per cent being drunk and pulling and dragging each other along, and purposely knocking other sailors off the pathway.

The French Naval Picquet on duty - six men and a "sous-officier" appeared to be impotent, the French sailors absolutely disregarding any feeble attempt at interference on their part.

I render this report in order that something is done before anything very serious occurrs between the two factions.

Shanghai,
4-11-1931.

Sergt.,
Military Foot Police

Brought to Dayton 7/11

Confidential.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 2877

REPORT

Special Branch S.B. Station,
Date 10. 11. 31.
Date November 9, 1931

Subject (in full) E.L. Fullerton.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Everest.

Inquiries regarding E.L. Fullerton reveal that he arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco on July 3, 1931, as a passenger on the s.s. "Golden Star". Following his arrival he resided at the Savoy Hotel, Broadway, registering as Major Fullerton. On August 18 he moved to No.31c Central Arcade, sharing rooms with a Mr. E.F. O'Connor, manager of the local office of Metro Goldwyn Mayer, who had occupied this address since September 1, 1930. The extent of Mr. O'Connor's friendship with Fullerton is not known, but it is known that relations between them grew rather strained towards the end of September and that Mr. O'Connor left the apartment suddenly and paid one month's rent to the agents in lieu of notice.

Fullerton continued living in 31c until October 7 when he removed to 691 Avenue Joffre, apartment No.3, where he is at present residing. He is on the editorial staff of the North China Daily News and has been so employed since July 23.

Further information regarding Fullerton is that he was born in Vancouver in 1893 and educated at Kingston. Previous to 1914 he was employed in the service of the Russian Consulate in Vancouver as a courier between Vancouver and St. Petersberg, Russia. He speaks fluent Russian. During the Great War, 1914-1918, he served as a Major with the Canadian Scottish and the 183 Brigade. He possesses the "Mons Star". Since 1918 he has been engaged in newspaper work and has been with the "Vancouver Sun", the "Winnepeg Free Press" and the "San Francisco Journal".

I have been unable to verify the information that he receives "shady visitors" and so far as can be ascertained he has no connection with local soviet citizens.

D.S.I.

12/11/31

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

FM. 1

Confidential

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 20 : 10 1931.

To S.2,

T. Fullerton, works as reporter in N.C.D. News, lives in rooms over No. 55 Nanking Road, claims Who Bohadian, Speaks Russian and other Slav languages about 40 years stout, little Imperial beard, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, clear complexion, dresses well. Came to Shanghai about two

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2878
Date 10. 11. 21.

My dear Bos, and Capt. Fiebig.

I am sending you herewith some specimens * of the cartoons which have been circulated in connection with the anti-Japanese propaganda campaign.

Yours sincerely,

H. Bos, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

* Enclosure
Specimens of cartoons.
10/11 21. A.O.P.

D-2879
D-2880
D-2881

D-2879

WILL BEGIN ON

REEL #7

END Of.

REEL NO. 6

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

PROJECT NO. FRU-2

REEL NO. 6

PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA
STARTED: (Date) 9/5/52 (Hour)		BEGINS WITH: D-2330 — 1937
FINISHED: (Date) 9/5/52 (Hour)		1. D-2464 - 1932
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS		2. D-2588 - 1931
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES	1338	3. D-2760 — 1931
APPROVED: _____		4.
		5.
		6.
		ENDS WITH: D-2878 -1931

CERTIFICATION

THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

9/5/52
(DATE)

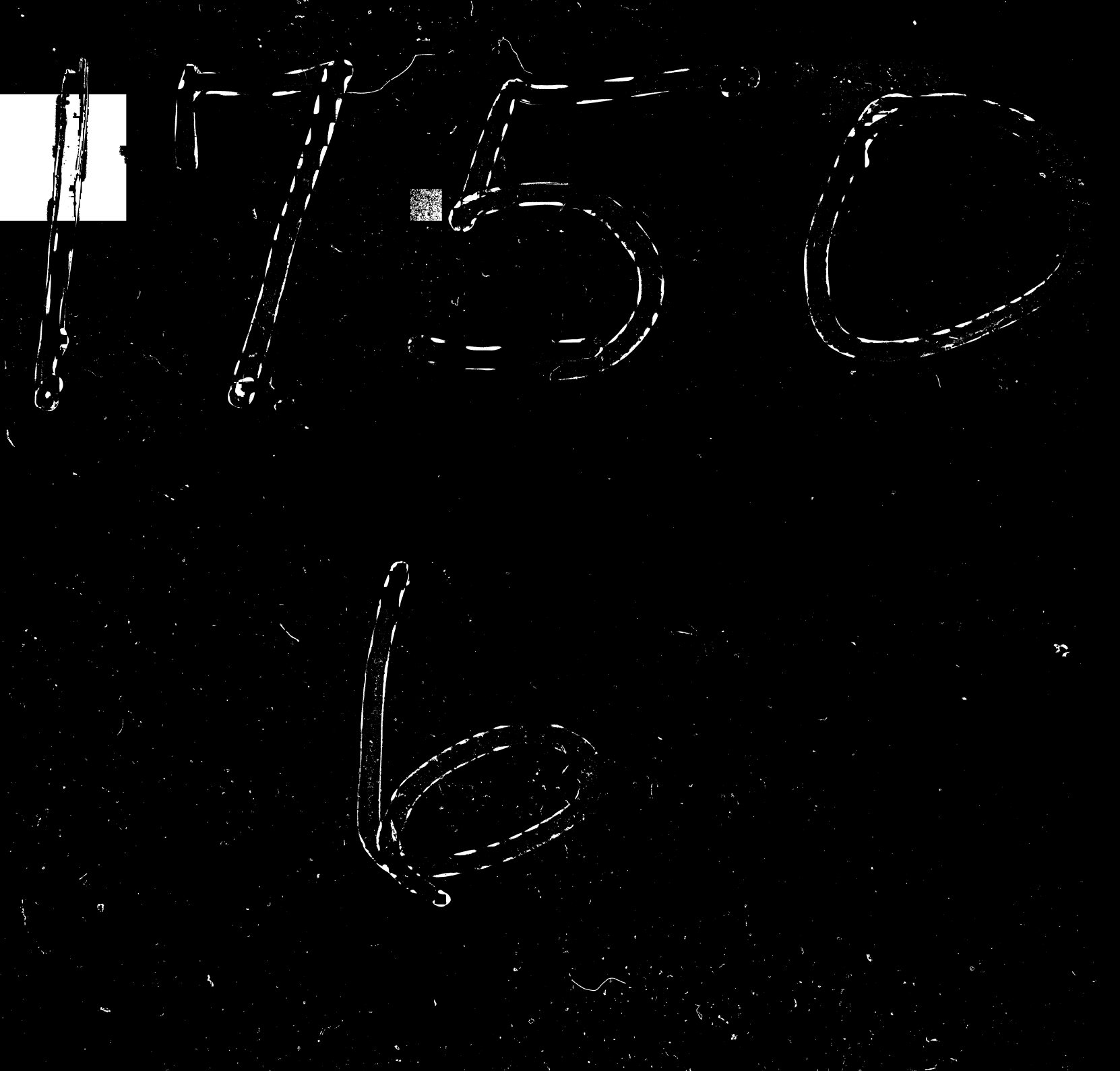
Dillard L Fullaught
(SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)

FORM NO. 60-93
FEB 1951

(31-36)

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION